Division SCC
Section 7930
v. 2

J. LEMPRIERE'S

UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY;

CONTAINING

A CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LIVES, CHARACTERS, AND LABOURS

OF

EMINENT PERSONS,

IN ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES.

TOGETHER WITH

SELECTIONS OF FOREIGN BIOGRAPHY FROM WATKINS'S DICTIONARY, RECENTLY PUBLISHED, AND ABOUT EIGHT HUNDRED ORIGINAL ARTICLES

OF

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

BY ELEAZAR LORD.

IN TWO VOLS.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK:

R. LOCKWOOD, 154 BROADWAY.

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Southern District of New-York, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the sixteenth day of October, in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, R. LOCKWOOD, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit—

"Lempriere's Universal Biography; containing a critical and historical account of the lives, characters, and labours of eminent persons, in all ages and countries. Together with selections of foreign Biography from Watkins's Dictionary, recently published, and about eight hundred original articles of American Biography. By Eleazar Lord."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to an Act, entitled "An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JAMES DILL,
Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.

THE

UNIVERSAL

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

HAANSBERGEN, John Van, a painter of Utrecht, who died 1705, aged 63. The figures which he introduced into his landscapes were much admired. He was pupil to Cornelius Poelemberg.

HAAS, William, a printer and type-founder, born at Basil, and eminent for his ingenious inventions. He was in the first part of life engaged in the military affairs of his country, and he established a school in which a new system of artillery was practised and recommended with great success. He afterwards devoted his time to printing, and was the first who engraved a French type in the style of Baskerville. He invented a new printing-press, and introduced a new method of printing geographical charts with moveable characters. He died at St. Urban monastery in Lucerne, June, 1800, aged 59. Many of his papers are preserved in the economical society of Basil.

HABAKKUK, the eighth of the minor prophets, supposed to be of the tribe of Simeon. He prophesied in the reign of Jehoiakim, and chose to remain among the ruins of his desolated country, rather than follow his people into captivity. His style is highly poetical, beautiful, and sublime.

HABERT, Francis, a native of Berry, one of the most ancient poets of France. He wrote some fables, besides Les Trois Nouvelles Deesses, &c. and died about 1569.

HABERT DE CERISI, Germain, an ecclesiastic of Bayeux, who wrote some poems. He defended the Cid of Corneille against the censures of Richelieu and of the academy, and died at Paris 1655.

HABERT, Henry Lewis, a member of the French academy, the friend of Gassendi, and the publisher of his works, with an elegant Latin preface. He wrote some epigrams and other poetical pieces, and died 1679.

HABICOT, Nicolas, a surgeon, born at Bonay, in Gatinois. He was eminent in his profession, and wrote a treatise on the plague. He died 1624.

HABINGTON, William, an English writer, born at Hendlip, Worcestershire, 1605. As a catholic, he was educated at St. Omer's and Paris, but he refused to embrace the order of the Jesuits, and returned to England. He died 30th Nov. 1654. He wrote the Queen of Arragon,—Observations on the History of Edward IV.—and some poems.

HACHETTE, Jane, a heroine of Beauvais in Picardy, who successfully headed a body of women in an assault against the Bourguignons who besieged her native place, 1472. In commemoration of her intrepid conduct, an annual procession takes place at Beauvais on the 10th July, in which the women march at the head of the men.

HACKAERT, John, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam, 1635. The mountainous scenery in his landscapes is much admired.

HACKET, William, a fanatic in the reign of Elizabeth. After being a gentleman's servant, he married a rich widow, and when reduced to indigence by debauchery and extravagance, he became a highwayman, and then all at once aspired to the name of prophet. He was joined in his imposture by Coppinger and Arthington, men of some learning, and after imposing upon the credulity of the people of York and Lincoln, he came to London, as inspired by the Holy Ghost. He proclaimed that Jesus was come to judge the world, and his associates announced him by the words of "behold the king of the earth." The cabals which he raised called for the interference of government. He was tried and executed, 28th July, 1592. His blasphemies on the scaffold were most horrid, and evinced not only a mad enthusiast, but a most diabolical heart. Of his associates Coppinger

died in prison, and Arthington upon his recantation was pardoned.

Hacket, John, an English prelate, born in London, 1st Sept. 1592. He was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he became fellow and tutor. His great merit recommended him to bishop Andrews, and to Williams, bishop of Lincoln, to whom he became chaplain, and afterwards to James I. He took his degree of D.D. 1628, and was promoted to a prebend in Lincoln, and the rectory of Cheam in Surrey, and St. Andrews, Holborn. The troubles of the times not only prevented his farther advancement, but subjected him to persecution, though he concealed himself in retirement at Cheam. At the restoration he refused the bishopric of Gloucester, but soon after accepted that of Lichfield and Coventry. With great munificence he began the repairs of his cathedral, which had been nearly demolished by the civil wars, and after eight years labour, and the expense of 20,000*l.* nearly all his own, he completed the building in a splendid and most elegant manner. He was equally liberal in his benefactions to Trinity college, Cambridge, and other foundations. He died at Lichfield, Oct. 21, 1670, and was buried in his cathedral. He was twice married, and had children by both his wives. His son, Sir Andrew, master in chancery, erected a monument over him. He wrote "Loyola," a comedy, twice acted before James I. besides sermons, and a life of his great patron bishop Williams, &c. He was highly respected for learning, for piety, and every exemplary virtue.

Hackspan, Theodore, a Lutheran minister, first professor at Altorf, well skilled in oriental literature. His books on theological subjects were much esteemed in Germany. He died 1659.

Haddick, N. count of, an Austrian general during the seven years war. He also distinguished himself against the Turks in 1789, and died the next year, aged 80.

Haddock, Sir Richard, a valiant admiral who distinguished himself on various occasions under Charles II. and his successors, and died, very old, 1714.

Haddon, Walter, an eminent English scholar, born in Buckinghamshire, 1516, and educated at Eton school and King's college, Cambridge. He took his doctor's degree in civil law, of which he became professor. In Edward's reign he was a zealous promoter of the reformation, and for his services he was made master of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, in the room of Gardiner, and afterwards, though not qualified, made president of Magdalen college, Oxford, but in Mary's reign he resigned his honours to avoid the disgrace of expulsion, and lived in concealment. The accession of Elizabeth restored him to public notice, he was made master of the court of requests, judge of the prerogative court, and one of the commissioners who visited Cambridge. In 1566 he was employed at Bruges to settle the commercial intercourse between England and the Netherlands. He died January, 1571-2, and was buried in Christ church, London. The chief writings of this pious, learned, and polite character were "Lucubrationes," containing Latin orations, letters, &c.—a defence of queen Elizabeth against Osorio, &c.—poems. He assisted also Sir John Cheke in the compilation of the ecclesiastical law, called Reformatio Legum Ecclesiastic. 4to.

Hadrian. *Vid.* Adrian.

Haen, Antony de, privy counsellor and physician to the empress Maria Theresa, was author of "ratio medendi," 17 vols. 8vo. and a treatise on magic. He died 1776.

Haerlem, Theodore Van, a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem. His Christ and his Apostles in the church of Utrecht are much admired. He died 1470, aged 60.

Hagedorn, a German poet of the 18th century. His works, which are chiefly in imitation of Fontaine, display genius, vivacity, and great delicacy.

Hagen, John Van, a landscape painter, born in Cleves. His pieces were much admired. He died at the end of the 17th century.

Haggai, the tenth of the minor prophets, lived in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. He was of the sacerdotal race, and according to Epiphanius was buried among the priests of Jerusalem.

Haguenier, John, a French poet, born in Burgundy. He died 1738. His pieces are on light subjects, but possess great wit and elegance.

Haguenot, Henry, author of a treatise de morbis externis capitis, 12mo.—otia physiologica—memoirs addressed to the academy of sciences, &c.—was a physician of Montpellier, who died 1776.

Hahn, Simon Frederick, author of the "history of the empire," and of "collectio monumentorum veter. et recent." 2 vols. 8vo.—was a very extraordinary character. At the age of 10 he knew several languages, and at 24 he was professor of history at Helmstadt. He was historiographer to the elector of Hanover, and died 1729, aged 37.

Haillan, Bernard de Girard, lord of, a French historian, born at Bourdeaux about 1535. He first appeared before the public as a poet, in his piece called "the union of the princes," and afterwards as the translator of Eutropius, of Tully's offices, and Æmylius Probus. In 1574 he was named historiographer of France, in consequence

of his valuable book on the state and success of the affairs of France. In 1576 appeared his history from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII. the first history of France written in French. He did not continue this popular work beyond that time, though he promised it to Henry IV. as he considered himself too near the periods of which he was to treat, afraid that the sober truths of history might give offence. A continuation was added by the booksellers as far as 1627. He died at Paris, Nov. 23, 1610. He was originally a calvinist, but it is said he changed his religious opinions to please the court, where he was flattered and admired. Though accurate and impartial as a historian, he seems fond of displaying his title to the approbation of his country, by the style of his dedications and of his prefaces. He was at one time secretary to the embassy in England in 1556 and 1557.

Haines, Joseph, better known by the name of count Haines, was a comedian of wit and great facetiousness. He was obscurely born, but the liberal subscription of a few friends enabled him to enter at Queen's college, Oxford, where his talents and manners gained him the friendship of Sir Joseph Williamson, afterwards secretary of state, and minister at Ryswick congress. He attended his friend as Latin secretary, but he betrayed his state secrets with which he was confidentially intrusted, and thus incapable of this office, he was recommended to Cambridge, which all at once he quitted to join a company of strolling players at Stirbridge fair. He gradually rose to some consequence, and was engaged at Drury-lane, where his education, his wit, and his agreeable conversation made him the friend and the associate of the great and the opulent. He went afterwards as companion to the English ambassador to France, and on his return again appeared on the stage. He died of a fever, after a few days' illness, in Hart-street, Long-acre, and was buried in St. Paul's churchyard, Covent-garden.

Hakem, the third of the Fatimite caliphs, was a violent persecutor of the Christians and Jews. He pretended to be the visible image of God. He was assassinated by the intrigues of his sister, 1021.

Hakewell, George, an able divine, born 1579, at Exeter, son of a merchant. He entered at St. Alban's hall, and was elected fellow of Exeter college, Oxford. He was in 1616 made archdeacon of Surrey, and as chaplain to Charles prince of Wales, he might have risen to higher honours in the church, had he not written to oppose the union of his master with the infanta of Spain. The king resented the remarks of the chaplain, and he was for some time imprisoned, and dismissed from about the prince's person. He was afterwards chosen rector of Exeter college, but the rage of civil war drove him to his rectory of Heanton near Barnstaple, where he died, 1649. Of his works the best known is his "apology or declaration of the power and providence of God in the government of the world, proving that it doth not decay," &c. in four books, 1627, with two additional books in an edition, folio, 1635.

Hakewell, John, brother to the preceding, was mayor of Exeter, 1632. Another brother, William, was of Exeter college, and afterwards of Lincoln's inn, and as he espoused warmly the party of the puritans, he published among other things, "the liberty of the subject against the power of impositions," &c. 4to.

Hakluyt, Richard, a native of Eyton, Herefordshire, educated at Westminster school and Christ-church, Oxford. He took orders, and obtained the living of Wetheringset in Suffolk, and a prebend in Bristol cathedral, and afterwards at Westminster. He died 23d Nov. 1616, aged 61. He was not only an able divine but a learned cosmographer; and his collection of voyages in 3 vols. folio, is deservedly admired as a valuable performance. In honour of his services to geography, a promontory on the coast of Greenland was called by his name, by captain Hudson, in 1608. His son was a student of Trinity college, Cambridge.

Halde, John Baptist du, a learned Jesuit, born at Paris, 1674. He is the author of a valuable work, "grande description de la Chine et de la Tartarie," 4 vols. folio; compiled from the curious and interesting observations of the missionaries of his fraternity. He collected also after father Gobien, "lettres edifiantes," in 18 vols. besides Latin poems and orations. He died 1743.

Hale, Sir Matthew, a learned lawyer, born at Aldersly in Gloucestershire, 1st Nov. 1600. He was educated at Wootton-under-Edge, under the puritanical vicar of the parish, and in 1626 entered at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and three years after began to study the law at Lincoln's inn. Panting after distinction he now bid adieu to the follies and levities of youth, and of idle company, and devoting daily 16 hours to study, he enriched the resources of his mind with all the treasures of law, of philosophy, of science, and of divinity. When called to the bar, the integrity of his conduct recommended him to the public notice, not less than his superior abilities; and in those times of civil discord, he became the friend of royalists and of republicans by not mixing with faction. His extensive knowledge of the law was called into action in the defence

of Strafford, of Laud, and even of Charles himself; but though the advocate of royalty, he refused not to take the covenant, and to appear as one of the commissioners who treated with the king's officers about the reduction of Oxford. Though the death of Charles shocked his feelings, he, however, yielded to the strong invitations of Cromwell, who knew his merits, and he accepted under him the office of one of the judges of the Common-bench. Scruples, however, soon arose, and after going two or three circuits, he refused to act as judge on the crown side; and when on the death of the protector, higher powers were offered him under his son Richard, he boldly rejected the new dignity, and refused to wear mourning. At the restoration he was marked out for the highest distinction as chief baron of the exchequer; and Clarendon in investing him with his office, declared that he knew no one more honest or more fit to preside in that court. For eleven years he endeared himself to the nation as an impartial judge, generous, diligent, and humane; and in 1671, he was promoted to the office of chief justice of England, where he displayed the same integrity, the same zeal, and the same unbiassed patient attention. Four years after, a sudden inflammation in the midriff produced an asthma and a rapid dropsy, which proved fatal 25th Dec. 1676. He was twice married, and by his first first wife had ten children. He left his valuable MSS. to Lincoln's inn society. This great man, eminent not less for his learning, piety, and private virtues, than for his uprightness as a judge, wrote several valuable works on subjects of law, philosophy, and divinity; the best known of which are, the primitive originization of mankind considered and explained according to the light of nature, &c. folio—the history of the pleas of the crown, folio—the original institution, power, and jurisdiction of parliaments—contemplations moral and divine, 3 vols. 8vo.—judgment of the nature of true religion, its corruption, &c.—difficiles nugæ, &c.—essay on the gravitation, &c. of fluid bodies, &c.

Hales, John, called the ever-memorable, was born at Bath, 1584, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1605 he was chosen fellow of Merton; in 1612, made Greek professor of the university, and the next year admitted fellow of Eton college. In 1618, he went as chaplain with Sir Dudley Carleton, the English ambassador to the Hague, and was present at the synod of Dort, of the proceedings of which he wrote to his patron an impartial account, published in his golden remains. In 1638, he was by the friendship of Laud, made canon of Windsor, but the disorders of the times did not permit him to enjoy long these honours, and when he refused to take the engagement, he was stripped of his Eton fellowship, and of his other preferments, and reduced to the greatest distress, which he bore with Christian fortitude. He died 19th May, 1656, and was buried in Eton college churchyard. This worthy man, so much admired for his wit, his learning, and his politeness, wrote several works which appeared after his death in 3 vols. 12mo. or 8vo.

Hales, Stephen, a native of Kent, educated at Benet's college, Cambridge, where he became fellow, 1703. He early devoted the great powers of his mind to botany, and experimental philosophy, and was the ingenious inventor of a machine which displayed the various motions of the heavens similar to a modern orrery. His learning and virtues recommended him to the great and the powerful; he enjoyed the esteem of Frederic prince of Wales, and was almoner to the princess, but satisfied with the rectory of Teddington near Hampton Court, he disregarded the higher preferments which the partiality and influence of friends might have procured. He died after a few days' illness, 4th Jan. 1761, aged 84, universally respected. He published in 1741, his invention of ventilators; and wrote besides four volumes of statistical essays, &c. and contributed some valuable papers to the philosophical transactions.

Hali-Beigh, a native of Poland. His original name was Bobowski. He was, when very young, sold by the Tartars to the Turks, and educated in their religion. He was acquainted with 17 languages, and became dragoman or interpreter to the grand signior. He translated the English catechism into the Turkish language, and also the Bible. His chief work is a treatise on the liturgy of the Turks, their pilgrimages to Mecca, &c. published in Latin by Thomas Smith, Oxford, 1691. He had formed the design of returning to the Christian faith, when he died 1675.

Halket, Lady Anna, was born in London, 1622, and married 1656 Sir James Halket, by whom she had four children. Her father Robert Murray was preceptor to Charles I. before he ascended the throne. She died 1699, and from her MSS. was selected a volume of meditations, printed at Edinburgh, 1701.

Hall, Joseph, an eminent divine, born July 1st, 1574, at Bristow park, Leicestershire. He entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and he distinguished himself in the university by his wit and learning. His "Virgidemiarum" or satires, in six books, appeared in 1597, and were again edited at Oxford, 1753. The friendship of Sir Robert Drury gave him the living of Hawstead, Suffolk, where he married, but in consequence of

some dispute with his patron he resigned it, and was soon after presented by lord Denny to the donative of Waltham Holy Cross, Essex. Though he remained in possession of this preferment 22 years, his income was increased by a prebend in Wolverhampton collegiate church; and in 1616 by the deanery of Worcester. His learning had recommended him to prince Henry, to whom he was some time tutor, and to the king; and his abilities appeared so respectable, that he was one of the divines sent 1618 to the synod at Dort, from which, however, he soon returned in consequence of ill health, though not without the respect and gratitude of that dignified assembly. In 1624, he refused the see of Gloucester, but three years after he accepted that of Exeter, and in Nov. 1641, he was translated to Norwich. The following December, however, he was sent to the Tower by the parliament, with the rest of the bishops who protested against the exclusion of the spiritual peers from the upper house; and though released six months after by giving 5,000*l.* bail, he was still exposed to the persecution which in those turbulent times attended the clergy. Stripped of his dignities, and with all his revenues sequestered, he retired with difficulty to the obscurity of a little farm which he rented at Heigham near Norwich, where the last nine years of his life were spent. He died 8th Sept. 1656, aged 82: and as he said in his will that "God's house was not a fit repository for dead bodies," he ordered himself to be buried in the churchyard of his parish. To wit, learning, and judgment, this prelate joined the virtues of private life. He was pious, unaffected, and moderate in his religious opinions; and while he wrote against popery, he was equally severe against those who separate from the church from motives of party or innovation. Besides his satires, he wrote—Meditations,—Miscellaneous Letters,—Mundus idem et alter, a satirical piece, &c. His works, says Bayle, abound with fine thoughts, excellent morality, and a great deal of piety; so that he is not improperly called the English Seneca. They were in 5 vols. folio. His meditations on the histories of the Old and New Testament, have been modernized by Mr. Glasse of Hanwell, 4 vols. 12mo.

Hall, John, an English lawyer, and poet, born at Durham, Aug. 1627, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, which he left to study the law at Gray's inn. He was called to the bar, but his celebrity as a political writer recommended him to the parliament, and he was sent to Cromwell to Scotland, but he fell a sacrifice to his licentious intemperance, and died at Durham, 1st Aug. 1656. During his short life he gave strong proofs of his genius and abilities by the publication of "Horæ vacivæ, or essays,"—a translation of Longinus,—some poems, &c.

Hall, Henry, an English divine, born in London, 1716. He was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1738. In 1748 he was appointed librarian at Lambeth by Potter, and he was continued in his office by the next primate, Herring, who rewarded his merit by the rectory of Harbledown, the vicarage of Herne, and the sinecure of Orpington. In 1756 he exchanged Herne for East Peckham, and at the death of his patron in 1757, he resigned the place of librarian, and being appointed treasurer of Wells cathedral, he retired to Harbledown, where he died a bachelor, 2d Nov. 1763, after a short illness. This respectable man, beloved as a pastor for his benevolence, meekness, and exemplary conduct, published some occasional sermons, &c.

Hall, John, a surgeon of Maidstone, Kent, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth. He published a compendium of anatomy, and other surgical works, besides hymns with musical notes, 1565.

Hall, Jacob, a rope-dancer in the age of Charles II. so graceful in his person, and so pleasing in his address, that he captivated several of the ladies of that licentious period, and especially the dutchess of Cleveland, who granted him a pension.

Hall, Richard, an English popish priest, who left England under Elizabeth to avoid the penal laws against his religion. He became divinity professor at Douay, and canon of St. Omer's, and wrote several theological books, especially the history of the troubles of his times, and died 1604.

Hall, Lyman, whose name is affixed to the declaration of American independence, was born in Connecticut, in 1731, and received a classical education. Having studied medicine he removed to Georgia in 1752, and established himself as a physician at Sudbury. At the beginning of the revolutionary struggle he entered with warmth into the defence of the colonial rights, and was a member of the republican conventions of Georgia in 1774 and 1775, and in the latter year was appointed by the parish of St. John's a representative in the general congress, and was elected again in July of that year by the whole province, on its accession to the confederation. He was an active and useful member of that body, and advocated the declaration of independence. In 1780 he again held a seat in congress, and the following year was chosen governor of Georgia. He died about the 60th year of his age. He possessed a strong and discriminating mind, a sound judgment, a happy talent for conciliating esteem and confidence, and did much by his

mild and persuasive manners to unite the citizens of Georgia in the defence of their liberties. ☞ L.

Halle, Peter, a French civilian and poet, born at Bayeux, in Normandy, 8th Sept. 1611. He was educated at Bayeux and Caen, and by his merit was raised to the office of rhetorical professor in the latter university. His eloquence in the delivery of an oration so pleased Seguer, the chancellor, that he presented him with a doctor's cap 1640, and carried him with him to Paris. Here his abilities were displayed to such advantage that he was offered the headship of five colleges, and was at last appointed poet to the king, and in 1646 reader of the Greek and Latin tongues in the royal college. In 1655 he began as professor of canon law to raise the character of that much neglected science, and by his "canonical institutions," published 1685, and other treatises on law, acquired a high reputation for learning, application, and judgment. He published also 1655, a collection of Latin poems, and died Dec. 27, 1689.

Halle, Antony, a good Latin poet, professor of eloquence at Caen. He published a Latin grammar—some treatises—poetry, &c. and died at Paris, 1675, aged 83.

Halle, Claude-Guy, director of the Paris academy of painting, was distinguished as a painter, and by his genius adorned several of the churches of the French capital, especially Notre Dame. He died highly respected 1736, aged 85. His son Noel was member of the academy of painting, and obtained the order of St. Michael for his services in reforming and improving the academy of painting at Rome. He died 1718, aged 70.

Haller, Albert, an eminent Swiss physician, professor of medicine, chymistry, &c. at Gottingen. Scarce inferior to Boerhaave, his abilities adorned the university and raised it to celebrity. Besides medical tracts, such as disputationes anatomicæ, 8 vols. 4to.—disputationes de morbis, 7 vols. 4to.—elementa physiologiæ, 8 vols. 4to. &c. he wrote moral essays, religious pieces, and a few odes much admired in Germany for poetry, elegance, and sublimity. In 1760 he retired to his native city Berne, where, after enjoying the respect of his country as a senator and magistrate, he died 12th December, 1777, aged 75. His son, who died 1785, was equally eminent as a man of merit, and wrote biographie literaire de la Suisse.

Halley, Edmund, a celebrated English philosopher, born 29th Oct. 1656, in St. Leonard's parish, Shoreditch. He was educated at St. Paul's school under Gale, and in 1673 became a commoner of Queen's college, Oxford, where he early devoted himself to those astronomical and geometrical studies which have rendered his name immortal. His first attempt was to correct the errors of Tycho Brahe, and to ascertain the place of the fixed stars; but finding that those of the northern hemisphere already engaged the attention of Flamstead and Hevelius, he set out under the protection of Charles II. and of the East India Company to St. Helena, where he formed a catalogue of those bodies which never appear above the horizon of Greenwich or Dantzick. After 2 years' residence there, he returned in 1678 to England, and his planisphere was so well received by the learned, that he was honoured with the degree of M.A. at Oxford by royal mandamus, and was admitted fellow of the Royal Society. In 1697 he visited Hevelius at Dantzick, at the request of the Royal Society, to adjust the dispute between that great philosopher and Hooke, in England, concerning the preference of plain or glass lights in astroscopical instruments. On his return he went upon a tour in company with his school-fellow the learned Nelson, and in his way to Paris he first observed that remarkable comet which at that time soon engaged the attention of the philosophers of Europe. After finishing his observations on this wandering body in the Paris observatory, with the kind assistance of the great Cassini, he passed to Lyons, and thence to Italy, where, upon his return to England in 1681, he left his friend Nelson. He now settled at Islington, after his marriage with the daughter of Mr. Tooke, the auditor of the exchequer, and devoted himself ardently to his favourite pursuits. In 1683 appeared his theory of the variation of the magnetical compass, and by his aquaintance with the great Newton, whom he visited at Cambridge to consult him on philosophical subjects, he had the opportunity of recommending, by an elegant copy of verses, the principia of the illustrious astronomer, which were then first presented to the world. In 1698 he obtained from king William the appointment of a vessel to enable him to improve and to mature his philosophical observations on the variations of the needle, and after proceeding as far as the line, he returned home with the intention of pursuing his discoveries in another voyage. The next year with bold zeal in the cause of science, he crossed the Atlantic ocean, and penetrated towards the south pole till the ice stopped his progress, and returning to England in 1700, he published the following year his general chart, showing the variations of the compass in those seas frequented by European navigators. In a third voyage he examined the course of the tides in the various parts of the English channel, and accurately ascertained the longitude and latitude of each headland,

which he published in an elegant chart in 1702. At the request of the emperor of Germany he was sent by queen Anne to examine the coast of Dalmatia, where two convenient harbours were to be formed under his auspices for the reception of the commerce of the Mediterranean.—Though the design failed through the jealousy of the Dutch, Halley was honourably treated by the emperor, who presented him with a golden ring from his own finger, as a mark of respect. On his return to England in 1703, he was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and honoured with the degree of LL.D. In 1713 he was appointed secretary to the Royal Society, which he resigned in 1719, when he succeeded Flamstead in the Greenwich observatory, and in reward of his services he received, by the intercession of queen Caroline, the allowance of half pay as a captain of the navy. This great and good man, who had done so much for science and philosophy, was in 1737 attacked by a paralytic stroke, which gradually weakened his constitution, though it did not totally extinguish the powers of his mind. He expired easily and without a groan, as he sat in his chair, 14th Jan. 1741-2, in his 86th year. Besides the works already mentioned, astronomical tables, and several valuable papers in the philosophical transactions, Dr. Halley, at the request of his friend Aldrich, edited and translated the works of Apollonius.

Hallifax, George Saville, marquis of. *Vid.* Saville.

Hallifax, Samuel, an English bishop, eldest son of an apothecary at Chesterfield. He was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, and afterwards removed to Trinity hall, where he took the degree of LL.D. 1764. As professor of civil law in the university, he gained great reputation by his "analysis of the civil law." In 1776 he was created D.D. by mandate, and became afterwards chaplain to the king, rector of Worsop, Notts, master of the faculties in Doctors' Commons, and master of his college, which he resigned in 1781, when made bishop of Gloucester. In 1787 he was translated to St. Asaph, and died 1790, aged 60. He was a man of great erudition, commanding eloquence, and of amiable manners. His sermons at Warburton's lectures were much admired, and also his judicious analysis of Butler's Analogy. He was for some years Arabic professor at Cambridge.

Hals, Francis, a portrait painter of Mechlin, much admired, and considered inferior only to Vandyck. He died 1666, aged 82.

Hals, Dirk, brother to the above, was also a painter, whose genius led him to the humorous representations of festive and low scenes. He died 1656, aged 67.

Hamberger, George Albert, an eminent mathematician of Franconia, author of some valuable works on optics, hydraulics, and other philosophical subjects. He died at Jena, 1726.

Hamberger, George Christopher, a learned German, of the university of Gottingen. Besides other voluminous works he published Orpheus, with the assistance of Gesner. He died 1773, aged 47.

Hamel, John Baptist du, a French divine, born 1614, at Vire, in Normandy, and educated at Caen and Paris. At 18 he published a tract on trigonometry with Theodosius's three books on spherics, and the next year he was admitted into the congregation of the oratory, where he continued 10 years, till he became curate of Nueilli on the Marne. In 1666 he was appointed secretary to the newly established academy of sciences, and he afterwards accompanied Colbert de Croissy, the French ambassador, at Aix la Chapelle and in England, where he gained the friendship of Boyle, Ray, and Willis. He returned to France through Holland, and in 1678 published his "philosophia vetus et nova," a valuable work, reprinted in 6 vols. 1681. In 1698 appeared his "Regiæ scientiarum academiæ historia," 4to. in four books, to which two were afterwards added. He also published, 1706, Biblia sacra vulgatæ editionis cum selectis notis, &c. besides other theological works. He died 6th Aug. 1706, of old age. To the character of a scholar he united that of a pious and worthy man, esteemed not only by the great and powerful, but by the poor, especially at Neuilli, where his annual visit, after he had quitted the cure, was regarded as a day of festivity.

Hamel, du Monceau, Henry Lewis du, a native of Paris, inspector of the marine, and eminent for his knowledge of mechanics, agriculture, and commerce. He wrote treatises on trees, naval architecture, agriculture and other subjects, and died 1782, aged 82.

Hamilcar Barcas, the father of Hannibal, was distinguished as a general in Spain, where he founded Barcelona. He fell in battle B.C. 237.

Hamilton, Patrick, a Scotch divine, related to James V. by whom he was made abbot of Ferne. His further advancement in the church was prevented by his adherence to the tenets of Luther, which so offended the catholic clergy, that at the suggestion of cardinal Beatoun, archbishop of St. Andrews, he was tried as a heretic, and condemned to the flames. He endured the cruel sentence with the most astonishing fortitude, 1527, aged only 23. His confession of faith was published by

John Frith. He was not only pious, but learned and polite.

Hamilton, Antony, count, a native of Ireland, of Scotch extraction. He followed the fate of the second Charles, and returned at the restoration, but was banished at the revolution. His genius, vivacity, and wit rendered him the companion of the great, and the ornament of every society. His works consisted of poems,—fairy tales,—and "Memoirs of the Count de Grammont," which develope the licentious characters of the court of Charles II. He died at St. Germain's 1720, aged 74.

Hamilton, James, first duke of, son of James, marquis of Hamilton, was educated at Oxford, and succeeded to his father's titles, 1625. With a mind ardent after adventures he went in 1631 with an army to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and returned the following year. Distinguished at the English court by the favour and good opinion of the monarch, he was named a commissioner to settle the disputes which the presbyterians excited in Scotland on the subject of episcopacy, and for his services he was created duke of Hamilton and earl of Cambridge. After seeing the ruin of his master's armies in England, he still maintained his cause in the north, but the superior power of Cromwell prevailed against him, and he was unfortunately defeated at Preston. Though promised that his life would be spared, the perfidious conqueror still treated him as an enemy, and caused him to be tried and to be beheaded, 1649, in his 43d year.

Hamilton, William, duke of, born in 1616, was secretary of state for Scotland, and exerted himself zealously in the royal cause. He died 1652 of the wounds which he had received at the battle of Worcester, aged 36.

Hamilton, George, earl of Orkney, was fifth son of lord Selkirk. He distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, and on other occasions, for which he was raised to the peerage by William III. His valour was equally displayed under Marlborough at Blenheim and Malplaquet. He died 1737.

Hamilton, William, a poet, born at Bangor, who died 1754, aged 50. His works were printed at Edinburgh, 12mo. 1760.

Hamilton, Sir William, a Scotchman of the noble family of that name, after receiving a liberal education improved his narrow circumstances by his marriage with a lady of fortune 1755. He was sent as ambassador to the Neapolitan court in 1764, and continued in that capacity till the year 1800, during which time he devoted himself ardently to the cultivation of science, and to the improvement of the fine arts. With the eye of a philosopher, and the taste of a man of genius, he visited and examined the wonders of Etna and Vesuvius, and not only collected from their volcanic eruptions the most valuable curiosities, but composed an interesting and admired performance. He also published Campi Phlegræi, 2 vols. folio, a curious and splendid work, and encouraged and contributed to the compilation of the Antiquités Etrusques, Grecques, et Romaines, edited from his cabinet by D'Hancarville. The philosophical transactions were also enriched by his learned commentaries, and the British Museum can boast of his valuable presents of antiquities and other curious donations. This active antiquarian, whose researches were so much applauded by all men of science, was honoured with the ribbon of the order of the Bath, while at Naples, and he received from the Sicilian king and his court every mark of attention and respect. Some years after the death of his first wife he married Miss Hart, who survived him. He died in London, May, 1803.

Hamilton, Andrew, a native of Scotland, was appointed by William Penn deputy governor of Pennsylvania in 1701. He had previously been for several years governor of New-Jersey, of which colony he was one of the proprietors, and where he was succeeded by Andrew Bowne. He died December, 1702. ☞ L.

Hamilton, John, was appointed a member of the council of New-Jersey in 1713, and succeeded Mr. Anderson as commander-in-chief of the province as senior member in March, 1736. He continued at the head of the administration until 1738, and died in 1746. ☞ L.

Hamilton, James, governor of Pennsylvania, was a native of Philadelphia, and succeeded governor Thomas in 1748. He resigned in October, 1754, and was again appointed in 1759, and continued in the office till 1763, when John Penn arrived as governor. In 1771 the administration again devolved on him a short time. He held several other offices of distinction in the province, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the people. He died in New-York, while that city was occupied by the British, August 14th, 1783, aged 73. ☞ L.

Hamilton, Alexander, first secretary of the treasury of the United States, and a general in the American army, was a native of the Island of St. Croix, and born in 1757. At the age of sixteen he accompanied his mother, who was an American, to New-York, and entered King's college, where he remained about three years, and gave at that early period proofs of his extraordinary talents, by the publication of several papers vindicating the rights of the colonies, which exhibited such strength and sagacity, that they were ascribed to the pen of Mr. Jay. He entered the Ameri-

can army at the age of eighteen, as an officer of artillery, and soon attracted the notice of Washington, who in 1777 selected him as an aid with the rank of lieutenant, colonel. In the campaign of 1781 he commanded a battalion, and at the taking of York led the American detachment which stormed and took the British works. After the capture of Cornwallis, he retired from the service, and engaged in the study of the law. He entered on the profession in New-York, and soon rose to distinction in it. In 1787 he was appointed a member from New-York of the federal congress which formed the constitution of the United States, and in 1789, when the government was organized, was placed by Washington at the head of the treasury; where he rendered the most important services to his country by the measures he devised to procure a revenue and impart credit and prosperity to the nation. He had charge of the troops employed in 1794 to suppress the insurrection in Pennsylvania. Soon afterwards he retired from office that he might procure a more ample provision for his family by his profession. In 1798 when the provisional army was raised, at the instance of Washington, he was appointed the second in command. On the disbanding of the army he returned to New-York, where he continued employed in his profession till the 11th of June, 1804, when he fell in a duel with colonel Burr, vice president of the United States, and on the following day expired, universally lamented, second to none of his survivors in energy of understanding, extent of legal and political knowledge, lofty eloquence, integrity, and promise of usefulness to his country. He was the author of the letters of Phocion, written after the peace, in favour of the loyalist, and also of nearly all the numbers of the Federalist, a series of essays designed to explain and advocate the principles of the constitution of the United States. ☞ L.

Hamilton, Paul, secretary of the United States navy department, was a South Carolinian, and at the period of the Revolution rendered important services to the country by his zeal and firmness in the popular cause. He was appointed in 1799 comptroller of South Carolina, a station for which his methodical mind, quick discernment, and accurate knowledge of accounts eminently fitted him. He held the office five years, and rendered himself highly useful by the improvements he introduced into the system of finance. In 1804 he succeeded Mr. Richardson as governor of the state, and was succeeded in 1806 by Mr. Pinckney. In 1809 he was appointed secretary of the navy, and held the office till January, 1812, when he resigned. He maintained in the public stations which he occupied, a character of unimpeached integrity, and was generous and amiable in private life. He died at Beaufort, June 30, 1816. ☞ L.

Hamilton, Hugh, a learned prelate, was born in Ireland in 1729. He received his education in Trinity college, Dublin, where, in 1751, he obtained a fellowship. In 1758 appeared his treatise "De Sectionibus Conicis;" and the next year he was elected Erasmus Smith's professor of natural philosophy. In 1764 he acccpted a college living, and thereby vacated his fellowship. After this he obtained the rectory of St. Anne's, Dublin; but relinquished it on being promoted to the deanery of Armagh. In 1796 he was consecrated bishop of Clonfert; from whence, in 1799, he was translated to Ossory, where he died Dec. 1, 1805. His works and life were published in 1809, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*W. B.*

Hamilton, William, a historical painter, was born in 1750. He went to Italy when very young, and was there placed under the instruction of Zucchi, the painter of arabesque ornaments at Rome. On his return to England he became a pupil at the Royal Academy, and afterwards acquired considerable employment. In 1789 he was admitted a royal academician. He died Dec. 2, 1801.—*W. B.*

Hamlet, prince of Denmark, is immortalized in English literature by the pen of Shakspeare, who drew his materials from the relation of Saxo Grammaticus the Danish historian.

Hammond, Henry, an English divine born at Chertsy, Surrey, 18th Aug. 1605. He was educated at Eton, and Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1625. In 1633 he was presented to the living of Penhurst, Kent, by Robert earl of Leicester, who accidentally heard him in the pulpit, and thus nobly rewarded his eloquence and piety. He continued in this peaceful retirement, the zealous minister of his parish, till 1643, when his zeal in the royal cause rendered him obnoxious to the parliament, and 100*l.* were set upon his head. He fled in disguise to Oxford, and in 1644, at the request of his friend Dr. Potter of Queen's college, he published his "practical catechism," which gave offence to those who in the business of salvation regarded faith alone without works. He however defended himself against the attacks not only of Cheynell, but of 52 ministers in the province of London, and he continued to serve the cause of religion by other valuable tracts. At the treaty of Uxbridge he was appointed on the part of Charles I. and he displayed to great advantage his learning and eloquence in a dispute with Richard Vines, a presbyterian minister delegated by the parliament to meet him. To the archdeaconry of Chi-

chester to which Duppa had presented him in 1644, the king in 1645 added a canonry of Christ church, and soon after he was chosen public orator to the university. He afterwards attended the king as chaplain during his confinement at Woburn, Caversham, Hampton Court, and the Isle of Wight, till he was dismissed in 1647 by the parliament, and permitted to return to Oxford. He was in 1648 stripped of his honours, and with Dr. Sheldon, confined a prisoner in Oxford by the parliamentary delegates, and ten weeks after conveyed to the house of Sir Philip Warwick at Clapham, Bedfordshire. When liberated in 1649, he retired to the seat of Sir John Packwood Westwood, Worcestershire, where the second Charles saw and commended his loyalty, and his firm adherence to the religion of his country. In 1653 he published his "paraphrase and annotations on the New Testament," which he had begun during his confinement at Oxford, a work of great merit, and general utility. He began afterwards a "paraphrase and commentary on all the books of the Old Testament," but his infirmities prevented his completing more than the Psalms, and the 3d part of Proverbs. He fell a martyr to the stone, accompanied by those other dreadful maladies the gout, the colic, and cramp, 25th April, 1660, at a time when the king, restored to the throne of his ancestors, was meditating to reward his meritorious services by raising him to the bishopric of Worcester. His works are collected into 4 vols. folio.

Hammond, Anthony, an English poet, whose family had long been settled at Somersham-place, Huntingdonshire. He was born 1668, and was educated at St. John's, Cambridge. He became commissioner to the navy, and was so eloquent in parliament that Bolingbroke called him the silver-tongued Hammond. Distinguished as a wit, and as a man of fashion, he was equally known as a poet and an author. He wrote the life of his friend Moyle, besides poems. He died about 1730.

Hammond, James, second son of the above, is distinguished as a poet. He was born in 1710, and educated at Westminster school, but he did not it seems enter at the university. He was early made equerry to the prince of Wales, and thus moving in the sphere of fashion he became the friend of Lyttleton, Cobham, and Chesterfield. His income was increased in 1733 to 400*l.* a year by the liberality of a dying relation, and in 1741 he was elected member for Truro, yet in the midst of pleasures and business he did not forget the calls of the muse, but often withdrew from festive scenes to the tranquillity of retirement and the meditations of literary life. His "love elegies" are elegant and valuable specimens of his poetical powers, and also his prologues, &c. He died at Stowe, the seat of his friend Cobham, June, 1742. His cruel mistress survived him till 1779, and died unmarried, bed-chamber woman to the queen. The elegies appeared after his death, recommended, says Dr. Maty, by the elegant pen of lord Chesterfield.

Hamon, John, a French physician of Cherbourg. He wrote on religious subjects and in a style much admired, and deserving the high commendation of Boileau. He died 1687, aged 69.

Hampden, John, the illustrious patriot, was born of a very ancient family in Buckinghamshire, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. From the university he went to the inns of court in London, and was afterwards chosen in parliament. In 1636 he had the boldness alone and unsupported to resist the royal authority in levying ship money, and though he lost his cause he gained more admirers by the firmness and modesty of his conduct than the king obtained advantage by the successful issue of the trial. Thus proclaimed by the public voice a patriot, Hampden was now regarded as the leader of the popular party in the House of Commons against the king, and when the civil war broke out, he took up arms to defend what he considered as the rights of the people. In the field he showed himself courageous, intrepid, and active, but his career of glory was cut short by a fatal wound which he received in Chalgrove field, Oxfordshire, when fighting against prince Rupert 18th June, 1643. The bone of his shoulder was shattered by two bullets, and after suffering great pain from the wound, he expired six days after, to the universal regret of his party. This very extraordinary character, who, in every contest in the parliament and in the field, evinced such steadiness and perseverance in what he regarded as the cause of his country, is described by Clarendon as a great rather than a good man, and the noble historian applies to him what was applied to Cinna, that he had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a hand to execute any mischief.

Hamsa, a Mahometan doctor, known for his extravagant attempts to eradicate the tenets of Mahomet, and to establish a new religion of his own. His book in opposition to the Alcoran was translated into French, and is called "evidences of the mysteries of the unity." It is written with great purity and elegance. He flourished about 1020.

Hancock, Thomas, merchant of Boston, Massachusetts, and a benefactor of Harvard college, was born in Lexington in 1703, and died in Boston in 1764. He bequeathed 1000*l.* to Harvard college for establishing a professorship of Hebrew and

other oriental languages, 1000*l.* to the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians of North America, and 600*l.* to the town of Boston for the purpose of erecting an insane hospital. He was greatly respected for uprightness and humanity; and was highly useful in many offices to which his fellow-citizens advanced him, and as a member of his majesty's council. ☞ L.

Hancock, John, LL.D. governor of Massachusetts, and a nephew of the preceding, from whom he inherited great wealth, was a native of Braintree, and born in 1737. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1754, and became a merchant. He was elected a member of the assembly in 1766, and soon distinguished himself by a talent for business, and a zealous opposition to the oppressive acts of the British. In 1774 he was president of the provincial congress, and the year after elected a member of the general congress which met at Philadelphia. He was chosen president of that body, and in that capacity signed the declaration of independence in 1776. His health declining in 1777 he left that appointment, and in 1780 was elected the first governor of Massachusetts under the new constitution; and held that office during the four succeeding years, and again from 1787 till 1793, when he died in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Governor Hancock possessed talents that always adorned the several exalted stations to which he was elevated. He was one of the first and most conspicuous actors in the great drama of the Revolution, and gained by his zealous devotion to his country a rank among the most distinguished of her benefactors. The charges against his talents and patriotism which were thrown out in the heat of party contentions, and which have gained a place in some of the histories of those times, impartiality never admitted, and had they been true, gratitude for the eminent services he rendered would not be forward to perpetuate them. In private life he was characterized by affability, urbanity, and distinguished liberality to the poor. ☞ L.

Handel, George Frederic, a celebrated musician born at Halle, Upper Saxony, 24th Feb. 1684. His father who was a surgeon intended him for the profession of the law, and that he might check his strong inclinations for music he prevented his access to all musical instruments. The son, however, in spite of his father's prohibitions, obtained a small clavichord, with which he amused himself every evening, at the top of the house, after the family had retired to rest. His accidental visit with his father to the court of the duke of Saxe Weisenfels, where his brother-in-law was valet of the household, enabled him at last to follow the bent of his genius. He played the church organ after the morning service, with such effect that the duke, who happened to be present, sensible of his promising powers, expostulated with his father, and obtained from him the permission of his being instructed in music. Under the care of Zackaw, at Halle, young Handel began to display that musical genius which marked him for immortality. At the age of nine he composed the church service for voices and instruments, and after equalling his master at Halle he passed to Berlin, where the king of Prussia witnessed and rewarded his astonishing powers. From Berlin he went to Hamburgh, where he was greatly noticed, but the honours which he received, excited the envy of other musicians, and one of them, as he was returning from the orchestra, made a violent push at him with a sword. The wound would have proved fatal had not Apollo, says his historian, interposed, and by means of a music book which he accidentally carried in his bosom, Handel was not mortally stabbed to the heart. It was at Hamburgh, where, at the age of 14, he produced Almeria, his first opera, with such effect that it was repeated thirty successive nights; and after staying here about five years he visited Florence. Here his Rodrigo was produced with universal applause; but not attached to any particular place, and too independent in spirit to be gained by the most liberal promises of patronage, he next went to Vienna, where his Agrippina, finished in three weeks, was performed for 27 successive nights. Afterwards he again visited Italy, and then returned to his native country, and from thence he passed through Hanover to England in 1710. His fame procured him here friends and admirers, he was flattered by the queen and nobility, and his Rinaldo, which he produced here, showed how well he was entitled to the public favour. After visiting the elector of Hanover he again returned to England, and that he might be induced to devote his services to the musical entertainment of the nation, not only a pension of 200*l.* a year was settled on him, but he was appointed composer to the Haymarket theatre. On the accession of George I. his pension was doubled by the monarch, who forgot the offence which Handel had offered him by not settling at Hanover; but after presiding nine years at the musical academy of the Haymarket, supported by the nobility, he found that his quarrels with the Italian singers who performed under him, rendered him unpopular, and by degrees his audience sunk away from him. Though he attempted to recover his popularity by visiting Italy, and introducing new singers, he found still that his opponents were too

powerful; but after some time malice and jealousy ceased, and his merits were again permitted to shine in full splendour. In 1742, on his return from Dublin to London, he was invited to Covent garden, and here his oratorios were continued with increasing popularity till within eight days of his death. He expired the 14th April, 1759, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where a handsome monument, at his expense, was erected to his memory. His works, which are truly valuable, have been well edited by Dr. Arnold.

Hangest, Jerome de, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who distinguished himself by his writings against Luther. He died at Mans 1538.

Hanifah, a Saint among the Mussulmans, regarded as the head of the most ancient of all their sects. The other sects are those of Schiasi, of Malik, and of Hambel. He died at Babylon.

Hankins, Martin, was born at Breslaw 1633, where he became professor of history, politics, and eloquence. His works evince the scholar and the critic. The best known of these is his book, "De Romanarum Rerum Scriptoribus," to which was added de Byzantin. Rerum Scriptor. Græcis. He died 1709.

Hanmer, Meredith, D. D. a native of Flintshire, who became treasurer of Trinity church, Dublin, and died there of the plague 1604. He translated into English the ecclesiastical histories of Socrates, Eusebius, and Evagrius.

Hanmer, Sir Thomas, a statesman born 1676, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was for thirty years member of parliament as representative of either Suffolk, Flintshire, or Thetford, and in 1713, he was chosen speaker, an office which he adorned by dignity of deportment, commanding eloquence, and great impartiality. He retired from public life and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He published an edition of Shakspeare, in an elegant and magnificent style, which he presented to the university of Oxford in six vols. 4to. He died at his seat, Suffolk, 5th April, 1746.

Hanmer, Jonathan, a nonconformist divine, born at Barnstaple, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. He was ordained by bishop Field, and was made rector of Bishop's Tawton, and lecturer of Barnstaple, from which he was ejected 1662. He is the author of a view of ecclesiastical antiquity,—of a discourse on confirmation,—and other works. He died 1687.

Hannecken, Mennon, a historian and divine, born at Blaxan, Oldenbourg. He was professor of morals, theology, &c. at Marpurg, and died at Lubeck 1671, aged 76. He wrote a Hebrew grammar,—an exposition of St. Paul's epistle to the Ephesians, &c.

Hannecken, Philip Lewis, eldest son of the preceding, was professor of eloquence and Hebrew at Giessen, and died at Wittemberg, 1706. His works were chiefly on theological controversy.

Hanneman, John, a painter at the Hague, known for historical pieces, and portraits, and as an excellent copyist of Vandyck. He was patronised by Mary princess of Orange, daughter of Charles I. and died 1680, aged 69.

Hannibal, a celebrated Carthaginian. At the age of nine he swore to his father eternal enmity to Rome, and through life he evinced how much he adhered to the solemnity of an oath. After taking Saguntum, and thus beginning the second Punic war, he crossed the Alps, and defeated the Romans at the great battles of Trebia, the Thrasymene lake, and Cannæ, with such terrible carnage, that during sixteen years, no general had the boldness to face him in the field. By invading Africa, the Romans forced the victorious Hannibal to come to the defence of his country, and at the battle of Zama he was defeated by Scipio. He afterwards led a wandering life at the courts of Antiochus and Prusias in Asia, and at last destroyed himself by poison when he was going to be betrayed into the hands of the Romans, B. C. 182.

Hannibalianus, Flavius Claudius, nephew of Constantine, was murdered by Constantius, A. D, 338.

Hanno, a Carthaginian general, who made some curious discoveries in Africa, of which he wrote an account still extant.

Hannsachs, a German poet born at Nuremberg. His works are swelled to five folio vols. but possess little to recommend them either in elegance or genius. He died 1576.

Hanriot, Francis, a native of Nanterre, who during the revolution obtained the confidence of Marat and Robespierre, by the atrocity of his character, and the active part which he performed in the murder of the priests at the Carmes in September, 1792. By surrounding the convention with armed men, he obtained the decree of accusation against the Girondists, but though thus triumphant, the fall of Robespierre was but the forerunner of his own. He was guillotined 28th July, 1794, aged 33, execrated for his cruelty, rapine, and insolence.

Hanson, John, president of the American congress, was a delegate from Maryland, and one of the most distinguished members of that body for many years. He was elected president in November, 1781, and discharged the duties of the station with great ability and dignity till 1783, when he was succeeded by Mr. Mifflin,

and died on the 13th of November of that year in Prince George county. ☞ L.

Hanway, Jonas, a benevolent character, born at Portsmouth 1712. He was early engaged with a merchant at Lisbon, and afterwards was connected with a house at Petersburg, in the business of which he travelled into Persia. On his return to London, in the retirement of private life he employed his large and honourably acquired opulence to the purposes of benevolence and humanity, and to his liberality and public spirit, among other institutions, the Marine Society, and the Magdalen Charity owe their origin. His services in the cause of philanthropy were such that several British merchants applied to lord Bute to distinguish him by some marks of public esteem, and he was accordingly made commissioner of the navy, and when after 20 years he resigned the office he was honourably permitted to retain the salary. His exertions to relieve the distresses of the chimney-sweepers, deserve also the highest praise, and to his humane intentions the establishment of Sunday schools is in some degree to be attributed. At his death, which happened 1786, a public subscription of several thousands was contributed to erect a monument to the memory of a man, who above all others had shone as a pattern of benevolence, virtue, and philanthropy. His publications are said to have amounted to nearly 70, the best known of which are an account of his travels through Russia, Persia, Germany, and Holland, &c. published 1753, 2 vols. 4to. and Domestic Happiness promoted. He is said to be the first who used an umbrella in the streets of London.

Harcourt, Harriet Eusebia, a lady born at Richmond, Yorkshire. She travelled with her father over Europe, and at his death at Constantinople in 1733, she returned to England, and as she inherited a large property she began to establish a female monastery on her Yorkshire estate, and another in the Western Isles of Scotland. These institutions which were composed chiefly of foreign females, restrained by neither vows nor austere forms, were dissolved at the death of their patroness, which happened 1745, in her 39th year.

Hardenburgh, Jacobus R., D.D. first president of Queen's College in New-Jersey, was a native of America, and without the aid of a collegiate education became eminent and useful, by the superiority of his mental powers, and diligence in cultivating them. He was settled over the Reformed Dutch Church at New Brunswick, New-Jersey, and on the establishment of the college there in 1770, was elected its first president, and continued in the office till his death in 1790, in his 53d year. He was highly respected for his learning and piety. ☞ L.

Harder, John James, a native of Basil, who studied medicine at Rome, and in France. On his return to Basil he became professor of rhetoric and afterwards of medicine and anatomy, and was three times rector of the university. He was highly esteemed for his learning and abilities, and besides the honours bestowed by several princes, he was raised to the dignity of a Count by the emperor Leopold. He wrote prodromus physiologicus, &c.—apiarum—examen anatomicum cochleæ terrestris,&c. and died 1711, aged 55.—His brother James was professor of oriental languages at Leyden, and a learned divine. Before he took possession of his professional chair he travelled through Europe, and died at Constantinople.

Hardeby, Geoffrey, an Augustine monk, confessor to Henry II. and professor at Oxford. He died in London 1360, author of some lectures on the Old and New Testament,—history of his order,—tract on evangelical poverty, &c.

Hardime, Peter, a painter of Antwerp, who died 1748, aged 70. His four designs representing the four seasons with appropriate fruits are much admired in the monastery of the Bernardines at Antwerp. His brother Simon excelled as a flower painter, and died at London, 1737.

Harding, John, author of an English chronicle, died 1461.

Harding, Thomas, an English divine, born at Comb-Martin, Devonshire, 1512. He was educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford, where he became fellow 1536. He was made Hebrew professor of the university by Henry VIII. and when chaplain to the duke of Suffolk, he was concerned in the education of his daughter the lady Jane Grey. From a protestant under Edward, he became a strong catholic under Mary, and at the accession of Elizabeth, he lost his preferment and retired to Louvain, where he became, says Wood, the target of popery. He entered the lists of controversy with bishop Jewel, against whom, during 13 years, he wrote seven pieces in support of the catholic faith. He died about 1570.

Hardinge, Nicolas, an eminent English scholar, born at Canbury near Kingston, Surrey, and educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge. He was clerk to the House of Commons, and afterwards member for Eye, and secretary to the treasury. He died 9th April, 1758, leaving by his wife, lord Camden's sister, the present eminent counsel, G. Hardinge, &c. His Latin poems were much admired, and two of them are preserved in the Musæ Anglicanæ. He wrote besides "Denhill Iliad," a poem, and other things. To an extensive knowledge of history, law, and

the English constitution, he united a correct taste formed by an intimate acquaintance with classical literature. His valuable library was sold by auction 1759.

Hardinge, George, son of the preceding, was born in 1744. He received his education at Eton, and went from thence to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he had Dr., afterwards bishop, Watson for his tutor. In 1769, he was created M. A. by mandate, and the same year was called to the bar by the society of the Middle Temple. By the influence of his maternal uncle, lord Camden, he obtained a silk gown, and in 1782 was appointed solicitor-general to the queen. He also became counsel for the East India Company, and had a seat in parliament. In 1787, he was made senior justice of the counties of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor, and two years afterwards, attorney-general to her late majesty, who honoured him with her confidence and conversation. He died at Presteigne, on the circuit, April 26, 1816. Mr. Justice Hardinge was a man of learning, a good lawyer, and of infinite pleasantry. Besides several speeches in parliament, and at the bar, which have been printed, he wrote—1. "A Series of Letters to Burke on the impeachment of Hastings," 8vo. 2. The Essence of Malone; or the beauties of that fascinating writer, 8vo., an ironical attack on Malone's life of Dryden. 3. Another Essence of Malone, 8vo. 4. "The Filial Tribute" on the death of his Mother, 12mo. 5. Three Sermons by a Layman. 6. An Essay on the Character of Jonathan. 7. The Russian Chiefs, an ode. His miscellaneous works and correspondence have been published by Mr. Nichols, with the life of the author.—*W. B.*

Hardion, James, member of the academy of inscriptions, was born at Tours. He died at Paris, 1766, aged 80. He published "Universal History," 18 vols.—a treatise on French poetry and rhetoric, 3 vols. and other works.

Hardouin, John, a French Jesuit, born at Quimper, in Brittany, 1647. He distinguished himself for his criticism and extensive erudition, as well as by the singularity of his opinions. He published, in 1684, "nummi antiqui populorum et urbium illustrati," and afterwards was engaged in the edition of the classics, for the use of the Dauphin, especially Pliny, 5 vols. 4to. He next attempted religious subjects, and in 1693, came out, in 2 vols. 4to. his "Chronologiæ prolusio, &c." in which he maintains that the many authors which the moderns regard as ancient, are only impositions upon the credulity of the world by the artifice of the monks of the 13th century. Homer, therefore, and a long list of literary heroes are hurled down from their height of antiquity, and Cicero alone, with Pliny's natural history, and Virgil's Georgics, and Horace's satires and epistles, are permitted to retain the reverence paid to them through successive ages. His learning was thus lost in wild reveries, and while he wished to prove that the Æneas of Virgil is no other than Jesus Christ, and the Lalage of Horace the Christian religion, he imposed upon his own understanding, and gave way to the greatest absurdities, which public authority at last was called upon to repress. His opinions were ably opposed by La Croze, by Le Clerc, and others, but though he pretended to make a recantation of his errors, he yet continued to maintain them. With the approbation of some of the French clergy, by whom he was assigned a pension, he prepared a new edition of the councils, in 12 vols. folio, which, however, was prohibited by the parliament. This extraordinary character died at Paris, 3d Sept. 1729, aged 83, and after his death appeared some of his posthumous works. De Boze wrote his epitaph, and after mentioning his learning, he concludes by describing him as a man, "qui Scepticum pič egit, credulitate puer, audacia juvenis, deliriis senex."

Harduin, Alexander Xavier, a native of Arras, secretary to the academy of his country. He was also an advocate and a poet, but he is better known as a grammarian. He died 1788, aged 70. He wrote dissertations on vowels and consonants, and other works.

Hardwicke, Philip York earl of, an eminent English lawyer, born at Dover, 1st December, 1690, and educated under Mr. Samuel Morland of Bethnal Green. He studied law in the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1714, and in 1718 was chosen member for Lewes. His great abilities, and the friendship of Parker the chancellor, raised him, in 1720, to the office of solicitor-general, and in four years after he was appointed attorney-general. In the trials of Layer, of Kelley, and others, he displayed great eloquence, extensive knowledge of law, and honourable candour and lenity. Upright in his conduct, and biassed by no influence of favour or of party, he acted up to the impartial dictates of his conscience, and in some cases even voted against those friends to whose favour or kindness he owed his elevation. In 1733, he was made chief justice of the King's bench, with a double salary of 4000*l.* and soon after a baron of the realm, and on the death of lord Talbot, he was appointed lord chancellor, February 1736-7. In 1754 he was raised to the dignity of an earl, and two years after he resigned the high office which for twenty years he had supported with honour, with impartiality, and with general approbation. During these times of public danger and official embarrassment

only three of his decrees were questioned, and on examination they were affirmed by the lords. To his great knowledge of law, he joined a high respect for the constitution of his country, and while he was eager to despatch the often protracted business of chancery, he applied his commanding talents to the relief and the comforts of the subject, in the planning and improving the bills introduced to the legislature. This excellent character, pious as a Christian, eloquent as an orator, dignified as a judge, well informed as a politician, as much beloved in private as he was honourably respected in public life, died 6th March, 1764, at his house in Grosvenor-square. He was buried at Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, near his wife, daughter of Charles Cocks, brother of lord Somers. His son and successor in the title distinguished himself while at Cambridge as the author of Athenian letters, in which he was assisted by his brother Charles. He also published sir Dudley Carleton's correspondence while ambassador from the first James to the States General, and some other state papers. He died 1760, aged 70.

Hardy, Alexander, a French dramatic writer, whose plays it is said amounted to six hundred, of which, however, only 41, in six volumes, 8vo. were printed. With great facility of composition he often wrote 2000 lines in 24 hours, and completed his play in three days. He was the first French dramatist paid for his pieces. He died at Paris 1630.

Hardy, Sir Charles, was appointed governor of New-York in 1755, and continued two years in office. He was descended from a distinguished naval commander under Queen Anne; was an admiral in the British navy, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the grand western squadron in 1779, in which year he died at Spithead. ☞ L.

Hardy, Josiah, governor of New-Jersey, was appointed in 1761, and succeeded by Franklin the following year. He was previously an eminent merchant of London, and brother of Sir Charles. ☞ L.

Hare, Francis, an English prelate bred at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, of which he was fellow. He became tutor to lord Blandford, son of the illustrious Marlborough, and by his friendship rose to the office of chaplain general to the army, and afterwards of dean of Worcester, and bishop of Chichester, with the deanery of St. Paul's till his death, 1740. He has been accused by some of skepticism, but falsely, though he treats in a manner more ludicrous than dignified the study of Scripture, in his "difficulties and discouragements, &c." He opposed Hoadly in the Bangorian controversy, and published other works, besides Terence with notes in 4to.—

the psalms in the Hebrew in the original metre, a work censured by some learned men, and especially by Lowth in his lectures.

Hariot, Thomas, an English mathematician, born at Oxford 1560. He was educated at St. Mary hall there, where he took the degree of B.A. He went over to America with Sir Walter Raleigh, whom he instructed in mathematics, and at his return he gave to the public an account of Virginia, reprinted in Hackluyt's voyages. He was afterwards patronised by Henry, earl of Northumberland, who liberally allowed him an annual pension of 120*l.* and who, when confined in the tower, forgot the horrors of imprisonment and persecution, in his interesting conversation. He lived for some time at Sion college, and died at London, July 21st, 1621, of a cancer on his lip. His "ephemeris chryrometrica" is preserved in Sion college in MS. and from his "artis analyticæ praxis," published after his death, it is said Des Cartes drew many of his improvements in algebra. Wood has impeached his character as to his religious principles; but while he describes him as a deist, others regard his attachment to the doctrines of the church, and his veneration for the holy Scriptures as incontrovertible.

Hariri, an Arabian author, born at Barsa, in the kingdom of Babylon. He wrote Almakamah, or 50 assemblies, that is, conferences, &c. published by Golius in Arabic and Latin, Leyden, 1666, six of which were translated into English by Chappelow, Arabic professor at Cambridge 1767. He died 1122.

Harlay, Achille de, a learned president of the parliament of Paris, after De Thou. During the commotions of the league he maintained with firmness and dignity his attachment to the king, and without yielding to the intrigues of the factious and the disloyal, he supported with increasing reputation the upright conduct of the magistrate. He died universally respected, at Paris, 23d Oct. 1616, aged 80.

Harlay de Sancy, Nicholas de, counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and afterwards ambassador of France in England; was very zealous in the service of Henry III. On the accession of Henry IV. he changed his religion to please his master, to whom he endeared himself by his attention and his obsequiousness. He died 13th Oct. 1629, aged 84.

Harlay, Francis de, archbishop of Rouen, and afterwards of Paris, was the favourite of Anne of Austria, and afterwards of Lewis XIV. though little entitled by his private manners, say some historians, to the notice of the great. He died 6th August, 1695, aged 70. His life has been written by Le Gendre.

Harlay, Achille de, first president of the

parliament of Paris, was an upright magistrate, and a respectable subject. In his conversation he was particularly jocose, and often forgot the dignity of his rank or situation to indulge his inclination for a witty or severe allusion. He died 23d July, 1712, aged 73.

Harley, Robert, earl of Oxford, was eldest son of sir Edward Harley, and was born in Bow-street, Covent-garden, 5th Dec. 1661. He was educated at the private but respectable school of Mr. Birch at Shilton near Burford, Oxon, and there he laid the foundation of that extensive knowledge, and that general information which raised him to the highest honours. At the revolution he levied a troop of horse in favour of William, and soon after was chosen member for Tregony, in Cornwall, and then for Radnor, which he represented till he obtained a seat in the upper house. In Feb. 1701-2 he was chosen speaker of the house of commons, and continued in that high office that and two successive parliaments. In 1704 he became one of the privy counsellors, and the same year was made secretary of state. In 1706 he was one of the commissioners to settle the union with Scotland, and in 1710, he was raised to the office of one of the commissioners of the treasury, and of chancellor of the exchequer. In March, that year, his life was attempted by the marquis of Guiscard, a French papist, who, when examined before the privy council, stabbed him with a penknife, for which offence he was sent to Newgate, where he died soon after. The danger thus incurred increased the popularity of the secretary, who, after some weeks' confinement, was, on his appearance in the house, handsomely congratulated by the speaker. In 1711, he was raised to the peerage by the queen, and the same year appointed lord high treasurer of Great Britain, an office which he resigned 1714, four days before the queen's death. In 1715 he was impeached by the commons of high crimes and misdemeanours, and after two years' confinement he was tried and acquitted by his peers, July 1st, 1717. He died 21st May, 1724, aged 63. Though abused and vilified by his rival in power, Bolingbroke, not only in the senate but in a letter to sir William Windham, he possessed great talents, and was not devoid of those amiable virtues which attend and support the good man, and which have been deservedly illustrated by the immortal pen of his contemporary, Pope. As a patron of learning the public respect his character, and the valuable collection which he made of MSS. and of rare and curious books, after being augmented by his son, now adorns the shelves of the British museum.

Harlow, George Henry, a painter, was born in the parish of St. James, Westminster, in 1787. He was a posthumous child, but his mother took great care of his education, and allowed him to follow the bent of his inclination for the arts which he studied, first under Drummond, and next under Sir Thomas Lawrence, after which he went to Italy. Previous, however, to his going abroad he painted some historical pictures of great merit, particularly one of Henry VIII., queen Catherine, and cardinal Wolsey. During his residence at Rome, in 1818, he made a copy of Raphael's Transfiguration, and executed a composition of his own which was exhibited by Canova, and afterwards at the academy of St. Luke's. This promising artist died soon after his return to England, Jan. 28th, 1819.—*W. B.*

Harmer, Thomas, a dissenting minister of Waterfield in Suffolk, born at Norwich. He is author of "observations on passages of Scripture," 4 vols. 8vo. a valuable work often edited. He wrote also notes on Solomon's song, and other works, showing in the most respectable light his extensive learning and his perfect acquaintance with oriental literature. He died 1788, aged 73.

Harmodius, *Vid.* Aristogiton.

Haro, Don Louis de, nephew and heir of Olivarez, the famous Spanish minister, was equally celebrated as the favourite of Philip IV. He was not only prime minister, but a negotiator, and had a long conference with Mazarin to settle the peace with the Low Countries and with France, in 1659. He was as respectable in private life, as he was distinguished in the cabinet. He died 17th Nov. 1661, aged 63.

Harold I. king of England, was son of Canute. The interference of Alnot, archbishop of Canterbury, who considered him as illegitimate, and who would consecrate none but the son of queen Emma, proved the source of civil discord. Harold, however, possessed power and influence, and, by seizing the throne, he became master of his half-brother Alfred, whom he confined in a monastery, after putting out his eyes. He died the 5th year of his reign, in 1039, and without issue.

Harold II. son of earl Godwin, took possession of the English crown on the death of Edward the Confessor. His claims to the sovereignty were opposed by his brother, but after defeating him in the north with great slaughter, he found that another competitor, William of Normandy, had invaded the kingdom. He marched bravely to repel this formidable invasion, and fell, nobly fighting at the head of his troops, 14th Oct. 1066, the first year of his reign. Though Harold must be considered in some degree as a usurper, yet his bravery, his wisdom, and his virtues, exhi-

bit him to the view of history in the most amiable light. Had he defeated the Normans in the field of Hastings, he might have adorned his reign by the arts of peace, and, endeared to his people by the intrepidity with which he exposed his life in the defence of his native country, he might have given birth to a new era of national prosperity, political justice, and honourable industry, and prevented that tyranny, and that devastation, which ever attends the steps of a foreign, arrogant, and suspicious usurper.

Harpalus, a Grecian astronomer, inventor of the cycle, afterwards improved by Meton, B. C. 480.

Harpalus, an officer intrusted by Alexander with the treasures of Babylon. The trust was too tempting for the avidity of Harpalus, who plundered the treasury and fled away.

Harpe, John Francis de la, a French writer of great eminence. He was of Swiss parentage, and was born at Paris 20th Nov. 1739, and educated in the college of Harcourt. He began early the profession of writer, and his earl of Warwick, a tragedy, in 1764, procured him great applause and some money. He published various other dramatic pieces, besides poems rewarded with prizes from different learned bodies, elegies of Fenelon, Catinat, Charles V. &c. highly and deservedly admired. His chief work is a complete course of literature, 12 vols. 8vo. As a critic, his powers were advantageously displayed in his lectures at the Lyceum, and his abilities, his taste, and genius as a poet, a philosopher, and as a man, are sufficiently displayed in his writings. During the revolution he, like other literary characters, supported the principles of republicanism; but when he saw terror prevail, and religion degraded, his sentiments were seriously changed. Though condemned to be deported, he escaped from his persecutors, and died at Paris, 1803. His other works are very numerous.

Harpocration, Valerius, a rhetorician of Alexandria, A. D. 180, author of a lexicon on the 10 orators of Greece, published by Aldus 1603, and by Gronovius 1696.

Harpsfield, Nicholas, an English divine, archdeacon of Canterbury. His attachment to the popish religion under Elizabeth, exposed him to persecution; he was imprisoned for some years, and died 1572. He wrote a history of Wickliffe's heresy—an ecclesiastical history of England, &c.

Harrington, sir John, an English poet, born at Helston, near Bath. As his father was imprisoned for holding conference with Elizabeth, in Mary's reign, the princess stood godmother to his son in proof of her patronage, and his learning and acquirements proved him not unworthy of royal favour. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and before he was 30 he published a translation of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso. He was knighted on the field by the earl of Essex, and under James he was created a knight of the Bath. He drew upon himself the attack of the clergy by writing, for the use of prince Henry, a tract against married bishops. His works were published by the Rev. H. Harrington, under the title of "Nugæ antiquæ," and contain a miscellaneous collection of curious pieces in verse and prose. He had formed the plan for a history of his own times, which he did not execute. He died 1612, aged 51.

Harrington, John lord, eldest son of lord and lady Harrington, to whose care James I. intrusted the education of his daughter Elizabeth, afterwards the wife of Frederic king of Bohemia, was early distinguished by his talents and his genius, and by his intimacy and correspondence with Henry prince of Wales. When at Rome he, as well as his tutor, Tovey, was strongly solicited by the Jesuits to abandon his religion, but when entreaties were unavailing, it is said that the holy fathers artfully administered poison to them, in consequence of which the tutor soon after died, though the pupil's stronger constitution struggled longer against the deleterious effects. This promising youth, however, died some time after his return to England, 1613, aged 22. His Latin letters to the prince are extant.

Harrington, James, an eminent political writer, born January, 1611, at Upton, Northamptonshire. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he had Chillingworth for his tutor, and after three years' residence, on his father's death, 1622, he set out upon his travels. In Holland he served for some time in lord Craven's regiment, and afterwards travelled through Flanders, Germany, France, and Italy. His time, meanwhile, was usefully employed in making deep and important observations on the manners and the government of the nations which he visited, and while he refused to pay homage to the pope of Rome by kissing his toe, he cultivated the friendship of men of letters, and, in considering their various advantages in the cultivation of science, he regarded Venice by her situation and constitution superior to the rest of the world. After his return to England, Harrington sided with the parliament, but he never could obtain a seat in the house. His independent spirit, however, was admired and respected, and when the commissioners removed the captive king from Newcastle nearer London, he was selected to attend upon his person.

The unfortunate monarch was pleased with his conversation; he parted with him at Hurst castle, with bitter concern, by the rude interference of the republicans, and when led to the scaffold he again distinguished his favourite, and rewarded him on that awful occasion with a token of his esteem. The death of Charles deeply affected Harrington, but while his friends attributed his retirement to melancholy or discontent, he silenced their reproaches by producing his celebrated work, "Oceana," which at first was regarded as a severe satire on Cromwell's usurpation, but was afterwards permitted to appear dedicated to the protector, by the interference of lady Claypole, his favourite daughter. The work was read, but not approved, by Cromwell, who disdained to resign the power acquired by his sword to the visionary dreams of new politicians. Harrington in the mean time found his labours attacked by various pamphlets, which he boldly answered, and to prove the practicability of his republican plan he established a society at Miles's coffee-house, Palace-yard, where the public regulations he proposed were fully debated before crowded audiences. Principles which favoured the establishment of a republican government upon a broad basis could not be agreeable to the royalists, and therefore, at the restoration, Harrington was regarded as a secret enemy, and though living in retirement he was, in December, 1661, seized by order of the king, and committed to the tower, as guilty of treasonable practices. These accusations, though supported by the authority of chancellor Hyde, may be considered as founded on imaginary grounds, while the criminality of Harrington may be viewed in his severe reflections against the royal family. With unfeeling bitterness he not only decried the character of Mary, queen of Scots, and treated her son James as a worthless impostor, but he loaded the memory of Charles with every foul epithet; and, forgetful of his former attachment, he described him as a tyrant at last cut off by God's avenging hand. After some time he was removed from the tower to St. Nicolas's island, opposite Plymouth, and afterwards to Plymouth, where, by the advice of his physician, Dunstan, he mixed improperly too much guaiacum with his coffee, for the cure of the scurvy, and brought on a gradual delirium. As his relations had given bail for his appearance he was liberated from confinement, and as he had some intervals of reason, he was permitted to retire to Scotland, where he married the daughter of sir Marmaduke Dorrell, of Bucks, a lady to whom he had formerly paid his addresses, and with whom he spent the remainder of his life. He died of the palsy, at Westminster, 11th Sept. 1677, and was buried in St. Margaret's church, near the remains of Raleigh. There were not wanting some who attributed his disorder to political causes, and who considered his delirium as occasioned by the malice of his enemies, who dreaded the satire of his pen. His works were collected by Toland, 1700, in 1 vol. folio, but Dr. Birch's edition of 1737 is more full and correct. Besides his Oceana, which, as mentioned already, contained the visionary plan of a pure and independent republic, he attempted poetry, but with no creditable success.

Harrington, Henry, a descendant of sir John Harrington, was born at Kelston, the family seat, in Somersetshire, Sept. 29, 1729. He had a private education, after which he went to Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered upon the study of physic. He proceeded to his doctor's degree in that faculty in 1762, and about the same time settled at Wells, from whence he removed to Bath, where he continued to practise with reputation, till his death, Jan. 15, 1816. Dr. Harrington was an excellent classical scholar, a good poet, and devotedly attached to music. He composed several admirable catches, and other pieces of a higher description in his favourite science. His other publications are—1. An Ode to Harmony. 2. An Ode to Discord. 3. The Witch of Wokey; a ballad in the old English style. 4. The Geometrical Analogy of the Doctrine of the Trinity. He was the father of the corporation of Bath, in which city he founded a musical club, called the Harmonic Society. —*W. B.*

Harris, Walter, an English physician, in the reign of William III. He wrote some well-esteemed books on the diseases of children.

Harris, Robert, a native of Broad Camden, Gloucestershire, educated at Oxford. During the rebellion he opposed the king, and was made by the parliament rector of Petersfield, and president of Trinity college, Oxford, where he died 1658, aged 80. He wrote sermons--remedium contra avaritiam —tractatus de novi testat. fœdere—epistolæ apologeticæ, &c.

Harris, William, a dissenting minister, who resided at Honiton, where he died 4th Feb. 1770. He was an able scholar, and was honoured, in 1765, by the Glasgow university, with the degree of D.D. He wrote, though not very accurately, an account of the lives of James I. Charles I. Oliver Cromwell, and Hugh Peters, in 5 vols. 8vo. He prepared also materials for an account of James II. which he did not complete.

Harris, John, secretary to the royal society, translated Pardie's elements of geometry, and died 1730. He was an able

mathematician, and a good divine, and first projected the plan of a Cyclopædia, or dictionary of sciences, which appeared in 2 vols. folio, 1710, the title of Lexicon Technicum, to which a supplement was added in 1736. The works of Chambers, and the improvements of Dr. Rees and others have superseded this now obsolete performance.

Harris, William, author of sermons on the principal representations of the Messiah in the Old Testament,—of funeral discourses and other religious tracts, was for 40 years minister of a dissenting congregation at Crutchedfriars, and died 1740, aged 65.

Harris, James, Esq. an eminent scholar, son of a sister of Shaftesbury, the author of the characteristics. He was born in the Close, Sarum, 1709, and after an education at the grammar-school there, he entered at Wadham college, Oxford, but took no degree. He was member for Christ-church in several parliaments, and in 1763 was made one of the lords of the admiralty, and soon after removed to the treasury, and in 1774, he was appointed secretary, and comptroller to the queen, which office he retained during life. He died after a long illness 21st Dec. 1780. His works are three treatises concerning art, music, painting, and poetry; and Happiness, 8vo. 1745,—Hermes, or a philosophical inquiry concerning universal grammar, 1751, 8vo. an able composition, commended by many, and particularly by Lowth, philosophical arrangements, and philosophical inquiries, 2 vols. 8vo. published after his death. His works have been edited by his son lord Malmesbury, with an elegantly written account of his life.

Harris, James, earl of Malmesbury, was the son of the author of "Hermes," and born at Salisbury, April 9th, 1746. He was educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he was created doctor of civil law in 1793. He began his diplomatic career at the court of Spain, and in 1772, went as envoy to Berlin. In 1776 he was appointed minister at Petersburg, and in 1779 received the order of the Bath. In 1784 he was sworn a member of the privy council, and the same year went as ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Hague. In 1788, he was created baron Malmesbury, and in 1795 he concluded the marriage of the prince of Wales and the princess of Brunswick, whom he accompanied to England. The year following he was appointed to negotiate with the ministers of the French republic at Lisle, but without effect. He was raised to the earldom in 1800, and in 1807, was made lord lieutenant of Hampshire, and governor of the Isle of Wight. He died Nov. 21st, 1820. His lordship published—1. Introduction to the History of the Dutch Republic, 8vo. 2. The works of James Harris, Esq., with Memoirs of his Life, 2 vols. 4to.—*W. B.*

Harrison, William, an ingenious youth, fellow of New college, Oxford. He was tutor to one of the duke of Queensbury's sons, and was recommended by his wit, genius, and learning, to dean Swift, who procured for him from St. John, the respectable office of secretary to the English ambassador at the Hague, lord Raby, and afterwards lord Stafford. Under the expectation of higher appointments, he was unfortunately carried off by a short illness, in London, 14th Feb. 1712-13. He wrote some elegant poetical pieces, many of which are preserved in Nichols's and Dodsley's collections. Not only Swift, but Young, Tickell, and others, have spoken with great respect and affection of the amiable character which he supported.

Harrison, William, an English writer, author of the pilgrim, or the happy convert, a pastoral tragedy, 1709.

Harrison, John, an eminent and well-known mechanic, born at Foulby near Pontefract, 1693. His father was a carpenter, and he was brought up to his business, but he was doomed to extend his reputation beyond the limits of an obscure village. He had early a strong propensity to wheel machinery, and as his father was occasionally employed in repairing clocks, he improved in his knowledge of the power of movements. In 1700, his father removed to Barrow, Lincolnshire, and there he obtained from a neighbouring clergyman a MS. copy of Saunderson's lectures, which he transcribed, and from which he drew a hitherto unknown fund of knowledge. He made some ingenious experiments, and in 1726, produced two clocks, chiefly of wood, with the compound pendulum, which were so accurately constructed that they varied scarce a second in one month. He visited London 1735, and by the kindness of Dr. Halley was recommended to that ingenious artist, G. Graham, who admired and encouraged his great talents, and advised him to complete his machines to present to the board of longitude. In 1735, his first machine was approved by the board, and he was sent to Lisbon to try its accuracy and its properties. Thus patronised he produced another more simple machine in 1739, and again a third, in 1749, but while he considered his labours as arrived to the highest degree of perfection, he discovered that greater accuracy might still be obtained, and a fourth time his machine, six inches in diameter, and in the shape of a watch, was constructed. The correctness of this machine was ascertained by the author's son in a voyage to Jamaica, and in another to Barbadoes, and as his

discovery came within the meaning of the act of the 12th of Anne, he claimed, and obtained, though with some trouble, the liberal reward of 20,000*l.* from parliament. These four curious machines were deposited in the observatory at Greenwich, where it is said they are now buried in oblivion. A time-piece on the same principles, was constructed by Mr. Kendal, for Cook's voyage, and was found extremely accurate. The last time-piece made by this ingenious artist erred only four seconds and a half in ten weeks. After a life thus devoted to the service of the public, this worthy character died 1776, of the gout, at his house, Red-lion square, aged 80. Though ingenious as a mechanic, he was very incorrect as a writer, and never could express himself in a clear and simple style. He was also an excellent musician, and he is said to have constructed a curious monochord.

Harrison, John, colonel in the parliament army, was son of a butcher, and one of the judges of the unfortunate Charles. He was employed to lull into security the unsuspecting Fairfax, and was with him on his knees in the hypocritical semblance of prayer, till the execution was over. He was tried and executed for his perfidy after the restoration.

Harrison, Robert Hanson, sustained the offices of chief justice of the general court of Maryland, and governor of the state. In 1789, he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, but declined accepting the office, which was afterwards conferred on Mr. Iredel. He was a man of distinguished merit, and possessed the unbounded confidence of his fellow-citizens. He exerted himself in the prosecution of the revolutionary war, with great ardour, and in his station as judge and governor displayed very superior talents. He died at his residence on the Potomack, in Charles county, April 2d, 1790, aged 45. ☞ L.

Hart, John, one of the signers of the declaration of American Independence, was born in the township of Hopewell, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, in the year 1708. He had no more than a good English education, and was a respectable farmer who lived and died in the same township in which he was born. He was for a number of years prior to the revolutionary war, a member of the colonial legislature of New-Jersey, and was greatly respected for his good sense, patriotism, integrity, and moral excellence. These characteristics led his fellow-citizens to make choice of him as a delegate to the national congress, where he had the honour to be one of the illustrious band who declared the country independent. He retained his seat in congress until his death, which occurred in 1779. His strong mind and pure character gave him much influence, and rendered him a very useful and important actor in the interesting scenes of that day. ☞ L.

Harte, Walter, a native of Marlborough, Wilts, known as a poet and historian. His poetical pieces called Amaranth, were published in 8vo. besides a history of Gustavus Adolphus, 2 vols. 4to. and essays on husbandry, 8vo. He died 1773.

Hartley, David, an English physician, son of a clergyman, born about 1704, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, of which he was a fellow. He practised physic at Newark, afterwards at St. Edmundsbury, and then in London, and lastly at Bath, where he died, 30th Sept. 1757. His chief work is observations on man, his frame, his duty, and his expectations, 2 parts, 1749, 2 vols. 8vo. besides some letters in the philosophical transactions. He also wrote about Mrs. Stevens's quack medicines as a solvent for the stone, which procured her from parliament 5000*l.* The doctor died of the stone at last, though it is said he had taken to remove it above 200lbs. weight of soap.

Hartman, John Adolphus, a native of Munster, who from a Jesuit became a Calvinist, and was appointed professor of philosophy and poetry at Castel, and afterwards historical professor at Marpurg, where he died, 1744, aged 64. He wrote Historia Hæssiaca, 3 vols.—vita pontific. Roman. &c.—Harangues, &c.

Hartsoeker, Nicolas, a native of Gonda, son of the minister of the place. He laboriously devoted himself to mathematics and natural philosophy, and became professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, and mathematician to the elector palatine. He wrote, besides some small pieces, a course of natural philosophy in 4to. and died 1725, aged 69.

Hartungus, John, a native of Millinberg, professor of Greek at Heidelberg, where he was educated. He for some time bore arms against the Turks, and died 1579. He wrote some notes on the three first books of the Odyssey, besides a Latin translation of Apollonius.

Harvard, John, minister and founder of Harvard college, came to Massachusetts in 1636-7, and after preaching a short time at Charlestown, died in 1638. He left a bequest of near 800 pounds to the school at Cambridge, which the next year was constituted a college, and called by his name in commemoration of his liberality. ☞ L.

Harvey, William, an English physician, celebrated as the first discoverer of the circulation of the blood. He was born at Folkstone, 2d April, 1578, and educated at Canterbury school and Caius college, Cam-

bridge. At the age of 19 he travelled through France and Germany, to Padua, where he studied medicine under some eminent masters, and where he took the degree of M.D. in 1602. On his return to England he was incorporated to his doctor's degree at Cambridge, and then came to settle in London, where he married. In 1604, he was admitted candidate of the college of physicians, three years after fellow, and in 1615, lecturer of anatomy and surgery. In 1616, he laid open his discovery of the circulation of the blood, in his lectures, the MS. of which is preserved in Sir Hans Sloane's papers. It was published in 1628, and dedicated to Charles I. after the ingenious author had in his lectures for nine years confirmed and illustrated it, by reasons and arguments the most convincing and satisfactory. This curious and important discovery produced an astonishing revolution in the practice of physic, and it is not to be wondered that so many laid claims to the honours and celebrity which belonged to Harvey alone. Not only father Paul vindicated the merit of the discovery, but Hippocrates was asserted by his editor Vanderhinden, to be the original author of this newly revived opinion. In 1632, Harvey was made physician to the king, and he shared his dangers at the battle of Edge-hill, and in consequence of his loyalty, he was incorporated M.D. at Oxford, and in 1645, made warden of Merton college, which the following year he resigned, on the surrender of the city to the parliament. In 1651, he published his "exercitationes de generatione animalium, &c." which might have been rendered more valuable by some important additions and anatomical observations, had not the papers of the author been profanely plundered and destroyed in London by the republicans during the civil wars. In 1654 he was chosen president of the college of physicians, but his infirmities were so great that he recommended Dr. Prujeau for his successor. As he had no family he honourably made the college his heirs, and after he had built them a combination room, a library, and a museum, he presented them with the deeds of his estates, and founded the commemoration which annually on the 18th Oct. records the liberality of its benefactors, and the meritorious services of its founder. This great man died 3d June, 1657, and was buried at Hempsted, Herts. Under his picture in the college, on a brass plate, is a long but nervous inscription which commemorates his services and his virtues. His works were edited by Dr. Lawrence, with a life prefixed, in 2 vols. 4to. 1766.

Harvey, Gideon, an English physician, born in Surrey. After studying the languages in the Low Countries he was admitted of Exeter college, Oxford, 1655, and then he applied to physic at Leyden under some eminent masters. He was physician to Charles II. in his exile, and also to the English army in Flanders. He afterwards travelled through Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, and on his return to England was made physician in ordinary to the king, and also to the Tower. He died 1700, but he derived little fame, and less profit from his publications. He was perpetually at war with the college of physicians, whom he attempted to ridicule in a piece, 1683.

Harvey, Sir John, governor of Virginia, was sent out to that colony as a commissioner in 1623. He was a member of the provisional government in 1625, and assumed the administration in 1629. He was one of the most rapacious, tyrannical, and unpopular of the royal governors, and was suspended by the assembly in 1635, and impeached, but restored by the king the next year, and continued in the office till 1639. ☞ L.

Harwood, Edward, a dissenting minister, born in Lancashire. He died 1794, aged 65. He wrote various works, but he is best known as the author of a "view of the various editions of the Greek and Roman classics," which has passed through several editions, and has appeared in almost every European language. After presiding over a congregation at Bristol he came to London, where he lived by correcting the press, by teaching the classics, and by his various publications. It is said that he refused very liberal patronage to join the church of England.

Hase, Theodore, professor of Hebrew at Bremen, his native town, died 1731. He was a man of extensive learning, and published some valuable "dissertations," &c.

Hase, James, brother of the preceding, was also a man of classical knowledge, and author of some elegant tracts. He died 1723.

Hasselquist, Frederic, a learned botanist, born 1722, at Tournalla in East Gotha. The early death of his father left him in indigent circumstances, but he maintained himself at the university of Upsal by instructing some of his fellow-pupils, and he displayed so much diligence in the study of physic that he received a royal stipend. He published an "essay on the virtue of plants," and was encouraged by his friend and master Linnæus to undertake a voyage to Palestine to examine its natural history. He was conveyed by the Levant company to Smyrna, and for two years was engaged in making a most valuable collection of curiosities. When on his return in 1752 he was overpowered

by the heat of the climate and by fatigue, and died near Smyrna. His curiosities were seized by his creditors, but the queen of Sweden discharged his debts, and Linnæus arranged the publication of his papers.

Hasted, Edward, a topographer and antiquary, was born at Hawley, the seat of his family, in Kent, in 1732. He devoted the greatest part of his life to the labour of compiling a History of his Native Country, which was published in 4 vols. folio 1799. Having reduced himself to narrow circumstances, he was presented by lord Radnor to the mastership of the hospital at Corsham, in Wiltshire, where he died in 1812. —*W. B.*

Hastings, Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, was celebrated for her personal accomplishments, but more for her private and public acts of charity which were never exceeded by any female in the kingdom. The distresses of the poor and unfortunate in every place and situation were her peculiar care, and a splendid fortune was appropriated solely to their relief far and near. This virtuous and amiable character is well depictured under the name of Aspasia by Congreve in the 49th number of the Tatler. She died 1740, most universally and deservedly lamented.

Hastings, Warren, was born in 1733, at or near Daylesford, in Worcestershire, the manor of which had been in his family for many generations, though at the time of his birth it had gone into other hands. His father was a clergyman in low circumstances. However, the son obtained a good education at Westminster school, from whence he was sent to India, as a writer in the company's service in 1750. On his arrival in the east, he applied with diligence to the duties of his station, and at his leisure studied the oriental languages. After fourteen years residence in Bengal he returned to England, but in 1769, he went out as second in council at Madras, where he remained about two years, and then removed to the presidency of Calcutta. This was a critical period, and the state of Hindostan soon became perilous from the increasing power of Hyder Ali, the sovereign of Mysore, and the intrigues of the French, who were taking advantage of the rupture between Great Britain and her colonies. In this exigency the governor general had to depend solely upon his own exertions; and he succeeded beyond all expectation, in saving British India from a combination of enemies. Notwithstanding this, party spirit at home turned the merit of Mr. Hastings into a crime, and charges were brought against him in parliament. He returned in 1786, and an impeachment followed, which, in all its stages, lasted nine years, and ended in his acquittal. After this he led a retired life on the wreck of his fortune, and an annuity from the company. He lived, however, to see his plans for the security of India publicly applauded; but he received no other compensation for the injury he had sustained, than that of being sworn a member of the privy-council. He died Aug. 22d, 1818. Mr. Hastings was a man of mild and unassuming manners, an elegant scholar, and a good poet. He wrote—1. A Narrative of the Insurrection at Benares, 4to. 2. Memoirs relative to the State of India, 8vo. 3. A Treatise on the Means of guarding Houses against Fire, 8vo. 4. Fugitive Poetry.—*W. B.*

Hatsell, John, clerk of the house of commons, was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, after which he became a member and senior bencher of the Middle-temple. He entered early as an assistant-clerk of the house of commons under Mr. Dyson, and in 1768, became chief clerk. He retired from that situation with the thanks of the house, in 1797, and died at Marden Park, in Surrey, Oct. 15th, 1820. His remains were buried in the Temple-church. Mr. Hatsell published the precedents of the house of commons.—*W. B.*

Hatton, Sir Christopher, chancellor under Elizabeth, was a man of learning and great integrity, but it is remarkable that though placed in so high a situation he had not been bred to the law. His decisions, however, were never impeached, as he was guided by justice and impartiality. It was by his advice that the unfortunate Mary submitted to her fatal trial. He was born at Holdenby in Northamptonshire, from an ancient Cheshire family, and died 1591.

Havercamp, Sigebert, an eminent critic, professor of history, eloquence, and Greek at Leyden. His editions of Josephus, Sallust, Eutropius, Tertullian, &c. are considered by learned men as very valuable. He died at Leyden 1742, aged 58.

Havers, Clopton, an English physician, who published in 1691, a curious treatise on the bones. He died in the beginning of the 18th century.

Haustead, Peter, a comic writer, author of "the rival friends," acted before Charles I. and his court at Cambridge. He was in orders, and published some sermons in London, 1646.

Haute-feuille, John, an ingenious mechanic, son of a baker, was born at Orleans 1647. He was the inventor of the steel springs in pendulum watches, afterwards improved by Huygens. He was an ecclesiastic and held some preferment. He also wrote some curious pamphlets on clocks, &c. and died 1724.

Hauteroche, Noel le Breton de, a French dramatic poet, and actor, who died

at Paris 1707, aged 90. His pieces are numerous and possess some merit.

Hauteterre, Anthony Dadine de, professor of law at Toulouse, was a native of Cahors, and died 1682, aged 80. He wrote Gesta regum et ducum Aquitaniæ, two vols. 4to.—a treatise on monastic life, &c. —and various other works which display great erudition and a deep knowledge of jurisprudence.

Hawes, Stephen, a native of Suffolk, educated at Oxford, and made groom of the privy chamber to Henry VII. He was well skilled in French and Italian poetry, and wrote the temple of glass, copied from Chaucer's house of fame,—the pastime of pleasure, completed 1506, and eleven years after printed in 4to. by Wynkyn de Worde with wooden plates.

Hawes, William, a physician, was born at Islington, Nov. 28th, 1736. He was brought up to the profession of an apothecary, which business he carried on in the Strand till 1780, when, having taken his degree, he commenced practice as a physician. Long before this he had acquired deserved popularity, by his zealous exertions in establishing the Royal Humane Society; to which institution he may be said to have devoted his whole life. He died at Islington, Dec. 5th, 1808. Dr. Hawes published—1. "An Account of Dr. Goldsmith's last Illness," 8vo., which he attributed to an improper use of James's powder. 2. An Address on Premature Death and Premature Interment. 3. An Examination of the Rev. John Wesley's Primitive Physic. 4. An Address to the Legislature on the Humane Society. 5. An Address to the King and Parliament, with Observations on the general Bills of Mortality. 6. Transactions of the Royal Humane Society.—*W. B.*

Haweis, Thomas, an English divine, was born at Truro, in Cornwall, about 1736. He served his time to an apothecary, but afterwards went to Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of laws. On entering into orders he became assistant to Mr. Madan at the Lock chapel, on whose recommendation he accepted the presentation to the rectory of All-Saints, Aldwinkle, in Northamptonshire, upon an implied promise of resignation; but when the time expired, he refused to give up the living, which occasioned much censure on the Calvinistic methodists. At last the countess of Huntingdon compromised the affair, and her chaplain held the living to his death. That lady also intrusted him with the management of her chapels and the seminary which she had founded for the education of young students in divinity. When the missionary society was formed he also took the lead in its direction, and obtained a doctor's degree from Scotland. He died in 1820. His principal works are —1. A volume of Sermons. 2. A Commentary on the Bible, 2 vols. folio. 3. History of the Church, 3 vols. 8vo. 4. Life of the Rev. William Romaine, 8vo. 5. State of Evangelical Religion throughout the World, 8vo.—*W. B.*

Hawke, Edward lord, son of a barrister, entered early in the naval service to which he was to add so much glory. In 1734 he was made captain of the Wolf, and he soon distinguished himself under the English admirals Matthews, Lestock, and Rowley, off Toulon, and took a Spanish ship of superior force, the Pader of 60 guns. In 1747, he was made rear admiral of the white, and that year he defeated a French fleet, and took two ships of 74 guns, one of 70, two of 64, and one of 50, for which he was honoured with the ribbon of the Bath. In 1748, he was made vice-admiral of the blue, and two years after of the white, and in 1757, he assisted on the expedition against Rochefort. In 1759, he was sent off Brest, from which the French fleet escaped, but he pursued them and attacked them off Belleisle, and totally defeated them, for which he received a pension of 2000*l.* from the king. In 1765 he was appointed vice admiral of Great-Britain, and first lord of the admiralty, and in 1776 raised to the peerage. This heroic commander, who ranks so high in the annals of his country, died at his house at Shepperton, Middlesex, Oct. 14th, 1781.

Hawkesworth, John, an eminent English writer. He was born 1715 at Bromley, in Kent, and bound to the business of a watchmaker, which he early abandoned for public life, and literary pursuits. His wife it is said kept a boarding school at Bromley, and by the means of a lady of some influence and consequence in Indian affairs, he became known to the commercial world, and was elected a director of the East India Company. His "Adventurer," was so popular a performance, that archbishop Herring conferred upon him, though a dissenter, the Lambeth degree of LL.D. He was appointed to digest the narrative of the South Sea expeditions, a labour for which, say some critics, he was not adequate, as his talents tended more to influence the passions in animated descriptions, than interest the heart in the cold detail of a journal. Though he received the high sum of 6000*l.* for his trouble, it is asserted that he died of chagrin for the unfavourable reception of his narrative, though some say he died of high living. He died 16th Nov. 1773, aged 58, and in Bromley church, Kent, where he was buried, is an elegant monument which records his services, in appropriate language borrowed from the last Adventurer.

Hawkins, Sir John, an English admiral, born at Plymouth. He was for seven years in the merchants' service, and signalized himself under Elizabeth, especially against the invincible armada, when he was rear-admiral, and in several expeditions to the West Indies, where he died 1595.

Hawkins, Sir John, a native of London, who acquired some eminence in the law as an attorney, and became known as the friend and companion of Dr. Johnson. He commenced author by publishing in 1760, an edition of Walton's angler, besides various communications to the gentleman's magazine, and other periodical works, and in 1761 he was made justice of peace for Middlesex, and in 1772, knighted for dispersing some rioters in Moorfields. The greatest of his works is his History of Music, in five vols. 4to. which contains very useful and curious particulars. His Life of Johnson is not a very creditable performance, as it was hastily finished to gratify the wishes of the booksellers. Sir John died 1789, aged 70.

Hawkins, William, governor of Georgia, was elected in 1811, and died at Sparta, May 17th, 1819. ☞ L.

Hawksmoor, Nicolas, an architect, pupil to Sir Christopher Wren. Though he possessed genius he did not much improve on the principles of his illustrious master, but frequently deviated from them. He was clerk of the works at Greenwich, under William and his two successors, and had other places of trust and emolument, he was also employed as surveyor of the new churches built by queen Anne's act. Among others the church of St. George's, Bloomsbury, is particularly censured, as it exhibits an irregularly absurd steeple, with the statue of George I. elevated to the top, with the lion and unicorn as supporters. He planned several private mansions, and gave the design of the Radcliffe library at Oxford. He died 1736.

Hawkwood, Sir John, an English general in the service of Edward III. He was born at Sible Hedingham in Essex, where his father was a tanner, and he was for some time apprentice to a tailor, but he soon, says Fuller, turned his needle into a sword, and his thimble into a shield, at the sound of Edward's wars. He signalized himself so much under the king and the black prince, that from a private soldier he became a captain, and was knighted; but at the peace of Bretigni in 1360, he found himself too poor to maintain his dignity, and therefore he associated with others into a corps called "les tard venus," whose employment was to gain support by plunder as a marauding party. With these desperate followers, whose numbers daily increased, Sir John penetrated into Italy, and enriched himself by the plunder of the clergy. In 1364, he entered into the service of the Pisan republic, in which he behaved with great bravery. In 1387 he armed in defence of the Florentines, and his masterly retreat from the superior forces of his able antagonist Venni, and a difficult and dangerous country, is celebrated as exhibiting the most heroic courage, with coolness, judgment, and perseverance. Though at the peace of 1391, the Florentines disbanded all their forces, yet they retained still Hawkwood at the head of 1000 men. He died in Florence 1393, 6th March, at an advanced age, and his funeral was celebrated with unusual magnificence, and his remains deposited in the church of St. Reparata. A cenotaph was erected in the church of his native town, which still perpetuates his memory, as an able and heroic general, whose character, if taxed with ferocity or with the unprincipled passions of a lawless freebooter, must be defended by the barbarity of the times, which regarded valour, however disgraced by bloodshed and rapine, as one of the noblest virtues of man. As a proof of his charity it may be mentioned, that he founded an English hospital at Rome for the entertainment of poor travellers.

Hawley, Gideon, missionary to the Indians, was a native of Connecticut, and was graduated at Yale College in 1749. He entered on his labours among the Indians at Stockbridge in February, 1752. The next year he visited the Iroquois on the Susquehannah, and meeting a favourable reception, devoted himself to their instruction till intercepted by the French war in 1756. He afterwards served as chaplain in an expedition against Crown Point, and in 1758, was settled as teacher of the Indians at Marshpee, Massachusetts, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was happily adapted for the employment to which he devoted himself, and highly useful to the Indians. He died October 3d, 1807, in the eighty-first year of his age. ☞ L.

Hay, James, came to England with the first James, and was the first Scotchman raised to the English peerage, successively by the titles of lord Hay, viscount Doncaster, and earl Carlisle. He was employed by his master in various embassies, and went to France to negotiate a marriage between the prince of Wales and Henrietta Maria of France. He died 1636.

Hay, William, an English writer, born at Glenburne, Sussex, about 1700, and educated at Headley school. In 1734, on lord Hardwicke's promotion, he was elected member for Seaford, which he represented till his death. He espoused the cause of Sir Robert Walpole, whom he defended in some pamphlets, and by whom he was rewarded with the place of commissioner of

the victualling office. He died 19th June, 1755. He wrote "religio philosophi," &c.—a translation of Hawkins Browne's de immortalitate animæ,—The epigrams of Martial modernized, &c. besides an essay on deformity, in which he descanted with humour and liveliness on his own personal imperfection, observing that of the 558 members of the commons' house, he was the only man of bodily deformity. His son was equally deformed, and was cruelly put to death by Cossim Ali Kawn, at Patna, 1762. Hay's works were published by his daughter, 2 vols. 4to. 1794.

Haydn, Joseph, a musical composer, was born of low parentage, at Rhorau, in Austria, in 1733. At an early age he was received into the choir of the cathedral at Vienna, where he was not only taught to sing, but to play on the harpsichord and violin. On the breaking of his voice he was dismissed from the cathedral, after which he subsisted by teaching music and composition. In 1761, he entered into the service of the prince Esterhazy, as the director of his music. In 1791, he came to England, and while here was created doctor in music at Oxford, and published several of his works. In 1796 he returned to Germany, after which he composed his sublime oratorio of the "Creation," and the "Seasons." He died in 1809. His works are very numerous, and highly valued.—*W. B.*

Hayer du Perron, Peter le, a native of Alencon, born 1603. He distinguished himself by his poems, odes, songs, and sonnets, which possess merit.

Hayer, John Nicholas Hubert, a French ecclesiastic, born at Sare-Louis, 15th June, 1708. He displayed his zeal and learning by his able works—on the immortality of the soul, three vols. 12mo. on the existence of God. He died at Paris 16th July, 1780.

Hayes, Charles, an ingenious author. He was of such a timid and modest disposition, that he prefixed his name to none of his many valuable publications, except to his treatise on fluxions, in folio, 1704. He was many years deputy-governor to the Royal African company, and on its dissolution in 1752, he retired to solitude and study at Down in Kent. He died 18th Dec. 1760, at Gray's Inn, where two years before he had taken chambers, in his 82d year. His works were "the moon, a philosophical dialogue,"—a new and easy method to find the longitude, and other works.

Hayley, William, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born, Nov. 9th, 1745, at Chichester, of which cathedral his grandfather was dean. He received his education, first at the school of Kingston-upon-Thames, and next at Eton, from whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. On leaving the university, he retired to his estate of Eartham in Sussex, where he resided till the loss of his son, about 1800, so afflicted him that he removed to Felpham. He died Nov. 12th, 1820. His principal poems are—1. An Essay on Painting. 2. An Essay on History. 3. An Essay on Epic Poetry. 4. The Triumphs of Temper. An edition of these, with other poems and plays, was printed in 6 vols. 8vo. His principal prose works are—"An Essay on Old Maids," 3 vols. and the "Lives of Milton, Cowper, and Romney the Painter."—*W. B.*

Haymon, a native of the Tyrolese in the 15th century, remarkable for his gigantic stature, said to have been 16 feet in height, with proportionable strength. His tomb is to be seen at Inspruck.

Haynes, Hopton, assay master of the mint, and tally writer of the exchequer, was a man of great integrity, and distinguished as the author of "the Scripture account of the attributes and worship of God, and of the character and offices of Jesus Christ," published after his death. He died 19th Nov. 1749.

Haynes, Samuel, son to the above, was tutor to lord Salisbury, who rewarded his services with the living of Hatfield, and afterwards that of Clothall. He was also canon of Windsor. He died 9th June, 1752. He published in 1740 "a collection of state papers," in folio.

Haynes, John, governor of Massachusetts and Connecticut, was a native of Essex, England, and came to Boston in 1633. Two years after he was chosen governor of Massachusetts. In 1636 he, with Mr. Hooker and several others, removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and in April, 1639, he was elected the first governor of the colony, and held the office every second year from that time until his death, in 1654. He was well qualified for that station by an excellent understanding, prudence, public spirit, and piety; and rendered essential service to the colony by his wealth as well as talents. ☞ L.

Haywood, Sir John, an English historian, doctor of laws in the university of Cambridge. He is the author of "the lives of the three Normans, kings of England, William I. and II. and Henry I." dedicated to Charles prince of Wales, of the first part of "the life and reign of Henry IV." dedicated to Robert earl of Essex, for which he suffered imprisonment, on account of some offensive passages about hereditary right, of "the life and reign of Edward VI. with the beginning of Elizabeth's," and of other works, especially on divinity and pious subjects. He was made historiographer of Chelsea college, 1610, and knighted by James 1619. He died 27th June, 1627.

Haywood, Elizabeth. *Vid.* Heywood.

Hazael, servant of Benhadad, king of Syria, was sent by his master in his illness to inquire of Elisha the prophet, concerning the issue of his complaint. On his return he murdered his master, and ascended his throne, B.C. 889.

Head, Richard, author of "the English Rogue"—"the art of wheedling"—"the humours of Dublin," comedies, and other dramatic pieces; was a native of Ireland, and after being at the university of Oxford, became a bookseller in London. He was drowned when going to the Isle of Wight, 1678.

Headley, Henry, a native of Norwich, educated there under Dr. Parr, after which he went to Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in arts. He married early, and fell a victim soon after to a rapid consumption, 1788, aged only 23. He possessed genius and talents, which he displayed in his volume of poems. He wrote some of the papers of the Olla Podrida; and besides various communications to the Gentleman's and European magazines under the signature of T. C. O. he published select beauties of ancient English poetry, with curious and interesting remarks, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hearne, Thomas, a learned English antiquary. He was born 1680 at White Waltham, Berks, where his father was parish clerk, and as he displayed early proofs of genius and application, he was noticed by Mr. Cherry of Shottesbrooke, and by the advice of Mr. Dodwell, then resident there, he was taken into his patron's family, and liberally and honourably treated as one of his sons. After a previous good education, he entered at Edmund-hall, Oxford, under Dr. Mill, the editor of the Greek Testament, and soon distinguished himself as an accurate collator of MSS. and as an indefatigable antiquarian. In 1699 some of his friends wished to send him as missionary to Maryland, but he preferred the learned retirement of Oxford and the valuable stores of the Bodleian, to difficulties and fame abroad; and after being for some years one of the librarians of that noble collection, he was appointed in 1715 archetypographus of the university, and squire beadle of the civil law. These offices, however, he soon after resigned, as he refused to take the oaths; and though preferment was offered to him, he declined it from the same delicate scruples of conscience. He died at Oxford, 10th June, 1735, aged 55, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, where his epitaph by himself says, "he studied and preserved antiquities." By a life of economy he saved about 1300*l.* which were found among his papers, and distributed among his poor relations. With the most indefatigable application, but often without taste and judgment, he sent a great number of publications to the press, not less than 38. The majority of these were editions of different authors; but they generally appeared accompanied with long laboured prefaces and miscellaneous observations, often not relevant to the subject. Among the best known of his works are, "Reliquæ Bodleianæ,"—"Ductor Historicus,"—"Leland's Itinerary," 9 vols.—"the history of Glastonbury,"—"Spelman's Alfred,"—"Camden's Annales," &c. He wrote besides indexes to several works, as Clarendon's history, &c.

Heath, James, an English historian, born 1629 in London, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford, of which he was a student. He was ejected in 1648 for his loyalty, and by his imprudence, and a foolish marriage, he soon reduced his patrimony, so that he maintained himself by correcting the press, and by his pen. He died of a dropsy and consumption, Aug. 1664, leaving several children to the parish. He is author of a brief chronicle of the late intestine war in the three kingdoms, 1661, 8vo. afterwards improved and republished, and again continued to 1675 by Phillips, Milton's nephew, —of a new book of loyal martyrs, &c.—of the glories of Charles II.'s restoration,—of a brief and exact survey of the Netherlands.

Heath, Benjamin, town clerk of Exeter, is known as an able scholar. He published an essay to prove the divine existence and attributes, 1740—the case of the county of Devon, with respect to the duty on cider and perry—a revisal of Shakspeare's text, 1765—and notæ, sive lectiones ad tragicorum Græcorum veterum, Æschyli, &c. 4to. 1752, a work which displays great critical knowledge. He was created LL.D. at Oxford, 31st March, 1762. The time of his death is not mentioned. His brother Thomas, alderman of Exeter, wrote an essay towards a new version of Job, 1755.

Heath, Nicholas, archbishop of York, and chancellor of England in Mary's reign, was born in London, and educated at Christ college, Cambridge. He was deprived of his offices for refusing to take the oath of supremacy, and died at Cobham, 1560.

Heath, Thomas, brother of the archbishop, was a Jesuit, sent by his order as missionary to England in 1568. As he was disguised as a puritan, he was permitted to preach in Rochester cathedral, but whilst inveighing against the liturgy, he dropped by accident a letter from his pocket, which being carried to the bishop, proved him to be a Jesuit, and occasioned his imprisonment and his exposure on the pillory. He died soon after in confinement.

Heath, William, major general in the army of the American revolution, was born

at Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 2d, 1737, and was bred a farmer. He early displayed a predilection for the profession of arms, and made himself acquainted with military tactics. The provincial congress soon after its organization, appointed him one of the committee of safety, and in February, 1775, one of their generals of militia; in which capacity he served till the organization of the continental army under general Washington, when he received the commission of brigadier general. After the removal of the army to New-York, he was advanced to the rank of major general, and took command of the troops stationed near King's-bridge; and after the retreat from New-York, was stationed for some time on the North river. In 1777 he was removed to the chief command at Boston, at which place the captured army of Burgoyne was stationed. He remained there till June, 1779, when he returned to the main army, and was invested with the chief command of the troops on the east side of the Hudson; and in the autumn of that year, was intrusted with the chief command of all the troops and posts on that river. In the plan of the campaign of 1781, the command of the right wing of the army was assigned to him; and he was left in charge of the troops on the Hudson during the expedition against Cornwallis. He continued with the army in that station till it was disbanded in 1783. The evening of his life he spent at his seat in Roxbury, enjoying the high respect of his fellow-citizens. That the part he acted during the war was less brilliant than that of many other officers, seems to have arisen from his being stationed at a distance from the field of almost all the important operations.

☞ L.

Heathcote, Ralph, D.D. at Cambridge, was author of sylva—a sketch of Bolingbroke's philosophy—a tract against the Hutchinsonians, and other works. He died 1795, aged 74.

Hebenstreit, John Ernest, an eminent physician, born at Nevenhoff, 1702. He was educated at Jena, and afterwards removed to Leipsic, where he spent much of his time, and died 1756. He wrote various tracts, and among them—Carmen de usu partium—de homine sano, &c.—oratio de antiquitatibus Romanis, &c. His brother, John Christian, was an able divine, and a very learned Hebraist. Both brothers are mentioned with great praise by Ernesti.

Heber, son of Selah and father of Pheleg, died at the age of 464, B.C. 817. From him the Jews derive their name of Hebrews.

Heberden, William, a physician, was born in London in 1710. He received his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. In 1739 he proceeded to his degrees in physic, and practised with reputation in the university about ten years, during which time he read a course of lectures in his college. In 1746 he became a fellow of the college of physicians, and, in 1749, a member of the Royal Society. He now settled in London, and, in 1766, recommended to the college the plan of the "Medical Transactions," to which he was a contributor, as he also was to the Philosophical Transactions. In 1778 the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris chose him an associate. He died May 17, 1801. He published "Antitherica; an Essay on Mithridatium et Theriaca," 8vo.; and after his death appeared "Gulielmi Heberden Commentarii de Morborum Historia et Curatione." He was one of the writers of the Athenian Letters, and communicated notes to Gray's Hudibras.—*W. B.*

Hebert, James Rene, a native of Alencon, whom the French revolution raised to consequence. As the writer of the Pere Duchesne, an abusive paper, he acquired popularity among the terrorists, and by bitterly inveighing against the unfortunate queen, he maintained the character of brutality, violence, and cruelty, which had encouraged and defended the horrors of the 10th of August, and the murders of September. By attempting to oppose the power of the commune of Paris to the authority of the convention, he drew upon himself the vengeance of Robespierre, and was guillotined 24th March, 1794. This worthless character, who had organized the feasts of reason in contempt of religion and of another life, died like a coward.

Hecatæus, a historian of Abdera, at the court of the Ptolemies. He wrote commentaries on Hesiod, Homer, &c. besides a valuable history of the Jews.

Hecht, Christian, a native of Halle, minister of Essen, East Friezland, died 1748, aged 52. He wrote commentaria philologico-critico-exegitica—and antiquitas Haræorum inter Judæos in Poloniâ, besides some German tracts.

Heck, Nicholas, a Dutch painter, born 1580, well acquainted with the powerful effects of the chiaro obscuro. His landscapes and historical pieces are much admired.

Heck, Martin Heimskirk, son of the preceding, was eminent for the beauty and correctness of his landscapes.

Heck, John Van, a painter of Oudenard, who studied at Rome, and became known for the delicacy and correctness of his flowers, and his Roman landscapes. He died about 1689, aged 64.

Heckewelder, John, many years employed by the Moravian brethren as a missionary to the Delaware Indians, was a

native of England. From his secluded situation little was known of him until through the agency of Doctor Wistar he was brought into notice, and elected a member of the American Philosophical Society. He was appointed one of its literary and historical committee, and communicated a history of the manners and customs of the Indian nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania. It was published at Philadelphia, 8vo. 1819, and is the most valuable work extant on the subject. He also published in 1820 a narrative of the Moravian mission among the Delawares, &c. from 1740 to 1808, and furnished several communications for Barton's medical and physical journal. He died at Bethlehem, January 31, 1823, in the 79th year of his age. ☞ L.

Hecquet, Philip, a French physician, born at Abbeville. He practised there, and at Port-royal, and afterwards at Paris, where he died in the Carmelites' convent, 11th April, 1737, aged 76. He was a great friend to bleeding and to the good effects of warm water; and this opinion has tended to immortalize him in the pages of Gil Blas, under the name of doctor Sangrado. He was a man of great abstemiousness, and exemplary piety, and published some medical works, especially on the indecency of men midwives—and in favour of mothers suckling their own children—on digestion—on the plague, &c. Le Fevre de St. Marc has written a prolix account of his life.

Hedelin, Francis, an advocate, afterwards abbé of Aubignac and Meimac, was born at Paris. The favour of Richelieu, two of whose nephews he educated, raised him to consequence, so that he aspired to the name of scholar, poet, antiquarian, and preacher. He was of such a haughty temper, that he was embroiled in various quarrels, especially with Corneille, Menage, Mad. Scuderi, &c. He died at Nemours, 1676, aged 72. His chief works are, "Pratique du Theatre," a book of no great merit, but censorious, and such as to have passed to a fourth edition—"Zenobia," a tragedy in prose, and a very dull performance, according to the prince of Condé's remark, and other works of little consequence.

Hedericus or Hederich, Benjamin, author of the well-known Greek lexicon, first published at Leipsic in 8vo. 1722, and republished in England by Young and Patrick, was born at Grossen-hayn in Misnia, 1675. He published besides an edition of Empedocles de sphæra, and "notitiâ auctorum." Ernesti, who improved his lexicon, 1767, speaks of him as not a profound Greek scholar. He died 1748.

Hedlinger, John Charles, a Swiss engraver, whose medals are much admired. He was member of various learned academies, and died 1771, aged 80.

Heede, William and Vigor Van, two brothers, painters, born at Furnes. They painted historical pieces with great success. William, whose works are most esteemed, died 1728, aged 68; and the other 1708, aged 49.

Heem, John David de, a painter of Utrecht, whose fruits and flowers were greatly admired. He died 1674, aged 74. His son Cornelius rivalled him in the beauty and correctness of his pieces.

Heemskerk, James, a Dutch admiral, born at Amsterdam. He was sent in 1596 under Barentein, to discover a northeast passage to Asia, and brought back his ships safe, after the death of the commander of the squadron. He was in 1607 sent as vice-admiral against the Spaniards, but fell in the battle, after defeating a superior force in the Mediterranean, and capturing the enemy's admiral John Alvarez Davila.

Heemskirk, Martin. *Vid.* Hemskirk.

Heere, Lucas de, an admired painter of Ghent, whose historical pieces are said to be in a very superior style. He died 1584, aged 50. His father was a good statuary, and his mother excelled as a painter.

Hegesippus, a Jew who became a Christian at Rome, 157, and wrote a history of the church to his own times, some fragments of which are preserved. He died 181.—Another of the same name wrote an account of the destruction of Jerusalem.

Heidegger, John Henry, a protestant divine, born at Ursevellon, near Zurich. He was professor at Heidelberg, afterwards at Steinfurt, and then at Zurich, where he died 1698, aged 65. He published "Exercitationes selectæ de historiâ sacrâ Patriarcharum"—"de ratione studiorum"—"tumulus Tridentini concilii"—"historia papatus," &c.

Heidegger, John James, a native of Zurich, son of a clergyman. He married in Switzerland, but in consequence of an intrigue left the country, and when fifty years old, came to England on a negotiation for the Swiss. His embassy failed, and with it his resources, so that he engaged as a private soldier in the guards for protection and support. His conduct and address, however, were such, that he soon gained the attention of his superiors, and obtained the appellation of the Swiss count. By means of his friends, who were numerous in the fashionable world, he raised a subscription in 1709 to furnish the opera of Thomyris, which was performed at the Haymarket, and with such success that he not only gained 500 guineas, but recommended himself to the public notice by his taste and judgment in the management and decorations of the theatre.

George II. who was fond of operas, patronised him, and he soon obtained the management of the opera house in the Haymarket, and presided over the masquerades, and was made master of the revels. Thus patronised by the king, flattered by the nobility, and courted by all, he contributed to the amusement of the public, as the arbiter elegantiarum, but while he thus raised an annual income of 5000*l.* he did not accumulate property, but expended his money in the luxuries of his table, and in honourable acts of extensive charity. His memory was so retentive that he once walked from Charing-cross to Temple-bar, and back again, and at his return wrote down every sign on either side of the Strand. When discoursing on the most ingenious nation in Europe, he claimed the merit himself, and said, I was born a Swiss, and came to England without a farthing, where I have found means to gain 5000*l.* a year, and to spend it. Now I defy the most able Englishman to go to Switzerland and either to gain that income, or to spend it there. He died 4th February, 1749, aged 90, and was buried at Richmond, Surrey. He left a natural daughter, married in 1750 to captain, afterwards admiral, Denis.

Heil, Daniel Van, a painter of Brussels, born 1604. His houses on fire are much admired.

Heil, John Baptist, brother to Daniel, was born at Brussels, 1609, and became eminent as a historical and portrait painter.

Heil, Leonard Van, brother of the preceding, was also born at Brussels, and evinced a superior genius in the painting of flowers and insects.

Hein, Peter, a Dutchman, who from obscurity rose to the command of the fleets of his country. He defeated the Spaniards on the coast of Brazil, 1626, and was killed off Dunkirk in a battle against the French, 1629. The state of Holland honoured his memory with great respect, and condoled with his mother, who coolly observed, I always said that Peter was an unlucky dog, and would come to an untimely end.

Heineccius, John Gottlieb, a German lawyer, born at Eisemberg, 1681. He was counsellor and professor of philosophy, and afterwards of law at Halle, from whence he removed to Franeker in 1724, and three years after, at the request of the king of Prussia to Frankfort on Oder. In 1733 he resumed his former engagements at Halle, where he died 1741. His works are numerous and respectable, on jurisprudence, logic, and morality. They were collected at Geneva in 8 vols. 4to. 1744.

Heinecken, Christian Henry, a remarkable child, born at Lubeck, 6th Feb. 1721, and died there 27th June, 1725. At 10 months' old he could talk, and before he was 12 months he knew the principal facts mentioned in the five books of Moses, and in another month he gained a complete knowledge of the rest of the Old Testament, and in an additional month of the New. His mental powers continued to increase so that at the age of four he could prove the doctrines of divinity from the Bible, was acquainted with ecclesiastical history, and could repeat 80 psalms, 200 hymns, &c. and understood and spoke perfectly the German, Latin, French, and Low Dutch. These astonishing abilities were just shown to the admiration of the world, and then snatched away. Martini of Lubeck has published a dissertation on him.

Heinsius, Daniel, an eminent scholar born at Ghent, May, 1580. After studying at the Hague, in Zealand, and at Franeker, where he displayed great abilities, he came to Leyden, and at the age of 18 he was seated in the chair of Greek professor, and afterwards succeeded his friend and instructer, Joseph Scaliger, in the professorship of politics and history. He died 25th February, 1655. He was distinguished as a man of extensive learning, and great application, and possessed of a correct taste and sound judgment. He not only enriched by his labours Silius Italicus, Theocritus, Hesiod, Seneca, Homer, Theophrastus, Hesychius, Livy, Ovid, Terence, Horace, &c. but he wrote also some prose works abounding with wit, and chaste satire. He was honoured and respected not only by the learned but even by princes, and especially Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, the republic of Venice, and Pope Urban VIII.

Heinsius, Nicholas, son of the preceding, was born at Leyden, 1620. He was eminent as a poet and critic, and deserved the flattering appellation of the "swan of Holland." Though employed in the affairs of the state, he devoted much of his time to the muses, and edited several classical authors, Virgil, Ovid, Valerius Flaccus, Claudian, &c. His poems were often reprinted, but the best edition is that of Amsterdam, 1666. He died at the Hague, 1681, respected at home and abroad.

Heinsius, N. grand pensionary of Holland, died at the Hague, 3d Aug. 1720, aged 87. He was in the service of William prince of Orange, and distinguished himself as a negotiator in France, against the destruction of whose power he afterwards directed all the energies of his country. During the 30 years in which he was grand pensionary, he displayed great vigour of mind, but in his views of humbling the pride of Lewis XIV. he brought great difficulties and immense debts upon Holland, so that the people saw his retirement from power with pleasure and exultation.

Heiss, N. a German author, who published an indifferent history of the German empire in 1684, in 2 vols. 4to.

Heister, Lawrence, a native of Frankfort on the Maine, professor of medicine at Altorf, and afterwards at Helmstadt, where he died 1758, aged 73. He was the learned author of "Compendium anatomicum"—"institutiones chirurgicæ."—"de medicamentis German. indigenis suffic."—"compendium institutionum medicarum," &c. His son Elias Frederick published "Apologia pro Medicis Atheismo accusatis," and died at Leyden, 1740.

Hele, Thomas, a native of Gloucestershire, who served in the army, especially in Jamaica, and at the peace of 1763, travelled through Italy, and in 1770 settled at Paris. He became so well acquainted with the French language that he wrote some plays, which were received with great applause on the Paris theatres, and highly admired. His comedies, it is said, are full of plot, lively, and interesting, and the dialogue is pleasing, and expressed with neatness and elegance. He died of a consumptive disorder at Paris, Dec. 1780, aged about 40. His "Jugement de Midas," and his "Amant Jaloux," are particularly esteemed by French writers.

Helena, St. wife of Constantius Chlorus, and mother of the great Constantine, was born of obscure parents in Bithynia. When divorced by the marriage of her husband with Maximilian's daughter, she retired with resignation from the court, but the elevation of her son to the throne restored her to the dignity of her rank, which she adorned by devotion and Christian charity. She was the founder of various churches, and in her travels into the Holy Land she is said to have discovered the true cross. She died in the arms of her son, 328, aged 80.

Heliodorus, bishop of Tricca in Thessaly, in the fourth century, was the author of the loves of Theagenes and Chariclea, condemned by a synod of bishops.

Heliogabalus, M. Aurel. Antonin. succeeded to the Roman empire after the death of Macrinus, though only 14. Though popular in the beginning of his reign, he became cruel, vindictive, and licentious, and was assassinated A.D. 222.

Hellenicus, a Greek historian, who died B.C. 411.

Hellot, John, author of l'art de la teinture des laines et elosses de laine, 12mo. and other works of merit on philosophical and chymical subjects, was member of the Paris academy of sciences and of the London Royal Society. He also conducted for some time the Gazette of France, and was distinguished as an able chymist. He died at Paris, 15th Feb. 1766, aged 80.

Helmbreker, Theodore, a painter, born at Haerlem, 1624. He was pupil to Peter Gribber, and studied in Italy, and after being some time resident at Haerlem he returned to Rome, where he died 1694. His pieces, especially in history and landscape are much admired.

Helmont, Matthew Van, a painter of Antwerp, happy in the representation of shops, chymical laboratories, markets, &c. He died 1726.

Helmont, John Baptist Van, a learned scholar and physician, born at Brussels, 1577. He studied at Louvain, but after refusing to devote himself to divinity, he turned his attention to medicine, and took his degrees in that science. His application to chymical experiments, and to the investigation of the power of herbs and plants led him to superior practice, and so extraordinary were some of his cures considered, that he was brought before the inquisition as a magician, who removed human diseases by more than human art. He succeeded, however, in clearing himself from the imputation, and retired to the greater freedom of Holland, where he died Dec. 30, 1644. He was, says Lobkowitz, his biographer, pious, learned, famous, a sworn enemy of Galen and Aristotle. The sick never languished long under his hands, being always killed or cured in two or three days. He was sent chiefly to those who were given up by other physicians, to whose great grief and indignation the patients were often unexpectedly restoredto health. His works, chiefly against the Peripatetics and Galenists, were published in folio by his son, who acquired some fame as a physician, and was falsely called in his epitaph, "nil patre inferior." He died 1699, aged 81.

Heloise, the mistress of Abelard, is celebrated for her beauty and her misfortunes. She died 1163. *Vid.* Abelard.

Helsham, Richard, M. D. professor of physic and natural philosophy in Dublin college. He was author of 23 very popular lectures on natural philosophy published after his death by Dr. Robinson, and frequently reprinted.

Helse, Bartholomew Van der, a painter of Haerlem, who died 1670, aged 57. His representation of the train bands of Amsterdam was much admired by sir Godfrey Kneller, and is preserved in the town house of the capital.

Helvetius, Adrian, a Dutch physician, born 1656. He was by accident at Paris when a violent dysentery prevailed there, and his remedies proved so successful that Lewis XIV. presented him with 1000 louis d'ors for the discovery of his potent medicine. He declared it to be ipecacuanha. He afterwards settled at Paris, and was made physician to the duke of Orleans, and inspector general of the military hos-

pitals. He died 1721. He left some works, the best known of which is a treatise on the most frequent maladies, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

Helvetius, John Claude, son of the preceding, died 1755, aged 70. He was first physician to the French queen, counsellor of state, and member of several learned academies. He cured Louis XV. of a dangerous disorder, and gained the confidence and good opinion not only of the court but of the poor, by his skill, attention, and great humanity. He published "L'idée generale de l'economie animale," 1722, 8vo.—"Principia Physico-medica, in tironum medicinæ gratiam conscripta," 2 vols. 8vo.

Helvetius, Claude Adrian, son of John, was born at Paris 1715, and educated with great attention under father Porée. He had a strong desire to appear as an author, but his first production "de l'esprit," in 1 vol. 4to. and afterwards in three, 8vo. 1758, exposed him to the censure of the parliament, who condemned his publication as calculated more for the encouragement of vice than an incitement to virtue. Thus disgraced, he came to England in 1764, and the next year visited Prussia, where the king honourably received him. On his return to France, he retired in privacy to his estate at Voré, in the bosom of his family. As he was rich, he showed himself charitable to the poor, and benevolent to all. He died of an attack of the gout, Dec. 1771. Besides his atheistical book "de l'Esprit," he published "le Bonheur," a poem in six cantos, written in an affected style,—"de l'Homme," 2 vols. 8vo. a work as dangerous as unphilosophical, and as impious as the first—and the "Child of nature improved by Chance," a licentious romance. As Helvetius was a man of mild manners, and of a benevolent disposition, it may surprise us, that books so little calculated to improve humanity should proceed from his pen.

Helvicus, Christopher, professor of Greek and eastern languages, and of divinity, at Giessen university, was born 1581, at Sprendlingen near Frankfort. He was educated at Marpurg, and early displayed a poetical genius, and at 20 was capable of teaching Hebrew and Greek, two languages which he spoke with great fluency. He died in the flower of his age, 1617, and his immature death was deplored with feeling and sorrow by all the German poets of the Augsburg persuasion. Besides poetry, he published Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac grammars—a Hebrew and Latin lexicon—and some chronological tables.

Helyot, Peter, an ecclesiastic of English extraction. He was of the order of Picpus near Paris, which was a branch of the Franciscans, and after 23 years' labour, he published in 8 vols. 4to. a history of the monastic orders, religious and military, &c. a work full of learned research and general information. He died 1716, aged 56.

Hemelar, John, a learned man, born at the Hague, of so amiable a character for probity and disinterestedness as to deserve to be compared, says Gronovius, with the Roman Atticus. He resided six years at Rome, and preferred to the office of librarian of the Vatican a canonry in the cathedral of Antwerp. He devoted himself much to polite literature and the science of medals, and he lived in friendly intimacy with Grotius, Lipsius, and other eminent men. He published valuable commentaries on the medals of the Roman emperors from Julius Cæsar to Justinian, from the cabinet of Arschot and Rocoxius. Besides this work, which is now rare, though three times printed; he wrote poems and orations, and died 1640.

Hemmerlin, or Malleolus, Felix, a canon of Zurich in 1428. He is author of "Opuscula varia, scilicet de nobilitate et rusticitate dialogus," &c.—"variæ oblectationis opuscula," &c. comprised in a folio volume, and full of coarse humour.

Hemmingford, Walter de, a canon of Gisborough abbey, in Yorkshire, author of a history of England, from 1066 to 1308. The work is respectable for accuracy and exactness. He died at Gisborough 1347.

Hemskirk, or Heemskirk, Martin, a peasant's son, born in a village of that name in Holland, 1498, and distinguished as a painter. After studying three years at Rome, he settled at Haerlem, where he died 1574, aged 76. His pieces were admired by Michael Angelo, by Vasari and others, but though he possessed great merit, his figures show that he did not understand the chiaro obscuro.

Hemskirk, Egbert, a Dutch painter, known for his success in delineating droll subjects and grotesque figures.

Hemskirk, Egbert, called the younger, son of the preceding, united to great abilities, a lively imagination and a humorous taste. Some of his pieces in which he represents devils and witches are admired. He died 1704, aged 59.

Hemsterhuis, or Hemsterhusius, Tiberius, a learned critic, born at Groningen, 1st Feb. 1685, son of a physician. He studied at Groningen and Leyden, and at the age of 19 was appointed professor of mathematics and philosophy at Amsterdam. In 1717 he removed to Franeker, where he succeeded Lambert Bos as Greek professor, and in 1740 he was appointed to the chairs of Greek and of history at Leyden, where he died 1766. He published the three last

books of J. Pollux's onomasticon 1706, for which he was complimented by Bentley, select colloquies of Lucian, and his Timon, 1708—The Plutus of Aristophanes, with the scholia, 1744—part of an edition of Lucian—notes and emendations on Xenophon Ephesius, and other equally learned works. He is praised by Ruhnkenius as a critic of very superior powers.

Hemsterhusius, Francis, son of a physician of Groningen, and grandson of Tiberius, was in the service of the United States, and died 1790. He was an able author, and wrote œuvres philosophiques, translated into French, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1793, and other works.

Henault, John d', a French poet, son of a Paris baker. He travelled into Holland and England, and was patronised by the superintendent Fouquet, by whose means he obtained the receivership of taxes at Fores, and other employments. He became a man of celebrity by his poetical pieces, and proud of his distinction he affected the debauchee and the impious atheist as the friend of Spinoza, but after a life of dissipation and profaneness, the approach of death seemed so terrible that he became a coward, and renounced with sorrow and deep contrition the follies and wickedness of his prosperous days. He died 1682. His best pieces are said to be his sonnet on the miscarriage of Mad. de Guerchi, and his satirical poem on Colbert, in consequence of the fall of his patron. He printed at Paris, his "œuvres diverses" in 12mo. 1670. He translated the three first books of Lucretius, but by the advice of his confessor he destroyed them. Only 100 lines, copied by his friends, were preserved, which are much admired by Voltaire.

Henault, Charles John Francis, a celebrated historian, born at Paris, 8th Feb. 1685. He early discovered a sprightly and benevolent disposition, but after being two years at the congregation of the oratory, he quitted it for the more gay society of the wits of the age. The dispute between Rousseau and de la Motte, however, gave him a disgust for the fallacious intimacies of the learned and the great; and devoting himself more particularly to his own improvement, he obtained the prize of eloquence in the French academy, 1707, and another the following year. In 1713 he produced on the stage a tragedy, under the disguised name of Fusclier, but though it was received with indifference by the public, he regarded it as a valuable composition, and as such permitted Horace Walpole, with whom he became acquainted in 1768, to print it at Strawberry-hill. Though unsuccessful as a poet, he rose to honour as a politician. He became counsellor of parliament 1706, president of the first chamber of inquest 1710, and in 1718 he accompanied the French ambassador Morville to Holland, where his abilities were respected by the Dutch, and particularly by the pensionary Heinsius. In the midst of his political occupations, Henault paid deep and lasting attention to history, and at last published his history, the result of 40 years' laborious reading and study under the modest name of "an Essay," in 1744. It met with astonishing success, and not only became popular in France in nine editions, but was translated into English, German, Italian, and even Chinese. This valuable work raised him to the honour of a seat in the academy of belles lettres at Paris, and other learned societies, and he was afterwards appointed superintendent of the queen's house. He was now courted by the wit and fashion of the court, and his house was the receptacle of whatever was innocently gay, pleasing, and agreeable. For the entertainment of the queen and her court, he wrote three lively comedies, one of which, "le Reveil d'Epimenides," who is said to have slept 27 years, proved particularly agreeable, and he produced, at the queen's request, a fourth piece, called Hebe. This most respectable character died 24th Dec. 1771, aged 86. In the midst of prosperity, he practised benevolence and charity; he was pious and resigned under afflictions, grateful to providence for the blessings which he enjoyed, and his manners and devotion were truly exemplary. His wife, to whom he was married 14 years, died 1728, leaving no issue. He adopted as his own children, his sister's three sons and two daughters, and had the happiness to see them form respectable connexions.

Henderson, Alexander, a Scotchman, who acquired some celebrity at the head of the Presbyterian party. He was one of the divines sent to meet Charles I. at Newcastle, 1646, but though he possessed eloquence and abilities, it is said, that in disputing with the monarch about episcopacy, he found his arguments too futile to resist the superior reasons of his unfortunate master. This it is said had such effect upon his spirits, that he died soon after, and in his last moments, expressed great contrition for the severity and rancour with which he had opposed the king's measures in Scotland.

Henderson, John, an English actor of eminence, born in London. He at first learnt painting under Fournier, an able artist, but he quitted him to work in the shop of a silversmith, and after his death he appeared on the stage at Bath, 1772, in the character of Hamlet, under the assumed name of Courtney. The opinion which he had formed of his theatrical powers, was greeted by the applauses of crowded audiences, and after acquiring ce-

lebrity in provincial companies, he, for the first time, presented himself before a London audience, at the Hay Market, under Coleman, as Shylock. The approbation with which he was received excited him to greater exertions, and he soon became the popular representative of Falstaff, Richard III. Pierre, and other difficult characters at Drury Lane. He died suddenly 25th Nov. 1785, of a spasmodic affection in the brain, aged 38. His life has been published by Ireland.

HENDERSON, John, an extraordinary character, born at Bellegrance in Ireland 1757. He was educated in the principles of his father, who was an itinerant preacher of Wesley's persuasion, and who for some time settled near Bristol as a schoolmaster, and under him he made such astonishing progress, that he taught Latin in Kingswood school at the age of eight, and Greek in lady Huntingdon's college in Wales, when he was no more than 12. These extraordinary powers were seen and encouraged by dean Tucker, who sent him to Pembroke college, Oxford, where he staid long enough to take his first degree, but was not admitted to orders, though his friends wished to see his oratorical abilities exerted in the pulpit. These brilliant parts were unfortunately clouded by great and often offensive singularities. In his person, he affected great negligence, his long unpowdered hair gave him an air of religious melancholy, he never wore a neck-cloth, his buckles on his shoes were of the most diminutive size, and the rest of his dress exhibited him particularly hostile to the reigning fashions of the times. Though eagerly courted in the university for his great fund of knowledge, and the the inexhaustible resources of his mental powers, he at length rendered himself disagreeable by the lateness to which he protracted his visits. Seldom in bed before the dawn of day, he rose late in the afternoon, as if setting at defiance the powers of nature, he would often go half naked to the pump, and desire the college servants to pump over him for several minutes, and then in that condition he retired to his bed. Those who frequented his company have often been astonished at the vastness of his powers, which adorned with all the flowers of oratory and elegant language the most abstruse and barren subjects. Though well skilled in general knowledge, he was particularly attached to physiognomy, alchymy, and the occult arts, and in some instances he has been known to prostitute his great talents in diving into futurity, and anticipating the mournful accidents of life. This eccentric genius died in Pembroke college 2d Nov. 1788, and was carried by his father to Bristol to be there interred.

HENGIST, a Saxon chief who came to England at the request of king Vortigern, whom he assisted in repelling the Picts. The British monarch married Rowena, the daughter of his ally, and Hengist, in reward for his services, obtained the kingdom of Kent, and died 489.

HENLEY, Anthony, an English senator, born of a respectable family in Hampshire. He was educated at Oxford, and early distinguished himself for his classical taste. In London he gained the friendship and familiarity of the great, and as the associate of Dorset and Sunderland he figured in the circles of fashion, and passed at Will's and Tom's as a man of wit and facetiousness. As his affections were benevolent and his heart generous, he was addressed by the poets and writers of the age as a patron and a guide, and the command of an independent fortune of upwards of 3000*l*. a year was in the midst of mirth and gallantry liberally applied to the remuneration of the flattering muse. In 1698, soon after his marriage with the daughter of the Hon. Peregrine Bertie, he was elected member for Andover, and in succeeding parliaments for Weymouth. He was in his political career a firm and eloquent whig, and he drew upon himself the persecution of the tories by moving the house to address the queen to confer some ecclesiastical dignity on Mr. Ben. Hoadly, whose attachment to the revolution was then publicly known. As a writer he distinguished himself by various anonymous publications, and in the Tatler and Medley appeared many of his pieces, remarkable for their wit, ease, and fluency, and for that genius and vivacity with which he assumed the character and language of masters and servants, peasants and tradesmen, parents and children. He was very fond of music, and in his summer recreations he had a private theatre at Southwick, where Betterton, Booth, Mrs. Barry, and other great performers were generally invited to exhibit and join their abilities to his exertions, for the amusement of his friends. He died 1711, universally lamented. His second son became Lord Northington, and chancellor of England.

HENLEY, John, well known by the appellation of "orator Henley," was born at Melton Mowbray, 3d Aug. 1692, where his father was vicar, and after receiving instruction in the grammar-school of his native town, and that of Oakham, Rutland, he entered at the age of 17 at St. John's college, Cambridge. When he had taken his bachelor's degree he was invited by the trustees of Melton school to take care of that foundation, and he raised it from a languishing to a flourishing state. He now courted the public approbation by the appearance of his Esther, a poem, and

when he had entered into orders he left the country for fame and preferment in the capital. Followed as a preacher determined to create public notice, he introduced regular action into the pulpit, and courted popularity a thousand ways, but when disappointed of the preferment he expected, he formed a plan for lectures and orations. Every Sunday he discoursed on theological subjects, while Wednesday was reserved for political subjects, into which he poured much of the gall of satire against the great, the powerful, and the learned. To this acrimonious spirit he indeed owes the distinguished place which he holds in Pope's Dunciad, as "the zany of his age." Admission was procured to his oratorial theatre by the payment of a shilling, and as the lowest of the people formed the most numerous part of his audience, the daily advertiser generally announced the topics which were to be discussed on each day, by this artful and commanding preacher at his oratory near Lincoln's Inn Field's. He died 14th Oct. 1756. He published an account of himself and his adventures, and it is easily discovered that to personal vanity he added effrontery, and obtained popularity by bold invectives and satirical censoriousness. The medals which he struck for admission to his lectures represented a star rising in the meridian with "Inveniam viam aut faciam." Hogarth has immortalized his name by introducing him into two of his humorous pieces, in one of which he is christening a child, and in the other he appears on a scaffold with a monkey by his side with the motto "amen," and with other appropriate figures. Henley it is said gained 1001. a year by editing a periodical paper called the Hip Doctor, which was a farrago of nonsense. On one occasion he filled his oratory with shoemakers, by announcing to them he would teach a new and short way of making shoes, which was by cutting off the tops of boots.

Henley, Samuel, a divine, who, previous to the American war, was professor of moral philosophy in the college of Williamsburgh, in Virginia. On leaving that country he became an usher in Harrow school, and afterwards rector of Rendlesham, in Suffolk. In 1805 he was appointed principal of the East India college, at Hertford; on which occasion he obtained the degree of doctor in divinity. He died at Rendlesham in 1816. Dr. Henley published—1. Three Sermons preached in America. 2. Dissertation concerning the controverted Passages in St. Peter and St. Jude, on the Angels that sinned, 8vo. 3. Observations on the Fourth Eclogue, the Allegory in the Third Georgic, and the Design of the Æneid of Virgil, 8vo. 4. Essay toward a new Edition of the Elegies of Tibullus, with a Translation and Notes, 8vo. He has also some papers in the Archæologia; and was the editor of "The History of the Caliph Vathek."—*W. B.*

Henninges, Jerome, a German historian in the 16th century. He devoted himself much to genealogical history, and his "Theatrum Genealogicum," 6 vols. folio, 1598, is a valuable work, containing the account of several of the chief families of Germany, &c.

Hennuyer, John, bishop of Lisieux, is justly celebrated for his great humanity at the dreadful massacre of St Bartholomew. He boldy opposed the king's orders to assassinate the protestants, and instead of violating their persons, he openly protected them; yet for this opposition to tyranny, he was never censured by the monarch; so great was the respect paid to his persevering virtue and dignity. He died 1577, universally lamented and revered for his mildness, humanity, and piety.

Henrion, Nicholas, a native of Troyes, in Champagne, member of the academy of inscriptions. He was engaged in composing a work on the weights and measures of the ancients, of which his death in 1720, at the age of 50 prevented the completion. With an extravagant imagination he described Adam as 132 feet 9 inches high, and Eve 118 feet 9 inches, but gradually reduced the size of his gigantic heroes, and made Abraham 27 feet, Moses 13, Hercules 10, and Alexander only 6.

Henry I. surnamed the Fowler, emperor of Germany, was son of Otho duke of Saxony, and elected to the throne 919. He was a brave and politic prince, he exerted his influence among the princes of Germany to restore union; and to render the country more powerful, he built and fortified towns to withstand the attacks of the barbarians. He confirmed his regulations by the establishment of wise and salutary laws, and the introduction of the patrician order for the distinction and encouragement of merit. In war he was successful against the duke of Bavaria, he conquered the Bohemians, Sclavonians, and Danes; and invaded the kingdom of Lorraine, and defeated the Hungarians at the famous battle of Mersburg. He died 2d July, 936, aged 60, and was succeeded by his son Otho.

Henry II. emperor of Germany, surnamed the Lame, was grandson of the preceding, and ascended the imperial throne 1002. After defeating the duke of Bavaria, he re-established Benedict VIII. in the holy see, and was crowned by him at Rome 1014, with great solemnity. He also drove the Greeks and Saracens from Calabria,

and after restoring tranquillity over Italy and Germany, and every where leaving marks of his great generosity, and extensive benevolence, he died 13th July, 1024, aged 47.

Henry III. emperor of Germany, succeeded his father Conrad in 1039. After making war in Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia, he passed into Italy, and expelled from the papal throne Benedict IX. Sylvester III. and Gregory VI. and in their room elected Clement II. by whom he was crowned. He died at Botfeld in Saxony, 5th Oct. 1056, aged 39, and was buried at Spires.

Henry IV. the aged or great, emperor of Germany after his father Henry III. though only six years old, was governed during his minority by the wisdom of his mother Agnes. When grown up to manhood, Henry displayed ability in opposing the insurgents of Germany and Saxony, but when he supplicated the interference of pope Gregory VII. to restore order by his spiritual authority among his rebellious subjects, he found himself accused of simony, and other crimes before the holy pontiff. The charge was not unfounded. Henry had not scrupled to sell the highest dignities of the German church, and the pope, proud of his power as umpire, abolished by his decrees the investitures that had already taken place. Henry in revenge assembled a council at Worms, 1076, and not only deposed the pope, but ordered his person to be seized. Clement in consequence of this hurled his anathemas against Henry, and so formidable was the spiritual power that the princes of Germany prepared to execute the decree, when Henry, afraid of the influence of his enemies, repaired to the residence of the pope, and for three days of mortification and penance, solicited his forgiveness. This humility was superciliously contemned; but while Henry meditated vengeance, the pope appointed Rodolphus duke of Swabia, emperor in his place. Henry defeated and slew his antagonist at the battle of Volchneim, and then formally deposing the pope, elevated in his room Guibert archbishop of Ravenna, and supported him by besieging and reducing Rome under his power by force of arms. In the midst of his triumphs Henry found himself attacked by his children, his son Conrad revolted and obtained the crown of Italy, and Henry the other son, supported by Pascal II. and by the German rebels, placed the imperial crown on his head 1106. While Henry wished to effect a reconciliation with these unnatural children, he found himself abandoned by his former friends, and rudely treated in his person by his son, and he retired to Cologne, and then to Liege, where his misfortunes raised him a few adherents. His forces were however soon defeated, and the unfortunate monarch, indigent and persecuted, applied to the bishop of Spires for a lay prebend, which was refused. Thus a wanderer, without resources, and without friends, he at last entreated his ungrateful son to permit him to hide his misfortunes in the obscurity of Liege, where he soon after died 7th Aug. 1106, aged 56. He was a brave prince, and was present in 66 battles, but the greater part of his misfortunes arose from the blind confidence which he placed on worthless ministers and favourites.

Henry V. or the young, was born 1081, and deposed his father, Henry IV. 1106. Though he had opposed his father he pursued the same measures, and obliged the pope, Pascal II. to restore to him the power of ecclesiastical investitures, of which Henry IV. had been deprived by Gregory VII. The papal power, however, was too great to be successfully resisted, and Henry, already excommunicated, submitted to the pleasure of the new pope, Gelasius II. though he had violently opposed his election. Henry died at Utrecht, 23d May, 1125, aged 44, leaving behind him the odious character of an unnatural son, an impious hypocrite, an insidious neighbour, and an oppressive master.

Henry VI. surnamed the severe, succeeded his father Frederic Barbarossa on the throne of Germany 1190. He behaved with great cruelty towards the family of his wife Constance, daughter of Roger king of Naples, and had the meanness to detain Richard I. of England, who, when shipwrecked on the coast of Dalmatia, had been seized by Leopold duke of Austria, and sold into the power of the emperor. With the large sums of money obtained for the ransom of his illustrious captive, Henry made war against Sicily, where his arms plundered and desolated the country. He was at last poisoned by his wife Constance, 28th Sept. 1197, aged 32.

Henry VII. son of Henry count of Luxemburg, was elected emperor 1308, and was the first thus raised to the imperial dignity by the suffrages of the six electors. He visited Italy, where the factions of the Guelphs and Gibelins had every where spread devastation and misfortune, and in the midst of these public disorders he was obliged to enter Rome sword in hand. He was crowned by the pope in the church of the Lateran, and died the next year, 25th Aug. 1313, aged 51, as he was preparing to subdue Italy by the power of his arms.

Henry, Raspon, Margrave of Thuringia, was, upon the deposition of Frederic II. by Innocent IV. raised to the imperial throne, 1246, but he died the following year of a wound received in battle, or as

some say of a broken heart, because defeated by his competitor.

Henry I. king of France, succeeded his brother Robert 1031. He was engaged in a civil war through the intrigues of his mother Constance, who wished to place her second son, Robert, on the throne, but by the assistance of Robert duke of Normandy, the father of William the Conqueror, he defeated his enemies. He was afterwards reconciled to his brother, and granted him the dukedom of Burgundy. He died at Vitry en Brie, 4th Aug. 1060, aged 55, in consequence of taking an improper medicine, highly respected as a good warrior, and a benevolent man.

Henry II. succeeded his father Francis I. as king of France 1547, and continuing the war which then raged between his country and the English, at length obtained an honourable peace, and the cession of Boulogne for a stipulated sum of money, 1550. The following year he engaged in a league with the elector of Saxony, and the Margrave of Brandenburg, against Charles V. and he had the good fortune of reducing Metz, Toul, and Verdun. When however his antagonist had reconciled himself to his German adversaries, Henry was alone left to maintain the war; but th ugh in want of money he ably supported the glory of his arms, by the brave defence of Metz against an army of 100,000 men. The theatre of the war was removed to the Netherlands, and at last a truce was agreed upon for five years between the belligerent powers, but on the abdication of Charles V. his son Philip renewed the war with unusual vigour, supported by the English forces, and his army entering Picardy under the command of the brave duke of Savoy, defeated the French at the famous battle of St. Quentin, 1557. This fatal day was in some degree retrieved by the capture of Calais from the English, and the reduction of some other places, and at last peace was restored between the contending powers, but on terms not sufficiently advantageous to France. More fully to effect a reconciliation, Henry gave his daughter to the king of Spain, and his sister to the duke of Savoy, but the rejoicings which accompanied this union proved fatal to the monarch. Henry was accidentally wounded in a tournament by the count of Montgomery, and died in consequence of it, 10th July, 1559, aged 41.

Henry III. king of France, was the third son of Henry II. and was born 19th Sept. 1551. He was carefully educated under the eye of his mother Catherine de Medicis, and, when duke of Anjou, he was elected king of Poland, on the death of Sigismund Augustus, 1573, and he quitted this dignity three months after to succeed his brother Charles IX. on the French throne. In 1575 he gained the battle of Dormans, and made a peace at Blois with the Huguenots, to whom he granted religious toleration and various privileges. These concessions displeased the catholics, and were at last revoked in 1585, and from this measure arose those civil dissensions which almost ruined the kingdom. France was then torn by the three parties of the three Henries, one of which, the royalists, was headed by the king, the other, called the league, by Henry duke of Guise, and the third, called the Huguenots, by Henry king of Navarre, presumptive heir to the French throne. After some time Henry was reconciled to the Guises, and supported by the pope he directed all the powers of his kingdom against the king of Navarre and the protestants. The battle of Coutras, however, 1587, checked the hopes of the catholics, but the victorious king of Navarre found, in offering honourable terms of peace, that his enemies, though defeated, were not subdued, and, though Henry might be desirous of accommodation, his new friend, the duke of Guise, was too proud and too ambitious to consent. These jarring interests soon proved the views of party, the French king wishing to repress the power of Guise, in vain attempted to prevent his entrance into Paris, and when he summoned the states general to assist him with their counsel at Blois he found his powerful rival there ready to dispute his authority. Though a reconciliation was hastily effected between two men who in reality meditated each other's downfal, soon after Henry caused Guise to be assassinated, and for this perfidious deed found himself abhorred by his subjects, deposed by the ecclesiastics of the assembled Sorbonne, and excommunicated by the pope. Thus exposed to universal detestation, Henry could no longer find support among his subjects, he applied to the new head of the league for reconciliation, and to the pope for pardon, but when abandoned by all he implored the protection of the king of Navarre. The king of Navarre marched to his assistance, and, forgetting their former animosities, the two monarchs employed all their resources to destroy the power of the league. Their united efforts might have proved successful, when Henry was stabbed in the belly by James Clement, a fanatical priest, and died of the wound on the morrow, 2d Aug. 1589, aged 39. Though debauched, cruel, and revengeful, Henry possessed great courage, and often distinguished himself in the field. In his person the house of Valois, which had reigned over France 261 years, became extinct. It was in his reign that the military order of the holy ghost was established.

Henry IV. deservedly surnamed the great, king of France and Navarre, was

born 13th Dec. 1553, at Pau, the capital of Bearne. His father was Anthony of Bourbon, and his mother, Jane d'Albret, daughter of the king of Navarre. He received an excellent education, and early imbibed the precepts of the heroes of ancient times, and chiefly amused himself with the lives of Plutarch. As he had been brought up in the principles of the Calvinists, he was declared head of the protestants at Rochelle, 1569, and he engaged warmly in the civil wars which at that time distracted France. He distinguished himself at the battles of Jarnac, and of Moncontour, and after the peace of St. Germain, he visited the court of France, and two years after, 1572, married Margaret de Valois, sister of Charles IX. During the rejoicings which took place on this occasion, the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew was perpetrated, and Henry, oppresssd by the violence of the times, was obliged to renounce his religion rather than perish by the hands of an assassin. He at last escaped from his perseeutors, 1576, and placed himself at the head of the Huguenots, and displayed his valour and the great resources of his mind at the siege of Cahors, and at the battle of Coutras. He had succeeded, in 1572, to the kingdom of Navarre, and as the descendant of Lewis IX. he succeeded to the throne of France on the death of Henry III. 1589. His elevation gave offence to the heads of the opposite factions, who suspected the sincerity of Henry's religious principles, but he confirmed his power by the victories of Arque and of Ivri, and at last, to silence all opposition, he pronounced his abjuration, and his adherence to the catholic tenets at St. Denis, before his coronation, and on the following year, 1594, Paris opened her gates to her heroic conqueror. By consulting the chief men of the nation, at Rouen, Henry was enabled to secure the good will and the affection of his subjects, and in making peace with the Spaniards, 1598, he restored tranquillity to the nation. Though now in his conduct and in his government entitled to the attachment of his people, Henry unfortunately found that the spirit of faction was not extinguished; by promulgating an edict of toleration at Nantes he offended the bigoted catholics, and many secret measures were planned to sacrifice his life, by the offended Jesuits. Barriere first attempted to destroy him, Chatel afterwards wounded him in the mouth, 1595, and two others meditated his destruction, but the bloody deed was perpetrated by Ravaillac, 14th May, 1610, who stabbed him to the heart in his coach in the streets of Paris. The civil dissensions which prevailed in the reign of Henry, did not permit his prejudiced subjects to appreciate his great qualities, but no sooner had he perished by the dagger of the assassin, than his merits were fully acknowledged by all parties. The wisdom of his measures, the mildness of his government, and his love for his people, and for the happiness of France, have been reechoed from every corner of the kingdom, and his name is still revered by the nation not only as a great, but a benevolent king, truly the father of his people.

Henry I. king of England, and duke of Normandy, was the third son of William the Conqueror, and succeeded to the crown on the death of William Rufus, 1100, during the absence of his el er brother Robert in Italy. This usurpation displeased the absent prince, who returned to England to claim his kingdom sword in hand, but Henry had the art to prevail on Robert to resign his pretensions for a stipulated sum of money. Jealousy thus excited between the brothers, and checked for a time, again was kindled into a war, but Robert was defeated in Normandy, and dragged a prisoner to England, where the last years of his life were past in close confinement in Cardiff castle. In his government Henry was wise and moderate, though he exercised absolute power. He opposed the encroachments of the church of Rome; he not only patronised learning, and restored the university of Cambridge, but deserved the name of Beau Clerc from his intimate acquaintance with literature. He was severe against robbers, but he had the good sense to abolish the curfew bell so galling to the English, and he established a universal standard of weights and measures. While he watched over the prerogative of the crown he had respect for the liberties of the people, and from the charters which he granted may be derived the freedom of which the nation is now so deservedly proud. Henry died in Normandy, 1185, aged 68, and was buried in Reading abbey. As his only son had been drowned in crossing from Normandy, he left his possessions to his daughter Matilda, but Stephen usurped the crown at his death.

Henry II. king of England, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, duke of Anjou, by Matilda, daughter of Henry I. was born 1132. In 1150 he was made duke of Normandy, and the next year married Eleanor, the heiress of Poitou and Guienne, and in 1153, on the death of Eustace, Stephen's son, he was acknowledged successor to the English throne, which he ascended the next year. To his extensive possessions in France he added Brittany by conquest, and he afterwards conquered Ireland, which since that time has formed part of the British dominions. Though wise in his government, Henry had to struggle with the clergy, whose ambition it was his wish to repress. The murder of Thomas

a Becket, the primate, which was falsely attributed to the king, tended, however, to increase rather than diminish the power of the church, and the monarch could reconcile himself to the offended pope only by solemnly exculpating himself on oath of the alleged crime, and by submitting patiently with every mark of penance and contrition to the discipline inflicted on him by the monks of Canterbury. Though respected at home and abroad, and successful in his expeditions against France and against Scotland, Henry did not, however, find that happiness at the close of life which he might deserve. His children, excited by the arts of the French king, rebelled against him, and their ingratitude proved so grievous that it is said he died of a broken heart, when he found his favourite son, John, in the number of his enemies. He expired at Chinon, in Touraine, 6th July, 1189. The reign of Henry was marked by the striking character of firmness, wisdom, valour, genius, and popularity. He reformed abuses, corrected the laws, repressed the power of the barons, and advanced the interests and the consequence of the people. Unfortunately, however, these high qualities were obscured by excessive pride, boundless ambition, and an unceasing propensity to sensual pleasures, which not only revolted the affections of his queen from him, but tended to embitter the close of his life.

Henry III. was son and successor of John on the English throne, 1216. He lost by his ill conduct the provinces of Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Maine, and Touraine, which were conquered by the king of France, and after a disgraceful campaign he retired to England, where the barons, headed by Montfort, made war against him, and took him prisoner at the battle of Lewes. The valour of his son Edward again set him at liberty, at the battle of Evesham, but Henry was not become wiser by adversity, and instead of devoting himself to the prudent and impartial government of his people, he gave loose to every base and intemperate pleasure; and while he could levy money to satisfy his favourites and parasites, he permitted the pope to plunder the clergy, and to impoverish the kingdom. This worthless monarch, to whose weakness indeed the people of England may be said to owe the establishment of their democratic government, died after a long reign of 56 years, 15th Nov. 1272, aged 65.

Henry IV. king of England, son of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, the third son of Edward III. ascended the throne after the deposition of Richard II. 1399. This usurpation excited the civil wars between the two roses, or the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry, after a useful, rather than a splendid reign, died 20th March, 1413, aged 46, and was succeeded by his son.

Henry V. son and successor of Henry IV. was remarkable in his youth for his debauchery, and the wildness of his conduct. Better reflection, however, produced the happiest reformation, and when raised to the throne, he bid adieu to the companions of his licentious hours, and displayed the great and virtuous monarch. He formed the resolution of conquering France, and after taking Harfleur, and ravaging Normandy, he fought the celebrated battle of Agincourt, in which his 15,000 men obtained the victory over 52,000 French men. Three years after, he again visited France, and every where proved victorious, so that he was received at Paris as the future master of the kingdom. He married Catharine of France, and was declared heir to the kingdom after the death of Charles VI. the reigning monarch: but whilst these successes promised stability and security to his power, the sudden attack of a fistula, at that time considered as incurable, proved fatal. Henry died at Vincennes 31st August, 1422, aged 36, highly respected for valour, prudence, benevolence, and the regular observance of every religious and moral duty.

Henry VI. son of Henry V. was only 10 months old when he succeeded his father on the English throne. The death of his grandfather, Charles VI., soon after left him also the title of sovereign of France; but a rival arose in the duke of Orleans to dispute his title under the name of Charles VII. Though the young king was crowned with every appearance of popularity at Paris, and though his cause was ably supported by the valour of his uncle, the duke of Bedford, yet the English affairs began to decline at the appearance of Joan of Arc. This famous heroine relieved Orleans, which the English were besieging, and inspiring courage in her countrymen, and superstitious terror in her enemies, she recovered, with astonishing rapidity, the vast territories which had cost so much English blood to acquire. The death of Bedford hastened also the downfal of the English power in France, and Henry, when come to years of manhood, did not display those powers of mind, and that decision of character so necessary in times of danger and civil war. Though his wife, Margaret of Anjou, possessed great talents, and even the valour which distinguished the heroes of those days, he was nevertheless unsuccessful in the battles between the two roses. He was taken prisoner and led about as a captive; but though he recovered his liberty by the fall of Richard duke of York, his opponent, it was only to be exposed to fresh insults. The fallen duke's son, Edward,

laid claim to the crown, and had abilities and troops to support those pretensions, and after various battles he at last prevailed in the fight of St. Alban's, and was proclaimed king. Henry, who had remained a passive spectator of the ambition and of the courage of his wife, and of the slaughter of his people, was sent to the tower, where he was soon after murdered, as it is supposed by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. 1471. There was such mildness and moderation in the character of the unfortunate Henry, that in private life he would have been a most amiable man.

Henry VII. son of Edmund, earl of Richmond, and of Margaret, of the house of Lancaster, was enabled, by the assistance of the duke of Brittany, and of Charles VIII. of France, to invade England, and to defeat the usurper, Richard III. The battle of Bosworth field, and the death of Richard, 1485, left Henry in peaceful possession of the throne. He was crowned on the field of battle, and devoted himself to improve and to protect those dominions which his valour had acquired, and his prudence merited. His tranquillity, however, was disturbed by the arts of two impostors, one of whom, Lambert Simnel, son of a baker, assumed, at the instigation of the lady Margaret, sister of Edward IV. the title of Richard the duke of York, who had been murdered in the tower by the duke of Gloucester. The imposition for a while succeeded, but Henry at last obtained possession of the person of his ignoble rival, whom in derision he made a scullion in his kitchen. The other impostor was Perkin Warbeck, the son of a Jew, who personated young Edward V., and after he had for some time alarmed the kingdom, he was taken and executed at Tyburn. The reign of Henry formed a new era in the English history. The happiness of his people was the guide of his conduct, and though he loved money, it is certain that no monarch ever contributed more to the establishment of commerce, to the encouragement of industry, and to the protection of arts. He had discovered how dangerous the overgrown power of the nobles is to the monarch, and to the people, and wise laws therefore were enacted to curb their ambition, and to treat them as subjects and no longer as petty sovereigns. This great and good king died 22d April, 1509, aged 52. He had married Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward IV. and he thus united the claims of the two rival houses, which had so long deluged England in blood.

Henry VIII. son and successor to Henry VII. ascended the throne 1509, at the age of 18. The salutary instructions which he had imbibed under his father, for a while guided the young monarch, whose reign was wise, popular, and useful. Arbitrary in his conduct, and capricious in his opinions, Henry soon, however, showed himself a tyrant. He was persuaded by the emperor Maximilian, and by pope Julius II. to make war against France, and his invasion of that kingdom was attended with success; but pleasure, and not military glory, was the ambition of the monarch, and at the persuasion of his favourite, cardinal Wolsey, he soon made peace to be enabled to dissipate in licentious enjoyments the money which he had acquired by conquest and by treaty. When the reformation was begun in Germany by the preaching of Luther, Henry, who was well skilled in school divinity, defended the papal power against the reformer, and with such effect, that the pope in flattery called him defender of the faith. His attachment to Rome soon after vanished, when the pope refused to grant him a divorce, and empower him to marry Anne Boleyn, of whom he was enamoured. Unable to prevail with the pope to separate him from his queen, with whom he had lived eighteen years, but with whom he now scrupled to cohabit because she had been his brother's wife, he declared war against the church of Rome. He not only proclaimed himself head of the church, but he abolished all the monasteries over the kingdom, and seized the ecclesiastical funds, which were lavished wantonly on his favourites and parasites. Thus married to Anne Boleyn, he soon changed his affections to another object, and conducting the ill-fated queen to a scaffold, he took for his third wife Jane Seymour, who the next year died in childbed. His fourth wife was Anne of Cleves, whom he divorced as he found her more corpulent and less agreeable than he expected; and for his fifth he took Catherine Howard, who soon after expired on the scaffold on a charge of adultery. He afterwards married Catherine Parr, widow of lord Latimer, who survived him, and after a reign of turbulence, violence, and oppression, he expired 28th January, 1547, aged 57. Though Henry was the unworthy instrument of the introduction of the reformation into England, he must be detested in his character as a capricious, unfeeling, and licentious tyrant; of whom it was truly said, that he never spared a man in his anger, nor a woman in his lust. During his reign, Fisher, sir Thomas More, Cromwell, and other illustrious characters were sacrificed to the passions of the monarch, and no minister could ever be either so virtuous or so favoured as to escape the resentment of a changeful despotic master. Out of the dissolved monasteries Henry founded six new bishoprics, Oxford, Peterborough, Bristol, Chester, Gloucester, and

Westminster, the last of which has since been incorporated with that of London.

Henry, prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. was a most promising and amiable youth. He died 1612, aged 18, universally lamented by the nation, who viewed in him their future friend and common benefactor.

Henry, of Huntingdon, an ancient historian, whose history of England to the year 1154, was published by Saville, 1576. He was archdeacon of Huntingdon and canon of Lincoln, in the 12th century, and wrote besides a Latin treatise on the Contempt of the World, &c.

Henry, Philip, an English nonconformist divine, called by some of his party, "the good and the heavenly," was born at Whitehall, 1631, and educated at Westminster school, under Busby. In 1648 he was admitted a student of Christ church, and after taking his master's degree he went into Flintshire, as tutor to the sons of judge Puleston, where he was ordained according to the forms of the presbytery, and where he married the heiress of Dan. Matthews, of Broad-oak, Shropshire, and thus acquired independence and ease. At the restoration he refused to conform, and therefore was ejected. For the last twenty-eight years of his life, he resided at Broad-oak, and there behaved with great moderation, benevolence, and in an exemplary manner; but still adhered to the dissenting principles by preaching to some few in a barn.

Henry, Matthew, an eminent dissenting divine, son of the above, was born 1662. He was carefully instructed under the watchful eye of his father, and early initiated in classical literature; but though he entered at Gray's inn, and there for some time studied the law with zeal and assiduity, he had a strong predilection for divinity, and after his return into the country began to preach. He was invited to a congregation at Chester, where he was ordained, and where he lived twenty-five years. He was afterwards prevailed upon to remove to Hackney, near London. He died of an apoplectic fit at Nantwich, 1714, and was buried in Trinity church, Chester. His great worth was ascertained by the various funeral sermons which his death occasioned. As a writer his labours are highly valued, as the author of some sermons, and other theological pieces, and practical divinity, but especially his Expositions of the Bible, in 5 vols. folio, a valuable and most excellent performance.

Henry, Robert, a Scotch divine, born February 18, 1718, at Muir-town, St. Ninian's, where his father was a farmer. After being at the school of St. Ninian, and of Stirling, he completed his studies at Edinburgh, and became master of Annan grammar-school. In 1748 he was invited to Carlisle by the presbyterians there, and was ordained their minister, and after 12 years' residence among them, he removed to Berwick-on-Tweed, where he married the daughter of Mr. Balderston, a surgeon. In 1768 he was appointed minister of the New-Gray-friars at Edinburgh; and two years after the degree of D.D. was honourably conferred upon him by the university; and in 1776 he became colleague minister in the old church, where he continued till his death, November, 1790. Dr. Henry is author of a history of England, on a new plan, which he first conceived in 1763, but did not produce before the public till 1771. He arranges his materials under seven interesting heads, civil and military history, the history of religion, the history of the constitution and laws, the history of learning and learned men, the history of arts, that of commerce, money, &c.—and lastly, that of manners and customs. This laborious work, of which the second 4to. volume appeared in 1774, the third 1777, the fourth 1781, the fifth 1785, and the sixth, which is posthumous, 1793, has merited the public approbation by the large editions which have been printed in a 4to. and 8vo. form. The Scotch critics indeed at first censured the work, but the English regarded it with more propitious omens, and the author for 1000*l.* conveyed his property in his volumes to Messrs. Cadell and Strahan, and reflected with satisfaction that his history produced him altogether no less than 3300*l.* Dr. Henry in his private character was an amiable man, fond of society, and in his clerical conduct he was exemplary and devout.

Henry, David, a respectable printer, born in December, 1710. He is particularly known as the conductor of the gentleman's magazine for above fifty years, in the management of which he succeeded the original proprietor, Cave, whose sister he married 1736. Besides valuable communications to his magazine, he published a System of Husbandry, 1772—an Account of the Voyages round the World, four vols. 8vo. 1774, and other smaller works. He died 5th June, 1792.

Henry, Patrick, governor of Virginia, was born 29th May, 1736, in Hanover county of that state. His education was obtained at a common school, and he rose to distinction by the superiority of his endowments. After spending some time in agriculture and merchandise, he studied law, and soon rose to eminence in the profession, rather by his resistless eloquence than the extent of his legal knowledge. In 1765 he was elected a member of the house of burgesses, and by some resolutions he introduced in reference to the

stamp act, obtained the honour of being the first in commencing the opposition to the measures of the British government, which terminated in the revolution. In 1774 he was elected a member of the continental congress, and again the following year, and distinguished himself in those bodies by his eloquence and zeal in the cause of liberty. On the retreat of lord Dunmore in 1776, he was appointed the first republican governor of Virginia, and was afterwards repeatedly re-elected to the office. In 1788 he was chosen a member of the convention of Virginia appointed to consider the constitution of the United States, and exerted himself strenuously to prevent its being accepted. In 1795 he was nominated by Washington secretary of state, and by Adams, in 1799, envoy to France, but he declined the employments. His death took place on the 6th June, 1799. Governor Henry was plain in his person, simple in his manners, and of amiable dispositions. His knowledge seems not to have been extensive either of law or politics, but the powers of his understanding and imagination were masterly, and the attractions of his eloquence irresistible. ☞ L.

Henry, John, governor of Maryland, was one of the delegates from that state to congress in 1778, and for several succeeding years. In 1789 he was elected a senator of the United States. He was elected governor in 1797, and died at Easton, December, 1798. ☞ L.

Heraclitus, a philosopher of Ephesus, 500 years B.C. called the mourner, from his weeping at the follies of mankind. He died aged 60.

Heraclius, son of Heraclius governor of Africa, dethroned Phocas, and ascended the throne of Constantinople, 610. He defeated Chosroes, the Persian king, who had laid waste Palestine, and he recovered the Cross, which he carried back to Jerusalem on his shoulders. In his reign there were severe theological disputes, and the Saracens began their hostilities against the Roman power in the east. He died 641, and was succeeded by his sons Heraclius, Constantine, and Heracleonas. Heraclius was poisoned a few months after by his mother-in-law Martina.

Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, disgraced himself by his licentiousness and hypocrisy. He was greatly displeased with Henry II. of England, because, in consequence of his determination to do penance for Becket's murder, he did not undertake a crusade to Jerusalem.

Heraldus, Desiderius, or Herault, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, author of several learned works, among which were "Adversaria," 1599; besides notes on Tertullian's Apology, on Minutius Felix, Arnobius, Martial, &c. He died June, 1649. His son was minister of the Walloon church in London, and fled during the civil wars to France, as a royalist; at the restoration he obtained a canonry in Canterbury cathedral. He published some sermons.

Herbelot, Bartholomew, a well-known French orientalist, born at Paris, 14th December, 1625. He applied himself assiduously to the oriental languages, especially Hebrew, and after visiting Rome and Italy for eighteen months, he settled at Paris, where he became interpreter for Eastern languages. He again went to Rome in 1666, and was received every where with uncommon respect, not only by the learned, but by the duke of Tuscany, who liberally entertained him in his palace, and presented him with some valuable oriental manuscripts. The homage paid to his abilities abroad, rendered him more respected at home. Colbert recalled him to patronise him, and he quitted Florence, to the great regret of the duke. While in Italy, he began his Bibliotheque Orientale, containing whatever related to the knowledge of the Eastern world, and he completed it in France. It was originally written in Arabic, but he translated it into French. He died 8th December, 1695, before the printing of his work was finished, which was not indeed published before 1697, in a large folio. This learned man, respectable in the possession of all the virtues of private life, wrote also a Turkish, Arabian, Persian, and Latin dictionary, &c. which have never been published. The best edition of his Bibliotheque, is in six vols. 8vo. Paris, 1782.

Herbert, Mary, sister of Sir Philip Sidney, and countess of Pembroke, is known as the translator of Annius, a tragedy, from the French, in 12mo. 1595, and of the Psalms of David. She died at her house, Aldersgate-street, London, 25th Sept. 1621; and this epitaph was placed on her grave by the pen of Ben Jonson:

Underneath this sable hearse
Lies the subject of all verse,
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother,
Death! e're thou killest such another,
Fair, and good, and learned as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.

Herbert, Edward, lord Herbert of Cherbury, Shropshire, was born at Montgomery castle, in Wales, 1581. He was educated at University college, Oxford, and after travelling abroad, he was made a knight banneret, and counsellor to the king, and was afterwards sent as ambassador to Lewis XIII. of France, to interfere for the protestants of that kingdom. Though for a while disgraced, in consequence of a quarrel with De Luines, the

French minister, he was restored to favour, and made an Irish peer in 1625, and a peer of England, 1631. During the civil wars he forgot the kindness of his master, and sided with the parliament. He died at his house Queen-street, London, 20th Aug. 1648, and was buried in St. Giles's church, in the fields. He wrote various books, the best known of which are, de Veritate, in which he supports the tenets of the deists, a work refuted by Gassendi—the History of the Life and Reign of Henry VIII. a performance of merit—de Religione Gentilium—memoirs, &c.

Herbert, George, brother to the preceding, was born at Montgomery castle, 3d April, 1593, and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was in 1619 chosen orator of the university, in which office he continued eight years, and when he was disappointed in court favours he took orders, and obtained a prebend in Lincoln cathedral, and Bemerton rectory in Wilts. He died about 1635, and left behind him an excellent character, not only as an excellent divine, but as an elegant poet. His poems, consisting of the Temple—Priest to the Temple, &c. were published together in 12mo. and though now little read, were once highly esteemed.

Herbert, William, earl of Pembroke, was born at Wilton house, and educated at New college, Oxford, and in 1601 succeeded to his paternal titles and estates. He was in 1626 elected chancellor of Oxford, and made steward of the royal household, and he died suddenly four years after. His poems were published in 8vo. 1660.

Herbert, Thomas, a native of York, related to the Pembroke family. He was educated at Jesus college, Oxford, from which he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, and then went abroad. After four years' absence he returned, and in 1634 published his interesting travels in Asia and Africa, in folio. During the civil wars he joined the parliament, but afterwards deserted a cause which he began to regard as violent and unconstitutional, and he was reconciled to his royal master, whom he attended in his captivity. He was at the restoration created a baronet. He died at York, 1st March, 1682. He wrote besides Threnodia Carolina, or the Historical Account of the two last Years of the Life of Charles I. 8vo. Several of his MSS. are preserved at Oxford, and at York.

Herbin, Augustus Francis Julian, an oriental scholar, was born in France in 1783. He composed an Arabic grammar, printed at Paris in 1803; also a treatise on Ancient Music, and an account of Hafiz, the Persian poet, with specimens of his works. He died in 1806.—*W. B.*

Herbinius, John, a native of Bitchsen, in Silesia, who was deputed by the protestants of Poland to those of Germany. His observations in his travels on cataracts and water-falls, were published in 1678 in 4to. called de Admirandis Mundi Cataractis, &c. He wrote also Terræ Motus Examen—de Statu Ecclesiarum Augustanæ Confessionis in Polonia, 4to. &c. He died 1676, aged 44.

Herder, John Gottfried, a German writer, was born in Prussia in 1741. He was educated for the church; and in 1774 became first preacher to the court of Saxe Weimar, ecclesiastical counsellor, and vice president of the consistory. He died in 1803. His best works are—1. Three Fragments on the new German Literature. 2. On the Writings of Thomas Abbt. 3. On the Origin of Language. After gaining a reputation by these productions, he published "Outlines of a Philosophy of the History of Man," of which an English translation appeared in 1800. Its obscurity, however, is an antidote to its infidel tendency.—*W. B.*

Hereras, Ferdinand de, a poet of Seville, who published some elegant lyric and heroic poetry, 1582. He wrote also in prose the Life of Sir Thomas More—an Account of the War in Cyprus—and the Battle of Lepanto, &c.

Herissant, Lewis Anthony Prosper, son of a printer, was born at Paris, and died there 10th Aug. 1709, aged 24. He was eminent as a poet, and as a physician, and wrote l'Eloge de Gonthier d'Andernach crowned by the faculty of medicine—l'Eloge de Ducange—poem on Printing—Bibliotheque physique de la France—Catalogue raisonné des Plantes.

Heritier, Nicolas l', a French poet, nephew to du Vair keeper of the seals. He became by purchase treasurer of the French guards, and afterwards historiographer of France. He wrote two tragedies, Hercule Furieux, and Clovis, and other fugitive pieces, and died 1680.

Heritier, Marie Jeanne l', de Villandon, daughter of the preceding, was born at Paris 1664. She was member of the academy of Jeux Floraux, and of the Ricovrati at Padua, and deserved the distinction which she received for her genius and abilities. Her works are both prose and verse. She wrote la Tour Tenebreuse, a tale—les Caprices du Destin, a novel—l'Avare Puni, in verse, and other poems, besides a translation of 16 of Ovid's epistles. She died at Paris 1734.

Heritier de Brutelle, Charles Lewis l', a native of Paris, eminent for his botanical knowledge. He published in London the Flora of Peru, from the valuable collection of plants, &c. brought from

Peru and Chili by Dombey, in 1784, and on his return to Paris, he printed another work called Flore de la Place Vendome. This learned and ingenious man was assassinated on his return from the National Institute at Paris, 10th Aug. 1801, and his murderers were never discovered. He was then 56 years old. He wrote besides Stirpes Novæ, folio 1784—Cornus Sistens, folio 1789—Sertum Anglicum, &c.

Herlicius, David, a German astrologer, born 1557. He acquired celebrity and money by his almanacs, and pretended prophecies.

Herman, Paul, a botanist of Halle in Saxony, who was physician to the Dutch settlements at Ceylon, and afterwards became botanical professor at Leyden, where he died 1695. He wrote a catalogue of the plants in the public garden of Leyden, 8vo. —Cynosura Materiæ medicæ, 2 vols. 4to. —Lugduno-Batavi Flores—Paradisus Batavus—Museum Zeylanicum, 1717.

Hermann, James, a mathematician of Basle. He was for three years mathematical professor at Padua, and afterwards assisted the Czar Peter in the establishment of his academy, and then was appointed morality professor at Basle, where he died 1733, aged 55. He wrote several works on mathematics:—Responsio ad Considerationes de Princip. Calculi Differ-ent.—de Phoronomia—de Nova Accelerationis Lege, &c.—Disquis. de Vibrationibus Chordarum tensarum—Solutio Problematis de Trajector. cuvar.

Hermant, Godefroi, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Beauvais 1617, and patronised by the bishop of that see. He became rector of the university of Paris 1646, and died 1690. He possessed learning and application. His works are chiefly on theological subjects, besides the lives of St. Athanasius, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, &c.

Hermas, Pastor, or shepherd, one of the fathers, supposed to have died at Rome, 81 A. D. and to be the person mentioned in the epistle to the Romans. His "Shepherd," was translated into English by archbishop Wake.

Hermes, Trismegistus, an Egyptian priest, who instructed his countrymen in hieroglyphics, &c. He flourished A. M. 2076.

Hermias, a heretic of Galatia in the second century. He considered the soul as formed of fire and spirit, and asserted the materiality of God, and the eternity of the world.

Hermilly, Vaquette d', author of the history of Majorca and Minorca, and of a translation of Ferrara's history of Spain, and of father Feijo's Critical Theatre, was a native of Amiens, and died at Paris 1778, aged 71.

Hermogenes, a rhetorician of Tarsus in the second century, whose works are edited, Geneva, 1614, 8vo.

Hermogenes, a heretic of Africa in the second century. He was of the Stoic sect, and regarded idea as the mother of all the elements.

Herod the Great, was born at Ascalon in Judæa, and made tetrarch or king by Anthony. He died three years after the birth of our Saviour, aged 70.

Herod Antipas, son and successor of the great Herod, repudiated his wife to marry Herodias, his brother Philip's wife, and put John the Baptist to death. It was before him that our Saviour was made to appear by Pilate.

Herodian, a Greek historian, A.D. 247. His History of Rome in eight books, was elegantly translated by Politian.

Herodotus, a historian of Halicarnassus, called the father of history. He wrote an account, in nine books, of the wars of Persia against Greece, till the reign of Xerxes, and received the universal applause of the Greeks at the Olympic games. He flourished 444 B. C. The best edition is Wesseling's 1763.

Herophilus, a physician of Chalcedon, 570 B.C. He was an able anatomist, and is said to have discovered the lacteal vessels.

Herrera Tordesillas, Antonio de, a celebrated Spanish historian. He was at first secretary to Vespasian Gonzaga, viceroy of Naples, and afterwards historiographer of India, with a pension, in which honourable office, he published his general history of India, from 1492 to 1554, in 4 vols. folio. He died 1625, aged 60; and a little before his death, he had been made by Philip IV. secretary of state. His Indian history is a most valuable performance, very accurate, though the style is now and then too inflated. He wrote also a History of Spain, three vols. folio, not equally esteemed.

Herring, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, was born 1693, at Walsoken, Norfolk, where his father was rector. He was educated at Wisbech school, and in 1710, entered at Jesus college, Cambridge. He was elected fellow of Corpus Christi in 1716, and became tutor there, and when in orders, minister of Great Shelford, &c. In 1722, he was made chaplain to Fleetwood, bishop of Ely, and four years after, chosen preacher at Lincoln's Inn, about which time he took his degree of D.D. and was nominated chaplain to the king. In 1731, he was made dean of Rochester, in 1737 consecrated bishop of Bangor, and in 1743, translated to York At the breaking out of the rebellion, the archbishop exerted himself actively to rouse the people in his county and around him to a sense of their duty, and by his eloquent appeal, procured

a subscription of 40,000*l.* for the defence of the country, which was immediately seconded by the kingdom. These high services were rewarded by his elevation to the see of Canterbury, on the death of Potter 1747. A violent fever in 1753, shattered his constitution so much, that he afterwards retired to the privacy of Croydon, where he saw none but his immediate friends. He died after a languishing illness of four years, 13th March, 1757, and was privately buried in Croydon church, according to his desire. Herring was as amiable in private as he was respected in public life. He liberally expended 6000*l.* in the repairs of Lambeth and Croydon palaces and gardens, and was a noble contributor to several charities. In 1763, his sermons on public occasions, were published, and a volume of his letters has been presented to the world by the Rev. Mr. Duncombe.

Herschel, Sir William, an eminent astronomer, was born at Hanover, November 15th, 1738. He entered the Hanoverian regiment of guards as a musician at the age of 14, and about 1757 proceeded with a detachment of the regiment to England, where he employed himself for many years as a performer and teacher of music. About 1770, he commenced the study of Astronomy, and on March 13th, 1781, discovered the planet Georgium Sidus. He soon after received a pension from his majesty which enabled him to give up his professional engagements and devote his attention exclusively to astronomical investigations. In 1787 he completed his great telescope of forty feet, with which he discovered in 1789 the sixth and seventh satellites of Saturn. His discoveries were communicated as they arose, to the Royal Society, and form an important part in the published transactions of that body from 1782 to 1818. He died August 23d, 1822, in his 84th year. ☞ L.

Hersent, Charles, or Hersan, a French divine, known by his severe satire against Richelieu, whom he accused in his book called, "Optati Galli de cavendo Schismate," of intentions of separating the Gallican church, like the English, from the see of Rome. The book was answered by three or four writers at the suggestion of the cardinal, but the writer escaped his pursuit by flying to Rome, where he drew the vengeance of the inquisition upon him, by his opinions on the doctrine of grace. He was excommunicated for contumacy, and returned to France, where he died 1660. He wrote besides a paraphrase on Solomon's Song, &c.

Hersey, Ezekiel, physician of Hingham, Massachusetts, was graduated at Harvard college in 1728, and at his death in 1770, left a bequest to that institution, of 1000 pounds sterling for the establishment of a professorship of anatomy and surgery. His widow also presented the college the same sum for that purpose. His brother Abner Hersey, physician of Barnstable, likewise bequeathed to that institution the sum of 500*l.* towards founding a professorship of the theory and practice of physic. He also gave 500*l.*, the interest of which he directed to be expended in the gratuitous distribution of religious books in the towns on Cape Cod. ☞ L.

Hertzberg, Ewald Fredericbon, a native of Pomerania, raised by his abilities to a high situation in the office of secretary of foreign affairs at Berlin, and afterwards employed as ambassador at Vienna. His knowledge of political affairs was eminently displayed in his essay on the Population of the Marche of Brandenburgh, which was in 1752, rewarded with the prize of the Berlin academy of sciences, and in consequence of his experience in diplomatic affairs, and his deep acquaintance with the interests of states, every paper of importance, and every memorial of communication with foreign powers was submitted to his enlightened mind. He was thus raised to the highest offices in the kingdom, and ennobled. He died 1795, aged 70.

Hervey, James, an eminent divine, born at Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, and educated at Northampton grammar-school, and Lincoln college, Oxford. In 1736, he served the curacy of Weston Favel for his father, and afterwards removed to Biddeford, and in 1750, succeeded on his father's death to the livings of Weston and Collingtree. In the discharge of his pastoral duties, he was zealously active and vigilant, in his conduct exemplary, and in his manners pious, humane, and charitable. His heart was so warmly actuated by benevolent motives, that he expressed a wish to die "even with the world," and therefore his income and the profits which he derived from his popular and valuable publications were carefully devoted to the comfort and support of the poor and wretched in his neighbourhood. This good and benevolent character, whose constitution was undermined by a slow consumption, died on Christmas-day 1758, aged 44. As a scholar, his abilities were respectable, he was well skilled in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and in his compositions he aimed not so much to be polished and sublime, as to be plain and useful. His Meditations among the Tombs, and Reflections in a Flower Garden, were first published in 1746, and as they were well received by the public, he added another volume, and Theron and Aspasio, or Dialogues and Letters on the most important subjects, 3 vols. 8vo. appeared 1755, a work strongly supporting the doctrines of Calvin.—He wrote besides sermons—Letters to J. Wesley—Letters

to lady Frances Shirley—an edition of Jenks' Meditations, &c. His works have been edited in 7 vols. 8vo. 1796, with his life prefixed.

Hervey, Augustus John, earl of Bristol, was early engaged in the navy, and in 1744 married Miss Chudleigh, afterwards better known as dutchess of Kingston. He was in 1747 made post captain, and served with credit in the Mediterranean. He was in 1763 groom of the royal bed-chamber, and in 1771 was made a lord of the admiralty, and three years after succeeded to his brother's title and estates. In 1768 his wife had her marriage annulled in the Commons, but the proceedings were reversed by the House of Lords 1775, and she was declared guilty of bigamy. The earl died 1779, and was succeeded by the bishop of Derry his brother.

Herwart, or Hervart, John Frederic, of Augsburg, chancellor of Bavaria, at the beginning of the 17th century, was author of some curious and extravagant publications. He wrote Chronologia Nova et Vera, two parts, 4to. 1622 and 26.—Admiranda Ethicæ Theologicæ Mysteria Propalata, de Antiquissima Veterum Nationum Superstitione, qua Lapis Magnes pro Deo habitus, colebatur," &c.

Heshusius, Tillemannus, a German divine, born at Wesel, dutchy of Cleves, 1526. He taught theology in various parts of Germany, but was every where disliked, in consequence of his turbulent and restless spirit. He died 1588. He wrote Commentaries on the Psalms—on Isaiah —on St. Paul's epistles—a Treatise on Justification and the Lord's supper, &c.

Hesiod, a celebrated Greek poet of Ascra in Bœotia, wrote the Works and the Days, a poem on agriculture—Theogony, an interesting account of ancient mythology—the shield of Hercules, a fragment. He lived, according to the best account, in Homer's age, B. C. 907.

Hesse, William, prince of, was illustrious for the patronage which he extended to learning, and for the judgment and success with which he cultivated literature. He built an observatory at Cassel, and was assisted in his observations on the heavenly bodies by Juste Byrge and Christopher Rothman. He died 1597. His observations were published at Leyden, 1618.

Hessels, John, or Hesselius, theological professor at Louvain, was born 1522. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, by his eloquence and erudition, and by a perfect knowledge of the works of Austin and Jerome. He died of an apoplexy, 1566, and was buried in St. Peter's church, Louvain, where he was a canon. He wrote various controversial works against the protestants.

Hesychius, a grammarian of Alexandria, author of a valuable Lexicon of Greek words, published 2 vols. folio, 1766.

Hetzer, Lewis, a German socinian. His translation of the Bible into German, printed at Worms, in folio, 1529, was suppressed, and few copies can now be found. He died 1540.

Hevelius, John, or Hevelke, a celebrated astronomer, born at Dantzic, 28th Jan. 1611. As his parents were respectable in rank and fortune, he received a very liberal education, but his attention was particularly bestowed upon natural philosophy, and under the care of Crugerus, his friend and preceptor, he made a most rapid progress in mathematics. He spent four years in travelling over Holland, England, France, and Germany, and at his return home he was engaged in civil affairs, till Crugerus, who knew his abilities, prevailed upon him to devote himself fully to astronomy, as a science by which he might obtain distinction and fame. The more conveniently to pursue this study he built an observatory at the top of his house, and as he had learned to work in wood and metals, he constructed his own mathematical instruments. His observations were first directed towards the moon, and, in 1647, he published at Dantzic his Selenographia, sive Lunæ Descriptio, &c. in which he gave an accurate account of its appearance and spots, and also of the phases of the other planets. Flattered with the applause of the learned on his labours, he continued his astronomical observations, and published various tracts on the heavenly bodies. In 1668 appeared his "Cometographia," a book which he made known in England by sending a copy of it to Hooke, of the London Royal Society. This literary intercourse, however, was not productive of great service to science, but rather of abusive language, and while Hevilius asserted that distance and altitudes could be taken with plain sights nearer than a minute, Hooke denied it, and thus each defended, with unpardonable acrimony, his position, and the goodness of his particular telescope. In 1673 the first part of his "Machina Cœlestis" appeared, which, as it supported his former assertions, was attacked by Hooke with such virulence that, in 1679, Dr. Halley, at the request of the Royal Society, examined the instruments of both the disputants, and made a favourable report of both, though later experiments have given the preference to Hooke. The second part of the Machina Cœlestis was published in 1679, in which year he suffered a most irreparable loss by the destruction of his house, of his instruments, and astronomical apparatus, &c. by fire. This learned man died on his birth-day, 1687. To the reputation of a great astronomer he added the character of an upright magistrate,

as he was raised by the voice of his fellow-citizens to the office of burgomaster of Dantzic, which he discharged with fidelity and applause. Many of the letters which he received from learned men, and also from princes and potentates, were published after his death, 1682, all expressive of the high respect in which he was held in the republic of letters.

Hevin, Prudent, an able surgeon, author of Pathologia Chirurgica, 2 vols. 8vo.—Memoir on Strange Substances in the Œsophagus, &c. died at Paris, 1789, aged 74.

Heurnius, John, a physician, born at Utrecht, 1543. After studying in foreign universities he became medical professor at Leyden, where he died of the stone, 1601. He is said to have been the first who lectured at Leyden on human bodies. He published Hippocrates in Greek and Latin, and wrote several works, the best known of which is his treatise on the disorders of the Head. His works were published, folio, Leyden, 1658. His son Otto became eminent as a medical man.

Heusch, William de, a landscape painter of Utrecht, who studied under John Both, at Rome, and died at the end of the 17th century. His nephew Jacob was equally eminent, and died 1701, aged 44. Another of the same family, of the name of Abraham, was also eminent as a painter of insects, flowers, and plants.

Heusinger, John Michael, a Saxon divine, born at Sunderhausen, Thuringia, Sept. 1690. He studied at Gotha, Halle, and Jena, and, in 1715, he settled at Giessen, where he took pupils. In 1722 he went to Laubach, and, in 1730, was made professor at Gotha, and, in 1738, he removed to the same but more lucrative situation at Eisnach, where he married, and where he died, March, 1751. He is eminent for his piety, good temper, and sound judgment; and of his learning the best proofs are, his valuable editions of some of the classics, and various philological treatises.

Heusinger, James Frederic, nephew to the preceding, was born 1719, at Usingen, in Wetteravia, and educated at Gotha under his uncle. After teaching philology for some time at Jena, he removed, in 1750, to Wolfenbuttel, as second master of the school there, in which he succeeded as head master, 1759. He supported the character of an able preceptor, an acute critic, and a polite scholar, and died 1778, well known by some learned observations on the Ajax and Electra of Sophocles, and other tracts.

Hewes, Joseph, one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, was a delegate from North Carolina to the first continental congress which convened at Philadelphia, and continued a member until his death, which took place during the session of that body, November 10th, 1779. He possessed a strong mind, and great decision of character, and devoted himself with eminent zeal and industry to the duties of his station until his health sunk under his too intense application. His private life was amiable, as his public services were honourable and useful. ☞ L.

Hewson, William, an able anatomist, assistant, and afterwards partner, to Dr. William Hunter. An unfortunate dispute separated these able men, and Hewson read anatomical lectures in his own house. He died 1774, aged 35. He wrote Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood, and the Lymphatic System, two vols. 8vo.—He maintained, also, for some time, a literary dispute with Dr. Abraham Monro, about the discovery of the Lymphatics in the vessels of oviparous animals.

Hexham, John of, an English Benedictine, whose historical works in the 12th century possess great merit.

Hey, John, a learned divine, was born in 1734, and educated at Catherine-hall, Cambridge, from whence he removed in 1758 to a fellowship in Sidney college, where he proceeded through all the degrees to that of doctor in divinity, in 1780, when he became the first professor of divinity on the Norrisian foundation, which chair he resigned in 1795. He was for many years rector of Passenham, in Northamptonshire, and of Calverton, in Buckinghamshire, but resigned both, in 1814, to settle in London, where he died in 1815. His works are, 1. Redemption, a Seatonian prize poem. 2. Lectures on Divinity, 4 vols. 8vo. 3. Seven Sermons on several Occasions, 8vo. 4. Discourses on the malevolent Sentiments, 8vo. 5. Observations on the Writings of St. Paul.—*W. B.*

Heyden, John Van der, a landscape painter, born at Gorcum, in Holland. He died 1712, aged 75. His pieces, representing buildings, &c. are much admired.

Heylin, Peter, a native of Burford, Oxfordshire, born 29th November, 1600. He was educated at Hart-hall, and afterwards elected fellow of Magdalen college, where he read lectures on cosmography. He published, in 1621, his Microcosmus, or description of the world, which became very popular, and procured him great celebrity. In 1629 he was made chaplain to the king, by the recommendation of Laud, and of lord Danby, and, in 1631, he was promoted to the rectory of Hemmingford, a prebend of Westminster, and the living of Houghton, Durham. In 1633 he took his degree of D.D. and, in 1687, he was made rector of Islip, Oxfordshire, which the next year he exchanged for South-Warnborough, Hants; but, while he expected higher preferments, he found his hopes shattered by the violence of civil war, and he was, therefore, not only stripped of his benefices and property, but declared a delinquent by parliament. He fled from

the fury of his persecutors, and concealed himself for some time at Winchester, then at Minster-Lovel, Oxfordshire, and afterwards at Abingdon, where he devoted himself to literature. At the restoration he was reinstated in all his ecclesiastical honours, but while he expected in higher dignities the reward of his faithful services in favour of royalty, he sunk under a severe disease, 8th May, 1662, and was buried in Westminster abbey. This able and indefatigable writer, whom Wood declares to have been endowed with singular gifts, of a sharp and pregnant wit, solid and clear judgment, published, besides, a history of the reformation in England—history of the Presbyterians, folio—Life of archbishop Laud, folio, &c. His description of the world, from a small 8vo. originally, was swelled, in subsequent editions, under the name of Cosmography, to a large folio.

Heywood, John, an English poet and jester, born in London, and educated at Oxford. He was one of the first who wrote English plays, but the brilliancy of his wit, and the liveliness of his disposition, rendered him better known to his cotemporaries than the effusions of his pen. He was particularly noticed by sir Thomas More, and by Henry VIII. and he was equally the favourite of queen Mary, whom it is said he entertained and amused even upon her death-bed. As he was a bigoted papist, he left England on the accession of Elizabeth, and retired to Mechlin, where he died, 1565. Besides his plays, he wrote 500 epigrams, the Spider and Fly, a parable, in 77 chapters, at the beginning of each of which appears the figure of the author, near a window hung with cobwebs, flies, and spiders. He had two sons, the eldest of whom was Ellis, fellow of All-Souls, Oxford, 1457, and so perfect as an Italian linguist, that he wrote a book called "Il Moro." He became a Jesuit at Louvain, where he died 1572.

Heywood, Jasper, youngest son of John, was born in London, 1535, and educated at Merton-college, Oxford, of which he was fellow, and from which he was expelled for immorality, 1558. He was next fellow of All-Souls, but soon after left England, and, in 1562, became a Jesuit, at Rome. He was provincial of the Jesuits in England, and died at Naples, 1597. He wrote, besides three tragedies of Seneca translated, various poems—and the "Paradise of Dainty Devices," 1573, 4to.

Heywood, Thomas, an actor and writer of plays, under Elizabeth and her two successors. Out of the 220 plays which it is said he wrote, only 24 remain, but of no great reputation. The time of his death is unknown. He was a good linguist, if we are to judge from his translations from Lucian, Erasmus, &c.

Heywood, Oliver, a native of Bolton, Lancashire, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He was ejected, in 1662, from his living of Coley, Yorkshire, for nonconformity, and he afterwards continued to preach privately, for which he was excommunicated. He died 1702, aged 73. He wrote Heart's Treasure, 12mo. 1667—Closet Prayer, 12mo.—Meetness for Heaven—Life of Angier, 8vo. &c.

Heywood, Eliza, a voluminous female writer, born in London. Her abilities were displayed in novel-writing, but her "Court of Arimania" and "New Utopia" do not show her in a favourable light as a moralist, and in consequence of the licentious tendency of her works, though some say from personal motives, Pope gave her a distinguished place in the Dunciad. Her other works were more in favour of virtue, and deserve commendation, especially the Female Spectator, 4 vols.—Epistle for the Ladies, 2 vols.—Betsey Thoughtless, 4 vols.—Husband and wife, &c. She attempted dramatic poetry, but without success, and her appearance on the stage was equally unfavourable. Though thus licentious in some of her writings, she has never been accused of immorality in her conduct, but she is described as modest, affable, and virtuous, and of a very lively disposition, and unusual gayety of spirits.

Heywood, Nathaniel, a native of Bolton, Lancashire, deprived of his living for nonconformity in 1662. He published some sermons, and died 1677.

Hiacoomes, the first Indian convert to Christianity in New-England, and minister at Martha's Vineyard, embraced the truth of the gospel under the instruction of the Rev. Thomas Mayhew, and soon learning to read, began in 1645 to preach. In 1770 he was ordained pastor of an Indian church on that island, and continued to labour with exemplary piety and encouraging success till his death about the year 1790.

☞ L.

Hicetas, a philosopher of Syracuse, 340 B.C. He supposed that the sun and the stars were fixed, and he gave to the earth a circular motion.

Hickes, George, an eminent English divine, born 20th June, 1642, at Newsham, Yorkshire, and educated at North Allerton school, and in 1659 admitted at St. John's college, Oxford. He afterwards removed to Magdalen college, and Magdalen hall, and in 1664 was chosen fellow of Lincoln college, where he became an able and active tutor for seven years. In 1673 he accompanied his friend and pupil, Sir George Wheeler on his travels, but left him in France, as he was obliged to return to Oxford to take his degree of B.D. At Paris he became acquainted with Henry Justell a man of consequence and information,

who intrusted him with some MSS. to present to the university of Oxford. In 1676 he was made chaplain to the duke of Lauderdale, whom he accompanied the next year to Scotland, where his grace was high commissioner for the king. He was honoured, at the request of Dr. Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrew's, with the degree of D.D. from that university, which was confirmed at Oxford in Dec. 1679. After obtaining various pieces of preferment, he was made dean of Worcester 1683, and the next year the vacant bishopric of Bristol was marked for him, but the king's death prevented his elevation, as his zeal against popery was far from recommending him to the favour of the successor on the throne, James II. He afterwards accepted from the bishop of Worcester the rectory of All-church near that city, but at the revolution he was ejected from all his ecclesiastical honours, as he refused to take the oaths of allegiance. When Talbot, afterwards bishop of Oxford and of Durham, was nominated in the gazette, dean in his room, he boldly claimed his right, and affixed a paper to that purpose on the entrance into the choir of the cathedral. This step of course exposed him to the resentment of government, and therefore to avoid persecution he left the kingdom, till some years after, in 1699, the chancellor, lord Somers, out of respect for his great abilities obtained an act of council to stop all proceedings against him. After his deprivation, Hickes was sent by his fellow-sufferers to James into France, and in 1694 he was on his return, with the approbation of the exiled monarch, consecrated suffragan bishop of Thetford, by the bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough. Though some have accused him of a wish to take the oaths of allegiance, to preserve his preferments, his known integrity and undaunted firmness forbid the belief of it. After being grievously afflicted with the stone, he died 15th Dec. 1715, in his 74th year. Dr. Hickes was a man of very extensive erudition, well acquainted with the fathers, and with the doctrines of the primitive church, but it is to be lamented that his great powers were engaged chiefly only in controversial pamphlets, which are forgotten as soon as read. His principal works are on the old northern languages, and their antiquities, besides some sermons and treatises, &c. amounting to 26 in number.

Hickes, John, brother to the preceding, was ejected from the living of Stoke in Devonshire 1662, for refusing to take the oaths. He joined in 1685, the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, and for this disloyal act he was seized and executed.

Hickman, Henry, fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, was ejected in 1662, for nonconformity. He died about 1688, minister of the English congregation at Leyden in Holland. Besides other works he attacked Heylin's quinquarticular history, &c.

Hiero I. king of Syracuse, after Gelon his brother, B.C. 478. He is immortalized by the pen of Pindar for his victories at the Olympic games.

Hiero II. king of Syracuse, B.C. 268, was the enemy, but afterwards the friend, of the Romans.

Hierocles, an enemy and persecutor of the Christians in the fourth century. He not only exercised cruelty, but wrote some books against the Christians, mentioned by Lactantius and Eusebius.

Hierocles, a platonic philosopher of Alexandria in the 5th century, author of seven books on Providence, &c.

Hifferman, Paul, an author, born in the county of Dublin 1719, and educated for a popish priest at Dublin and in France. He however preferred the study of physic, and for some time practised in Dublin, but his indolence was such that he relinquished the profession for the laborious life of an author, and came to London 1753. He recommended himself by some of his pieces to the learned and witty of the times, and by the effusions of his pen and the contributions of his friends, he contrived to live. Though acquainted with Foote, Garrick, Goldsmith, Murphy, Bickerstaff, and others, he yet seldom appeared decently respectable. His resources indeed were not always very honourable, and so great were his eccentricities, that he never would mention where his lodgings were. He died June, 1777, and it was then discovered that he lodged in one of the obscure courts near St. Martin's lane. Dr. Hifferman, as he was called, wrote the "Ticklers," a set of political papers in Dublin 1750—"the Tuner," another political paper, London 1753—Miscellanies in prose and verse—the earl of Warwick, a tragedy from La Harpe—and other trifles neither elegant nor popular.

Higden, Ralph, an early English chronicler, who died 1363. He is author of Radulphi Higdeni Polychronici Libri VIII. &c. the best edition of which is that of 1642. It extends from Adam to 1357, and though only the last is original, the whole is respectably written and often quoted.

Higgins, or Higins, John, an English divine educated at Oxford, and engaged in the instruction of youth at Winsham and Ilminster in Somersetshire. He published "Flosculi of Terence"—Holcot's dictionary—and other school-books, besides controversial tracts concerning Christ's descent into Hell, and an edition in 1587, of

the Mirror for Magistrates. He died it is supposed after 1604.

Higgons, Sir Thomas, an English writer, born at Westburgh, Shropshire, where his father was rector, and admitted at St. Alban's hall, Oxford, where however he took no degree. He married the much defamed widow of Robert earl of Essex, at whose funeral he pronounced an oration 1656, afterwards published. He next married the sister of John Greenvill earl of Bath, and in 1658 and 1661 was member for Malmsbury and Windsor, and such were his services to the crown considered, that he received a pension of 500*l.* a year, besides handsome presents and the honour of knighthood. In 1669 he was sent as envoy to invest the duke of Saxony with the order of the garter, and four years after he was ambassador to Vienna where he remained three years. He died of an apoplexy in the court of King's Bench, where he was summoned as a witness, 24th Nov. 1691, and was buried in Winchester cathedral near his first wife. He wrote a panegyric to the king 1660—the History of Isoof Bassa 1684—the Venetian triumph translated into English, besides his oration on his wife, which did as much honour to his sensibility, his affection, and the goodness of his heart, as it rescued from infamy, the character of an injured and innocent wife. That oration was seen and highly approved by Mr. Granger.

Higgons, Bevil, younger son of the preceding by his second wife, entered 1686 at the age of 16 at St. John's college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Cambridge, and then to the Middle Temple. He wrote the Generous Conqueror, or the Timely Discovery, a tragedy, acted at Drury-lane, and published 1702—a poem on the Peace of Utrecht.—Remarks on Burnet's History of his own Times—a View of English History, with reflections political, &c. to the revolution of 1688. He was a firm adherent to the house of Stuart, and he accompanied James II. in his exile, and died in France 1735.

Highmore, Joseph, an eminent painter, born 13th June, 1692 in the parish of St. James, Garlick-hithe, London. He early showed a strong inclination for painting, but his father bound him as clerk to an attorney, and for a while he was withdrawn from his favourite pursuits. Nature however prevailed over parental authority, and young Highmore, guided by his own genius and instructed by such rules as he found in books, gradually distinguished himself, and became a professed artist in 1715 at the expiration of his clerkship. In 1716 he married the daughter of Mr. Hiller, and as his reputation increased, he removed from the city in 1724 to a house in Lincoln's inn fields. His engagements now grew upon him; he was employed in drawing the knights of the Bath, on the revival of the order, and afterwards he painted the portrait of the duke of Cumberland, and some time after of the prince and princess of Wales, and of the chief nobility. In 1732 he visited Holland, and examined the valuable picture gallery of Dusseldorff, and in 1734 he made another excursion to Paris, where he saw, by the favour of cardinal de Polignac, the famous groupe of the court of Lycomedes, which was afterwards destroyed by the Russians at Charlottenburgh in Prussia. In 1744 he painted a set of paintings on the history of Pamela, just published, and thus became acquainted with the excellent author Samuel Richardson. In 1753, at the institution of the academy of painting, he was appointed one of the professors, and he deserved the honour not only as an artist, but as an elegant writer. He published "an Examination of Reubens' two paintings in the banqueting house," in 4to—Practice of Perspective on the principles of Dr. Brook Taylor, &c. 1763,—essays moral, religious, &c. with a translation of Browne's Latin poem on the immortality of the soul, 1766, 12mo—Observations on Dodwell's Christianity not founded on argument, &c. His paintings during a practice of 46 years are numerous, the best known of which are Hagar and Ishmael, now in the Foundling Hospital, the good Samaritan, the finding of Moses, the Harlowe family from Clarissa, the Graces unveiling Nature, on memory from Reubens, &c. On the marriage of his daughter in 1761 to Mr. Duncombe he retired from business, and after selling his collection of pictures, he went to settle with his son-in-law at Canterbury. Here he spent his life in ease and literary employments, and often contributed to the Gentleman's Magazine. An even temper, and a most benevolent disposition lent their aid to support a constitution naturally strong and vigorous, and he lived to his 88th year. He decayed gradually, and as if falling asleep gently expired 3d March, 1780. He was buried in the south aisle of Canterbury cathedral. Besides his daughter, he had one only son, Antony, of his own profession.

Highmore, Nathanael, an eminent anatomist, born at Fording-bridge, Hants. He is the first Englishman who wrote a systematical treatise on the structure of the human body, and he was indefatigable in the pursuit and improvement of anatomical science. He died 21st March, 1684, aged 71. His works are "Corporis Humani Disquisitio Anatomica," folio, 1651—the History of Generation—de Passione Hysterica, 8vo. 1660.

Hilarion, a native of Gaza, who after seeing the anchorite of St. Anthony in

Egypt, laid the foundation of a similar order of monastic life in Palestine. He died in Cyprus 371, aged 80.

Hilarius, a Romish saint, bishop of Arles. He died 449, aged 48. He wrote Homilies—the life of St. Honoratus, his predecessor in the see of Arles, and other smaller works.

Hilariuse, Joseph, a native of Enzesfield, educated among the Jesuits, and made teacher of grammar and rhetoric at Vienna, where he was appointed præfectus rei nummariæ. He renounced the order of the Jesuits 1770, and became director of the imperial cabinet of medals, &c. and dean of philosophy. As a medalist and antiquarian he was particularly eminent. He died 1798, aged 61.

Hilary, St. a native of Poictiers in France, who was late in life converted to Christianity, and was in 355 made bishop of his native town. He ably defended Athanasius at the council of Beziers against Saturninus, and for his zeal was banished by the emperor Constantius into Phrygia. He died 367. His works have been edited Paris, 1693.

Hildebert, bishop of Mans, and then archbishop of Tours, was born at Lavardin. Though according to Bayle, he is accused by Yvo, bishop of Chartres, with licentiousness and intemperance before he was admitted into the church, yet he became one of its brightest ornaments for piety, learning, and holiness. He was very severe against the vices and the corruptions of the court of Rome, in a letter which he published in lively, elegant, and animated language. He also wrote a Description of Rome in Latin verse. He died before the middle of the 12th century.

Hildesley, Mark, an English bishop, born at Marston, Kent, 1699, and educated at the Charter house, London, and Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, 1723. In 1731 he obtained the college living of Hitchin, and four years after that of Holwell in Bedfordshire, where he zealously devoted himself to the spiritual care and instruction of his parishioners. On the death of that amiable prelate Dr. Wilson, bishop of Sodor and Man, the duke of Athol fixed upon Hildesley as a successor, and for piety, goodness, and exemplary morals, a better choice could not be made. The new prelate took leave of his Hitchin congregation with affectionate tenderness, and when he revisited them afterwards with friendly humility, he was greeted with respect and homage by crowded multitudes. In his diocess he was enabled to see the completion of his worthy predecessor's translation of the Bible into the Manx language, in 1755. He died of a paralytic stroke, Dec. 7th, 1772, and was buried near bishop Wilson.

Hill, Joseph, an English divine, born at Leeds, 1624, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and Magdalen, of which he became a fellow. As he was strongly attached to the doctrines of the puritans, he was ejected at the restoration for nonconformity, and went over to Holland. He was in 1667 pastor of the English church at Middleburg, and at last settled at Rotterdam, where he died 1707. He is chiefly known for his edition of Schrevelius's Greek Lexicon improved with 8000 new words, 1676. He wrote also dissertations on the antiquity of temples and churches.

Hill, William, an English scholar, fellow of Merton college, Oxford, and afterwards master of a school in Dublin, where he died 1667. He prepared an edition of Dionysius Periegetis, with learned and critical annotations, which was published 1688, in London.

Hill, Aaron, a poet, born 10th Feb. 1685, in Beaufort buildings, London, of a respectable Wiltshire family. He was educated at Westminster school, but the ruin of his father by mismanagement, left him in 1669 in distressful circumstances, but the next year he determined to go to Constantinople, to see his relation lord Paget the English ambassador there. The visit was not unwelcome to lord Paget; by his friendship young Hill was enabled to travel over Egypt and part of the east, and on his return to England with him he was presented to many of the courts on the continent. Some time after he accompanied Sir William Wentworth in the tour of Europe, and was absent for 3 years. On his return he claimed the public notice by the publication of his "Camillus," a poem on lord Peterborough the general in Spain; and about that time, 1709, being made manager of Drury-lane theatre, he wrote his first tragedy, "Elfrid, or the Fair Inconstant," finished at the request of Booth in little more than a week. In 1710 he was master of the Opera house, Hay-market, and wrote the opera of "Rinaldo," the first piece set to music by Handel in England. A quarrel, however, with the lord chamberlain, put a speedy end to his theatrical career, and in 1715, as appears from his letter preserved in the Harleian MSS. he undertook to extract from the beech nut, an oil as sweet as that of olives; but though he obtained a patent, and promised an annual million to the nation, his prospects vanished, and his hopes were disappointed. He therefore again wrote for the stage "the Fatal Vision, or the Fall of Siam," and in 1718 published "the Northern Star" a poem on the Czar Peter, which was some time after handsomely rewarded with a gold medal from the empress Catharine. In 1728 he engaged in a contract to supply the navy with timber from Scotland, but his

schemes, like the former, proved abortive, and after travelling into the north of Scotland, he retired to York, where he published "the Progress of Wit," against Pope's Dunciad. In 1731 he had the misfortune to lose his wife, after a happy union of 20 years, and the birth of nine children. He survived her till 1750, and expired 8th Feb. in the very minute, it is said, of the earthquake, and was interred in Westminster abbey by the side of his beloved wife. Four volumes of his poems have appeared since his death, in which is Merope, a tragedy borrowed from Voltaire, and introduced at Drury-lane, by Garrick. Though possessed of good natural talents, he never rose to great celebrity as a writer. His thoughts were always expressed with affectation, and by attempting too much, he never effected any thing with complete success. He is now known as a writer cotemporary with Pope, but his poetical effusions have sunk into oblivion.

Hill, Sir John, an indefatigable English writer, born 1716, son of a clergyman at Spalding or Peterborough. He was bred an apothecary, and for some time practised in St. Martins' lane, Westminster, but an early marriage accompanied with no fortune obliged him to apply to other resources besides the medical profession. As he knew something of botany, he turned his thoughts to that science, but though patronised by the duke of Richmond and lord Petre, he found the success of his project inadequate to his expectations, and indeed to his indefatigable exertions. He next applied to the stage, but after some exhibitions at the Hay-market and Covent-garden, he was convinced that nature had not formed him for a theatrical hero. By the friendship of Folkes, and Baker, respectable members of the Royal Society, he was introduced to the notice of literary men, and in 1746 he published by subscription a translation of Theophrastus's treatise "on gems," which increased his fame, his friends, and his resources. Flushed with his literary labours, he began to compile a general natural history in 3 vols. folio, and next undertook with G. L. Scott, a supplement to Chambers's Dictionary. Besides these, his attention was engaged in the publication of the "British Magazine," and of "the Inspector," a periodical pamphlet, which he rendered palatable to the public by the little anecdotes, the private scandal, and the public intrigues, with which his attendance at different places of general amusement made him acquainted. Success now rendered him vain, and with the diploma degree of M.D. from the university of St. Andrews, he assumed the character, the language, the dress, and the equipage of a man of fashion. As his publications were numerous, he acquired a large and regular income, but the freedom with which he treated public and private characters often exposed him to personal violence, so that in one instance he was caned at Ranelagh by an Irish gentleman who considered himself as ridiculed by him. Thus by degrees he exposed himself to the contempt of the world, and by a paper war with Woodward, with Fielding, and others, he rendered himself obnoxious to the malevolence of all, and sunk in the general estimation. From a writer he became an empyric, and by the preparation of the essence of water-dock; of tincture of valerian; of the pectoral balsam of honey, and other simple medicines, he again procured a comfortable income. The patronage of the earl of Bute also was extended to him, and with his approbation he undertook that pompous and voluminous work, called "a System of Botany," and by presenting a copy of it and of some of his other works to the king of Sweden, he was in return invested with one of the orders of knighthood, and assumed the title of Sir John. This extraordinary character died Nov. 1775, of the gout in his stomach. He possessed great natural talents, but the rapidity with which he wrote, and the wish of obtaining popularity, prevented that elegant polish, and highly finished diction, which entitle the labours of genius and perseverance to more than temporary fame. It is said, though scarcely credible, that from the variety of subjects which his prolific pen treated, he gained an income of 1500*l.* a year, an enormous sum for compositions which were mostly compilations, and depended chiefly on the fashions, the prejudices, or the frailties of the times. His novels, as filled with personal abuse on the well-known characters of those times, possess little merit; his three dramatic pieces, Orpheus, the Critical Minute, and the Route, rise not above mediocrity, but his "Essays," and some of his philosophical treatises, are entitled to greater praise. By his dispute with Garrick he drew upon himself the severe reflections of that keen satirist, and of other poets. In an epigram Garrick says of him,

For physic and farces his equal there scarce is,
His farces are physic, his physic a farce is.

Hill, Robert, an extraordinary character, born 11th Jan. 1699, at Miswell near Tring, Herts, by profession a tailor and staymaker. In the midst of his obscurity and poverty, he aspired after fame, and by great labour and perseverance, he made himself a perfect master of several languages by books only. He became known to the public by means of Mr. Spence, who in 1757, published a comparison between him and Magliabecchi, and endeavoured to raise a subscription in his favour. He was seven

years in acquiring a knowledge of Latin, and 14 in learning Greek, but he made himself master of Hebrew in a little time. He wrote Remarks on Berkeley's Essay on Spirit—the Character of a Jew—a Criticism on Job. He died after a confinement of 18 months to his bed, July, 1777, at Buckingham.

Hill, Thomas Ford, an English antiquary and philologist, who died 1795.

Hill, George, a learned divine of the church of Scotland, was born at St. Andrews, in 1748. He was educated at the university of his native place, where he first obtained the Greek professorship in the college of St. Salvador, and afterwards that of divinity. He next became principal of St. Mary's-college, chaplain to the king for Scotland, and fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Dr. Hill died in 1820. He published—1. A volume of Sermons. 2. Theological Institutes, 8vo. 3. Lectures upon the Old Testament, 8vo. —*W. B.*

Hillel, the elder, a Jewish doctor of the Mischna, born about 30 years B.C. He was president of the Sanhedrim at Jerusalem, an office which remained in his family for six generations. He defended the oral traditions of the Jews, and reduced them into six treatises.

Hillel, the prince, great-grandson of Judas Hakkadosh, was one of the writers of the Gemara. He flourished in the middle of the fourth century.

Hilliard, Nicholas, a native of Exeter, goldsmith, carver, and portrait painter to queen Elizabeth. He drew the queen's whole length sitting on her throne, and acquired also much celebrity by a highly finished portrait, in water colours, of Mary queen of Scots, in her 18th year. His pieces were so much admired, that Donne said in his "Storm," a hand, an eye, by Hilliard drawn, is worth a history. He died 1619, aged 72.

Himerius, a Greek grammarian, born at Prusias in Bithynia, in the age of Constantius and Julian. He kept a school at Athens, and was a violent opponent of the Christians.

Hinckley, John, a native of Warwickshire, educated at St. Alban's-hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of D.D. 1679. He was vicar of Coleshill, Berks, and rector of Drayton, Leicestershire, by the patronage of his friends the Purefoy family, and afterwards became rector of Northfield, Worcestershire. He died April 13th, 1691. He published some assize sermons, preached at Reading and Abingdon—a Persuasive to Conformity, in a Letter to his Dissenting Brethren—Fasciculus Literarum, or Letters on several Occasions, 8vo. 1680, &c.

Hincmar or Hincmarus, archbishop of Rheims, 685, was a zealous supporter of the Gallican church, but too severe against a monk called Godescalcus. He was driven from his bishopric by the incursions of the Normans, and died at Epernay, 882. His works were published 1645, by Sirmond, in 2 vols. He wrote on theology and history with great spirit, though in barbarous language.

Hipparchia, a woman who lived for some time with Alexander the Great, and afterwards married the stoic Crates. She was eminent as a philosopher, and wrote some treatises.

Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus, was slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton, B.C. 528; and the tyranny of his family was soon after abolished at Athens by the banishment of his brother Hippias.

Hipparchus, an astronomer of Nicæa in Bithynia, celebrated for the catalogue of stars which he made, preserved in Ptolemy's Almagest. He died about 125 B.C.

Hippocrates, a native of Cos, celebrated for his knowledge of medicine, of which he is properly called the father. He died about 361 B.C. His works have been edited Vienna, 2 vols. folio, 1740. The modern inhabitants of Cos show still with pride the spot where he once resided.

Hipponax, a Greek satirist, known particularly for the severity of the lampoon with which he lashed two brothers, sculptors, who had ridiculed his deformities, and with such effect, that they hanged themselves. He flourished 540 B.C.

Hiram, king of Tyre in the reign of David and Solomon. As he was at peace with the Jewish nation, he supplied Solomon with timber, gold, and other ornaments, which he wanted for the completion of the temple. He died 1000 B.C. in the 60th year of his reign. It is said that the letters which passed between him and Solomon are extant.—The architect who superintended the building of Solomon's temple at the request of the Tyrian king, was also of the name of Hiram, and a native of Tyre.

Hire, Laurence de la, a French painter, born at Paris, 1606. His landscapes were much admired, though he was deficient in the rules of perspective. He died 1656.

Hire, Philip de la, a painter, son of the preceding, born at Paris, 1677. He imitated the manner of Watteau, and was admired for his landscapes and portraits. He died 1719.

Hire, Philip de la, a celebrated French mathematician, born at Paris, 18th March, 1640. His father, Laurence, who as mentioned was a painter, educated him in the principles of his art, but his deep application to mathematics and geometry marked him early for astronomical fame. After his father's death, he resided four years in

Italy for the benefit of his health, and soon after his return to Paris he was elected member of the academy of sciences 1678. He was employed with Picard and Cassini, under the liberal patronage of Colbert, to make observations for the improvement of the map of France; and for this important purpose he visited with the eye of a philosopher, Bretagne, Guienne, Calais, Dunkirk, and Provence, in 1679, and the three following years. He was after Colbert's death engaged in taking levels for the grand aqueducts projected by the munificence of Lewis XIV. but besides these public employments, and the labours which devolved upon him as professor of the royal college, and of the academy of architecture, he devoted himself to other scientific pursuits. While the day was employed in study, the night was frequently passed in astronomical observations, and painting occasionally amused a vacant hour. This great and good man died April 21st, 1718, aged 78. He was twice married, and was father of eight children. Fontenelle wrote an eulogium upon him. His works are numerous, the most valuable of which are Nouvelle Methode en Geometrie, &c. 4to. —De la Cycloide, 12mo.—Nouveaux Elemens des Sections Coniques, &c.—La Gnomonique, 12mo.—Sectiones Conicæ, in IX. libros, &c. folio, a most valuable work—Tabulæ Astronomicæ, 4to.—Veterum Mathematicorum Opera, Gr. and Lat. folio, 1693. Besides several pieces in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.

Hiscam, or Hisjam, 15th caliph of the Ommiades, and fourth son of Abdalmelech succeeded his brother Jezid II. 723. He conquered Khacam of Turkestan, and made war against Leo the Isaurian. He was always attended with 600 camels to carry his splendid wardrobe. He died 743.

Hoadly, Benjamin, a learned prelate, born Nov. 14th, 1676, at Westerham in Kent. His father was for some time master of Norwich grammar-school. Young Hoadly entered at Catherine-hall, Cambridge, 1692, and became afterwards a fellow of the society. In 1706, he began his literary career by an attack on Atterbury's sermon at Mr. Bennet's funeral, and two years after he attacked another sermon of the same author, on the Power of Charity to cover Sin. His "Measures of Obedience," on the doctrine of non-resistance, so pleased the Commons in 1709, that they petitioned the queen to reward his services in the cause of civil and religious liberty, by some honorary preferment. He was, however, neglected, though made rector of Streatham, Surrey, by Mrs. Howland, till the reign of George I. when he was, in 1715, raised to the see of Bangor. Party disputes, however, and the fear of his personal enemies, detained him in the metropolis, so that he never visited his bishopric. At this time his sermon on the words, "my kingdom is not of this world," produced a violent dispute for many years, known by the name of the Bangorian controversy, which, though at first it attacked the temporal power only of the clergy, soon extended to the rights of princes. In this controversy he had for opponents, Dr. Snape, and the still more formidable William Law, who in some points triumphed in the general opinion over him. He afterwards opposed Hare on the nature of prayer, and asserted that a calm, dispassionate, and rational address was the most acceptable to heaven, while his opponent recommended a warm, enthusiastic zeal. From Bangor he was translated to Hereford, and afterwards to Salisbury, and lastly to Winchester, where he continued 26 years. He died 17th April, 1761, aged 85, and was buried in Winchester cathedral, where a neat monument, with a Latin inscription, drawn by himself, records the events of his life. He was twice married, and by his first wife had two sons, Benjamin and John, the last of whom survived him. As a writer he possessed great abilities; he was a keen disputant, but his style was inelegant, and his periods, as Pope observes, "were of a mile." In his religious opinions he was a great latitudinarian, so that it has been wondered on what principles he continued through life to profess conformity, as on several occasions he seemed far from strictly adhering to the tenets of the Anglican church, and regarded reason more as the guide of the Christian than the pure precepts of the gospel. His writings, which are numerous, are enumerated in the Biographia Britannica, on the authority of his son. They have appeared in 4 vols. folio. Akenside, among other poets, has paid a handsome tribute to his memory.

Hoadly, John, D.D. a prelate of Ireland, was a younger brother of the bishop of Winchester, and born near London, 1678. He was chaplain to Bishop Burnet, and received some valuable preferments in the church from him, and from the lord chancellor, King. In 1727 he was made bishop of Leighlin and Fernes in Ireland, in 1730 he became archbishop of Dublin, and in 1742, archbishop of Armagh, primate and metropolitan. He died in 1746. He published some sermons and controversial tracts. ☞ L.

Hoadly, Benjamin, M.D. eldest son of the bishop Winchester, was born 10th Feb. 1705-6, in Broad-street, and educated at Newcome's school, Hackney. He entered

at Benet-college, Cambridge, 1722, under Herring, afterwards primate. He studied mathematics under the blind professor Saunderson, and then took his degree in medicine. When the king visited Cambridge in 1728, Hoadly's name was on the list of those who were to be presented to the degree of M.D. but it is supposed that he was omitted by the illiberality of Dr. Snape, who hated his father, and he was admitted about a month after by mandamus. He was made registerer of Hereford by his father, and appointed physician to the king's household in 1742, and to the prince of Wales, 1746. He died 10th Aug. 1757, at Chelsea. He was twice married, but his only child, by his first wife, died an infant. He distinguished himself as the author of three letters on the Organs of Respiration, read at the college of physicians, 1740—Oratio Anniversaria, &c. 1742—Observations on Electrical Experiments, 1756, 4to. and the Suspicious Husband, a comedy of great merit and popularity.

Hoadly, John, LL.D. youngest son of bishop Hoadly, was born in Broad-street, 8th Oct. 1711, and educated at Hackney-school, where he acted with great applause Phocyas in the Siege of Damascus. He entered in 1730 at Corpus Christi, Cambridge, and soon after at the Temple, but he abandoned the profession of the law, and took the degree of LL.B. in 1735, and the same year was appointed chancellor of Winchester by his father, and admitted into orders. He was then made chaplain to the prince of Wales' household, and held the same office with the princess dowager, 1751. Preferments crowded afterwards thick upon him, the most valuable of which were a prebend of Winchester, the rectory of St. Mary, near Southampton 1743, that of Overton 1746, and the mastership of St. Cross in 1760. He received the degree of doctor from Lambeth, and it was the first honour of that nature conferred by Herring the primate. He died 16th May, 1776, and with him the name of Hoadly became extinct. He wrote five dramas, the Contract, a comedy —Love's Revenge and Phœbe, two pastorals—Jeptha, and the farce of Truth, two oratorios,—besides some other dramatic works, left in MSS. among which was a tragedy on lord Cromwell. He also wrote some poems, preserved in Dodsley's collection, and at all times showed himself so fond of a theatrical life, that he seldom had any friends in his house, whom he did not solicit to undertake a character in some interlude at his own private theatre. He published also his father's works in 3 vols. folio.

Hoar, Leonard, M.D. president of Harvard college, Massachusetts, was graduated at that seminary in 1650, and three years after obtained the degree of doctor of medicine at Cambridge, England; but devoting himself to the ministry, he was settled at Wensted, from which in 1662 he was ejected for nonconformity. In 1672, he returned to New-England, and was elected president of Harvard college, and continued in the office till 1675, when he resigned. His death took place the same year. He was respectable in learning, and exemplary in piety, but had not the talents for government which his station in the college required. ☞ L.

Hobart, Noah, minister of Fairfield, Connecticut, was graduated at Harvard college in 1724, and ten years after was ordained at Fairfield, where he remained till his death in 1773. He possessed a mind of great acuteness, and distinguished himself among his cotemporaries by the extent of his learning, and by several able publications in defence of the doctrines and rites of the congregational churches, in controversy with writers in favour of episcopacy. ☞ L.

Hobart, John Sloss, judge of the district court of New-York, and estimable for talents and integrity, died on the 4th February, 1805. After having held several important stations in that state during the war of the revolution, he was at its close appointed a judge of the supreme court, and in 1798, elected a senator of the United States. ☞ L.

Hobbes, Thomas, an eminent philosopher, born 5th April, 1588, at Malmsbury, Wilts, where his father was minister. He entered at Magdalen hall, Oxford, in 1603, and five years after he went to reside in the family of the earl of Devonshire as tutor to his son, with whom he made the tour of Europe. By the friendship and kindness of this illustrious family, he was introduced to persons of rank and literary fame, he was noticed by the great lord Bacon, by lord Herbert of Cherbury; and Ben Jonson, with fond partiality, revised his translation of Thucydides, which he published to warn his countrymen against the dangers of civil dissensions. In 1626 he lost his patron the earl of Devonshire, and two years after his pupil, and so severely did he feel the affliction, that to disperse his grief, he travelled with sir G. Clifton's son over the continent. His abilities and his character were so well known that lady Devonshire insisted on his superintending the education of the young earl, and in the confidence of this illustrious family, he visited again the continent with his pupil, and at Paris was introduced to the society of Mersenne, and other learned men, and at Pisa he had frequent intercourse with the celebrated Galileo. On his return to England, he published his book called de

Cive, and he afterwards made his political and moral opinions public in his Leviathan, but the tumults of civil war were too violent for him, so that he retired to Paris, to live in the society of the learned. His intimacy with Des Cartes was interrupted by a controversial dispute, but Gassendi remained his friend to the latest period of life. In his controversy with Cavendish about the quadrature of the circle, Hobbes showed such abilities that he was recommended to instruct the prince of Wales, afterwards the second Charles, in mathematical knowledge, and so zealous and so important were his services considered, that at the restoration the monarch treated his preceptor with marked respect. The public opinion, however, soon after represented Hobbes as a dangerous man; and when the House of Commons censured his treatise de Cive, and his Leviathan, as intended to subvert religion and civil government, Charles reluctantly withdrew his patronage from him. In his old age he was visited not only by men of eminence and dignity in foreign countries, but by princes and ambassadors, who were anxious to pay respect to a man whose writings and opinions were so celebrated in Europe. He was attacked by a suppression of urine in November, 1679, while at Chatsworth, the seat of his patron the earl of Devonshire, and soon after a stroke of the palsy came to increase his sufferings, under which he sunk the 4th of December following, aged 92. In his character Hobbes exhibited the profound reasoner, the erudite philosopher, and the refined writer. His abilities were of a superior order, and therefore it is to be lamented that such powers of mind should be directed to unworthy purposes. While in the family of the earl of Devonshire, where he lived the best part of his life, as in his own house, he frequently attended the chapel, and received the sacrament, yet he occasionally turned his back upon the preacher, observing that he could teach him nothing but what he knew before. That presumption which trusts to itself, without the assistance of a superintending Providence, is not only irreligious, but dangerous to society; and while Hobbes affected at one time to respect the institutions of his country, he would at another disregard as futile and incongruous those laws which bind man to man as dependent on the will of an overruling Providence. His purpose was to strike at the root of all religion, natural and revealed, and while he pretended to represent the Scriptures as derived from mere human tradition, he endeavoured to destroy God's moral government of the world, and to reduce man to the degraded state of animal nature, which views a rival and a foe in every face, and elevates force and cunning into the room of benevolence, and the mildest and most humane virtues of the heart. The principles of Hobbes were confuted by many able and learned opponents, especially by Harrington, Tenison, Filmer, Parker, Henry Moore, Cumberland, Cudworth, and others. His other works were, a treatise on Human Nature—de Corpore Politico, or the Elements of Law—de Mirabilibus Pecci, or the Wonders of the Peak, a poem—Homer translated into English verse—Letter on Liberty and Necessity—Elements of Philosophy—six Lessons to the Professors of Mathematics—Marks of absurd Geometry, &c.—One of his maxims was, that bad means might be applied to procure a good end; for, says he, if I were cast into a deep pit, and the devil should put down his cloven foot, I would readily lay hold of it to get out. In spite of all his philosophy, it is said, that he was childishly afraid of apparitions, and that he would never remain alone in a house if he possibly could prevent it.

Hobbima, Minderhout, a painter born at Antwerp 1611. He studied nature, and his landscapes had peculiar beauty and grace. They are now very scarce.

Hoche, Lazarus, a native of Versailles, son of a hostler, made upon the early death of his father, a chorister in the church of St. Germain-en-laye, by the kindness of the rector. He was afterwards a helper in the royal stables, and at the age of 16 he enlisted in the army, and became a corporal. The revolution came to raise him from obscurity; he was by courage and coolness distinguished in several engagements, and soon rose to the highest rank in the army. Though imprisoned for some time under the tyranny of Robespierre, he was restored to liberty, and passed a glorious campaign against the Austrians in Alsace, and afterwards went to La Vendée, and to Quiberon, where he behaved with great cruelty towards the emigrants, and put to death the heroic Charette. He was intrusted with the command of the troops which were to invade Ireland at the end of 1795, but the expedition failed, after attempting to land in Bantry bay, and Hoche, though for a while regarded with coolness, was sent to the armies of the Sambre and Meuse. In this new scene he displayed great bravery and address against the Austrians on the Rhine, but died suddenly at Wetzlar in 1797, aged 30, in consequence of a cold caught in the midst of his military exertions. His life has been published by Rousselin, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hochstetter, Andrew Adam, a protestant divine, born at Tubingen 1668, where he became professor of eloquence, philosophy, and divinity, and at last rector of the university. He died there, April

1717. His chief works are, Collegium Puffendorfianum,—de Festo Expiationis et Hirco Azazel,—de Conradino, ultimo ex Suevis duce, de Rebus Elbigensibus.

Hodges, Nathaniel, an English physician, son of the dean of Hereford. He was educated at Westminster school, and entered as student at Christ church 1648. In 1659 he took the degree of M.D. and settled in London, where he remained during the prevalence of the plague, and thus acquired an extensive practice and a great reputation. Misfortunes, however, succeeded prosperity, and he was thrown for debt into Ludgate prison, where he died 1684. He was buried in St. Stephen's church, Walbrook. He wrote Vindiciæ Medicinæ et Medicorum, 1660,—Loimologia, or a Latin account of the plague of London 1665, printed 1672, and translated into English by Dr. John Quincy, 1720. This account is considered as very valuable from the diligence and accuracy of the author.

Hody, Humphrey, an English divine, born 1st January, 1659, at Odcombe, Somersetshire, where his father was rector. He entered at Wadham college, Oxford, 1676, of which he became fellow eight years after. At the age of twenty-one he published his Dissertation against Aristeas' History of the seventy-two Interpreters, which was received with general applause by the learned world, though Vossius alone, who had embraced a different opinion, loaded it with abuse, and ridiculed the author, contemptuously calling him Juvenis Oxoniensis. To this attack from Vossius, inserted in an appendix to his Pomponius Mela, Hody did not deign to give an answer till more than 20 years after. In 1704, therefore, he published his book, "de Bibliorum Textibus Originalibus," &c. in which he refuted the objections of Vossius, and proves that the Septuagint was translated not by order of the Ptolemies, though in their reign, but by the Hellenist Jews, for the use of their countrymen. In 1689 he published his Prolegomena to Malela's Chronicon, and the next year he was made chaplain to bishop Stillingfleet. In consequence of the deprivation of the bishop for refusing allegiance to king William, he was engaged in a controversy with his friend Dodwell. The spirit and abilities which he displayed in this war of pamphlets, so pleased Tillotson, that he made him his domestic chaplain 1694. He was equally patronised by the next primate Tenison, at whose request he wrote Animadversions on Collier's Pamphlets, who had with two others pronounced absolution in a solemn manner, on Perkins and Friend when executed for the assassination plot. In 1698 he was made regius professor of Greek at Oxford, and 1704, was nominated archdeacon of Oxford. He died 20th January, 1706, and was buried in the chapel of Wadham college, to which he was a great benefactor by the foundation of ten scholarships of 10*l.* each for the cultivation of Hebrew and Greek. He left a MS. account of the learned Greeks who had fled into Italy by the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, which appeared in 1742 under the care of Dr. S. Jebb. He had published in 1701 a History of English Councils and Convocations, and of the English clergy's sitting in Parliament.

Hoe, Matthias de Hoenegg, a German divine, born at Vienna, Feb. 24, 1580. He was preacher to the elector of Saxony at Dresden, where he died 4th March, 1645. He was an able and a zealous Lutheran, and he wrote with great spirit against both Calvinists and papists. His writings are chiefly controversial.

Hoeck, John Van, a painter, born at Antwerp 1600. He studied under Rubens and visited Rome, where the pope and cardinals highly favoured him. He was afterwards patronised at Vienna by the emperor Ferdinand II. His potraits and historical pieces are much admired. He died 1650.

Hoeck, Robert Van, a painter of Antwerp, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. His best performances are military pieces, in which his figures appear with great judgment and advantage.

Hoel, Gerard, a painter, born at Bommel 1648. He was director of the academy of painting at Utrecht, and distinguished himself by the superior interest of his historical pieces and of his landscapes, some of which are preserved in the house of lord Albermarle, and in the palace of Stragenberg. He died 1733.

Hoeltzlinus, Jeremias, a philologer, born at Nuremberg. He settled at Leyden, and published there a very learned edition of Apollonius Rhodius 1641, the year of his death. Ruhnkenius, however, censures him as an editor.

Hoeschelius, David, a learned German, born at Augsburg, 1556. After teaching long in the college there, he was appointed principal of the society, and also librarian. He was a judicious and indefatigable collector of MSS. and he evinced his learning by his publication of some of the fathers, of Origen, Basil, Philo Judæus, &c.—besides Appian, Procopius, Anna Comnena, &c. He died at Augsburg 1617, universally lamented. As a proof of his attention and discipline at the head of his college, it is mentioned that he furnished to the bar 1000 of his pupils, and 2000 to the church.

Hoffman, Maurice, a physician, born

Furstenwalde Brandenburg 20th Sept. 1621. His fondness for literature, and his indefatigable application surmounted all the opposition which his parents made against his studious pursuits, and in 1637 he was permitted by his father to improve himself in the college of Cologne. The death of his father now left him his own master, and he came to Altdorf the next year, where his mother's brother was professor of physic, and after profiting by his advice and instruction he went to Padua, where by the dissection of a turkey-cock he discovered the pancreatic duct, from which his friend Versungus ascertained the same vessel in the human body. Hoffman after three years' residence at Padua, returned to Altdorf, where he began to practise as physician. In 1648 he was made professor of anatomy and surgery, the next year of physic, and 1653 of botany, and director of the physic garden. His abilities and reputation were such that many of the German princes appointed him their physician. He died of an apoplexy 1698, aged 76. He had 18 children by three wives. He wrote Altdorfii Deliciæ Hortenses, 4to.—Appendix ad Catalogum Plantarum Hortens. 4to.—Deliciæ Sylvestres, 4to—Florilegium Altdorsinum, 4to.

Hoffman, John Maurice, son of the preceding by his first wife, was born 1656 at Altdorf. After studying at Hertzpruck, Altdorf, and Frankfort on the Oder, he went to Padua for two years, and then making the tour of Italy he returned home and took the degree of M.D. In 1677 he was made professor extraordinary in physic, and increased so much in reputation that the margrave of Anspach in 1695 appointed him his physician. He travelled with his illustrious patron into Italy, and after his death in 1703 he held the same honourable rank with his successor, at whose strong invitations he removed to Anspach 1713, and died 1727. He had succeeded his father as botanic professor and director of the physic garden at Altdorf 1698. He had five children by his wife. He published some valuable botanical works, and de Differentiis Alimentorum, 4to. 1677.

Hoffman, Frederic, an eminent physician, born at Hall near Magdeburgh 1660, where he became professor of physic 1693, and where he continued till his death 1742. He visited Holland and England, where he became acquainted with the learned men of the times, especially Paul Herman, and Robert Boyle. He took no fees, but was supported by an annual stipend. His works in six large folios, Geneva, 1748-54, contain much valuable matter, with some frivolous and puerile conjectures.

Hoffman, Daniel, a Lutheran divine, professor at Helmstadt, at the end of the 16th century. He engaged in the popular and theological controversies of the times, and opposed Beza on the subject of the Eucharist. He was censured by an assembly of divines 1593, and threatened with excommunication if he did not subscribe to the opinions of his persecutors, against whom he published a laboured apology.

Hoffman, Gasper, a professor of physic at Altdorf, born at Gotha 1572. He died 1649, leaving behind him some valuable medical works.

Hoffman, John James, a laborious compiler, born at Basle. Few particulars are known of this indefatigable man. He published at Geneva 1677, in 2 vols. folio, his great work, "Lexicon Universale, Historico-geographico-poetico-philosophico-politico-philologicum," to which he was induced by success to add a supplement. The Leyden booksellers in 1698, having been favoured with all the improvements and corrections of the author, published the work in 4 vols. folio, with a new preface by the author. He died, Greek professor at Basle, 1706, aged 71.

Hogarth, William, a celebrated painter, born in the parish of St. Martin Ludgate, London, 1697. His father, who was a schoolmaster, and occasionally a corrector of the press, bound him apprentice to an engraver of arms on plate, but his genius led him to cultivate painting. The first piece by which he distinguished himself was a representation of Wanstead assembly, about 1720, and he was now engaged on his own account in engraving arms and shop bills, and in designing plates for booksellers. His cuts for Hudibras, for Apuleius' Golden Ass, and other works, are still preserved as curiosities, but his powers were exerted with singular effect, not only in portrait painting, but in whimsical and humorous representations. By degrees he thus rose from obscurity to fame, and in 1730 married Sir James Thornhill's daughter. Though the match was altogether against the knight's consent, yet they were reconciled, and the father-in-law afterwards had reason to be proud of the connexion which his daughter had formed. During his residence at South Lambeth, soon after his marriage, he contributed largely to the embellishment of Vauxhall gardens, and for his pieces the proprietor, Tyers, complimented him with a golden ticket of admission, with this honourable motto, "In perpetuam beneficii memoriam." In 1733 his Harlot's Progress recommended him powerfully to the public notice, and thus by the most striking scene in conveying a simple girl through all the horrors and vicissitudes of the wretchedness of a prostitute to a prema-

ture death, he exhibited a lesson to the understanding, and most sensibly touched the heart. Thus successful in a new mode of conveying moral instruction, he devoted himself to the delineation of other equally interesting and appropriate characters, and to the accuracy of his figures must be added the faithful representation of the dress, the manners, and the particularities of the age. The Midnight Conversation, the Rake's Progress, the Marriage a-la-mode, the Happy Marriage, and other works, succeeded each other, and ensured to the artist the high and undisputed character of great genius, strong originality, and successful delineation. After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he visited France, and while taking a drawing of the gates of Calais, he was arrested as a spy, but soon liberated, a circumstance which he has beautifully recorded in his "O the roast beef of Old England," 1749. In 1753 he appeared before the public as an author, and in his Analysis of beauty, he made many sensible and original remarks on his profession. He first asserted that a curve is the line of beauty, and that round swelling figures are most pleasing to the eye, and the opinion has been supported by other eminent writers, as the language of truth and nature. In his conduct Hogarth was a very absent man. One of his letters to Dr. Hoadly was directed "to the Doctor at Chelsea," and it reached his friend to be preserved as a monument of his singularity. When he set up his carriage he paid a visit to Beckford the lord mayor, and being let out by a different door from the mansion-house, he hastened to his apartments in Leicester-square through a violent shower of rain, and never recollected that he had left his coach behind, till his wife inquired for it. Though he possessed in an incredible degree the powers of bringing his rivals or enemies to ridicule or infamy, yet Hogarth never used the dangerous talent in a vindictive degree, though perhaps his representation of Churchill as a canonical bear, and his portrait of Wilkes may be said not highly to reflect on his judgment or good sense. He expired at his house Leicester-square, 25th Oct. 1764, in consequence of aneurism, and was buried in Chiswick churchyard, where an inscription by his friend Garrick marks his grave. Great as an artist, Hogarth was respectable as a private man; he was liberal, generous, and hospitable; and had education, and an earlier acquaintance with the polite world worn away some of the asperities of his character, he might have been regarded as an amiable man. A very entertaining account of the life and labours of Hogarth has appeared by the pen of John Ireland, called "Hogarth illustrated," 1792, and "Graphic Illustrations," &c. an additional work has been published by Samuel Ireland.

Hohenlohe, Prince de, general of artillery in the imperial army, distinguished himself against the Turks in Transylvania in 1788, and against the French in the battles of Famars and Mermal in 1792. He was intrusted with the command of the army on the Rhine, and died whilst in that office, Aug. 1796.

Holbach, Paul Thierri, baron de, an eminent mineralogist, born in the Palatinate, and for his learning made member of the academies of Manheim, Paris, Petersburg, Berlin, &c. He wrote L'Art de la Verrerie de Neri—Mineralogie de Wallerius, 2 vols.—Elemens de la Morale Universelle, ou Catechisme de la Nature—Introduction à la Mineralogia, &c. and died at Paris 1789, aged 66.

Holbein, John, better known by the German name of Hans, a celebrated painter born at Basil, Switzerland, 1498, or three years earlier according to Charles Patin. He studied under his father who was a painter, but soon eclipsed him. He painted our Saviour's passion in the town-house of Basil, and in the fish-market, a dance of peasants, and death's dance. These pieces gained him much celebrity, and also the friendship of the great Erasmus, who pitied and in vain endeavoured to reform his roughness of manners, and his culpable partiality for low company and for drinking. He was invited by an English nobleman who saw him at Basil to visit England, and at last in his eagerness after fame, and in his wish to avoid the ill humour of a termagant wife, and by the advice of Erasmus, he began to travel towards England, and almost begged his way on his journey. He was received with great friendship by the lord chancellor, Sir Thomas More, in whose house he resided nearly three years, while employing his pencil in drawing the portrait of his patron and of his friends. When asked the name of the nobleman who had accidentally promised him protection in England, he said he had forgotten it, but added that he remembered his features, and immediately drew a likeness so correct, and so accurate, that the noble stranger became known to the chancellor and his friends. Some time after Sir Thomas exhibited the productions of Holbein accidentally to Henry VIII. who was so pleased with them that he took the illustrious painter under his immediate patronage, and sent him to draw the picture of the dutchess Dowager of Milan, whom he designed for his fourth wife after the death of Jane Seymour. He was afterwards employed to draw the portrait of Anne of Cleves, which proved too flattering to engage the fastidious affections of Henry. Holbein after giving the

world a great number of valuable portraits of the personages of the court, and of various noblemen, unfortunately died of the plague at his lodgings in Whitehall 1554. This excellent artist, says Du Fresnoy, "was wonderfully knowing and had certainly been of the first form of painters, had he travelled into Italy, since nothing can be laid to his charge but only that he had a Gothic gusto." He performed indeed better than Raphael, and with some of his portraits, none of Titian's could come into competition. Henry VIII. was so sensible of his merit that in defending him from the vengeance of an offended nobleman, he said to his persecutor, I can when I please, make seven lords of seven ploughmen, but I cannot make one Holbein even of seven lords.

Holberg, Louis de, a Danish writer, born at Bergen, Norway, 1685. He rose from obscurity by his application and diligence, and after travelling over Europe supported merely by his own personal exertions, he returned to Copenhagen, where he became assessor of the consistory court. He gained great celebrity by his works, which were a valuable history of Denmark, 3 vols. 4to.—some comedies,—2 vols. of Moral Thoughts,—the Danish Spectator,—and a satirical romance, like Gulliver's Travels. By economy and by his literary labours he acquired a handsome fortune, and was a great benefactor to the university of Zealand, and also gave 16,000 crowns to portion a number of Danish young women. He died 1754.

Holcroft, Thomas, a miscellaneous writer, was born in Orange-court, Leicester-fields, Dec. 22, 1744. His father was a shoemaker in low circumstances, and the son, early in life, was employed in the stables of the honourable Mr. Vernon. He also worked at his father's business, but left it, and tried his fortune on the stage without success. He then turned dramatic writer, in which he had better luck; and some of his plays were very popular at the time. Besides these productions, he wrote several novels, and translated a number of books from the French and German languages. At the commencement of the revolution he espoused the cause of the republicans, and was committed for high treason; but when Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall were acquitted, he was discharged without trial. His last speculation was a publication of his travels in Germany and France, in two vols. 4to. He died in 1809. —*W. B.*

Holden, Henry, an English divine, of great erudition, and strict integrity. He was a Roman catholic, and settled at Paris, where he died 1662. His works are, Analysis Fidei, reprinted by Barbou 1766—Marginal Notes on the New Testament, 2 vols. 12mo. 1660—a Letter concerning White's Treatise de Medio Animarum Statu, 4to. 1661.

Holden, Samuel, a benefactor of the colonists of New-England, was an Englishman, and died in London in 1740. His donations, and those of his family, to religious and useful objects, in America, amounted to about 10,000 pounds New-England currency. Holden chapel, of Harvard college, erected by their donation, derived from them its name. ☞ L.

Holder, William, an English divine, born in Nottinghamshire, and educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. In 1642 he was made rector of Blechingdon, Oxfordshire, and, in 1660, he took the degree of D.D. He was afterwards canon of Ely and St. Paul's, fellow of the Royal Society, subdean of the Royal Chapel, and subalmoner to the king. He died at Amen Corner, London, 24th Jan. 1696-7, and was buried in St. Paul's. He was well skilled in music, and wrote a treatise on the principles of harmony, and also a discourse concerning time, with application to the natural day, lunar month, and solar year. He gained some credit by teaching Popham, a man of some distinction, who was deaf and dumb, to speak, but as the pupil forgot what he had been taught, and again recovered it by the instruction of Dr. Wallis, of Oxford, a controversy on the subject, between these two learned men, arose, and was conducted, in some pamphlets, with more acrimony than moderation.

Holdsworth, Edward, an elegant scholar, educated at Winchester school, and admitted of Magdalen college, Oxford, 1705. After being some time tutor, he refused, when elected fellow in 1715, to take the oath of allegiance to the Hanoverian succession, and returning from Oxford, spent the rest of his days in travelling with pupils of distinction. He died of a fever, at lord Digby's, at Coleshill, Warwickshire, 30th Dec. 1747. He was author of that elegant poem "Muscipula," translated by Dr. J. Hoadly in Dodsley's Miscellanies, and wrote, also, a dissertation on the Pharsalia and Philippi mentioned in the Georgics, besides remarks on Virgil, published by Mr. Spence, 1768. He understood Virgil, says Mr. Spence, "better than any man I ever knew."

Hole, Richard, a native of Exeter, educated there and at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took the degree of LL.B. 1771. In 1792 he succeeded to the living of Farringdon, Devonshire, on the presentation of the bishop of Exeter, besides which he afterwards obtained Inwardleigh vicarage. He published Ossian in a poetical dress—Ode to Imagination—Homer's hymn to Ceres, translated 1781—Arthur, an Epic Romance, with notes—Remarks on the

Arabian Nights Entertainments, &c. 1797, 12mo.—besides odes in the Devonshire collection of poems, and Essays in the Exeter society publications, &c. He died 1803.

Holingshed, Raphael, an English chronicler, descended from a family which lived at Bosely, Cheshire. Few particulars are known respecting him, but he appears before the public as author of "Chronicles," first published 1577, 2 vols. folio, and in 1587 in three. The second edition contained some passages offensive to Elizabeth, and therefore they were cancelled in the second and third vol. though afterwards printed separately. In these chronicles, which gave an interesting account of England, of Ireland, and of Scotland, Hollingshed had for coadjutors, Hooker, Harrison, Stanihurst, Boteville, and others, who at that time were respectable writers, and like himself, well versed in antiquarian history. The work was afterwards continued by Stow, Thin, Fleming, and others, from 1577 to 1586. The time of his death is uncertain, but, from his will, prefixed by Hearne to Camden's Annals, he died between 1578 and 1582.

Holl, Francis Xavier, a Jesuit, born at Schawndorf. He was professor of belles lettres, and of ecclesiastical law, in several of the German universities, and died at Heidelburg, 6th March, 1784, aged 64. He wrote Statistica Ecclesiæ Germaniæ, 8vo. a useful work.

Holland, Philemon, a native of Chelmsford, educated at Cambridge, under Dr. Whitgift. He was elected master of Coventry free-school, but besides the duties of this station, he practised physic, and with some degree of success and celebrity. He was a good scholar, and increased his reputation by his translations of Livy, of Xenophon's Cyropædia, of Pliny's Natural History, and of Camden's Britannia. He died at Coventry 1636, aged 85.

Hollar, or Hollard, Wentzel, or Wenceslaus, an eminent engraver, born at Prague, Bohemia, 1607. He was intended for the law, but the ruin of his family by the sacking of Prague, in 1619, rendered his subsistence precarious, and he left home in 1627, determined to support himself by his own exertions. In several towns of Germany he devoted himself attentively to drawing and design, and in taking geometrical and perspective views of fortresses and buildings, so that he acquired early eminence, and at the age of 18 was known as an able artist. He chiefly employed his powers in copying heads and portraits from the best painters, and in delineating with great beauty and accuracy small and delicate views of some of the cities on the banks of the Rhine. His reputation, acknowledged by his countrymen, became known to lord Arundel, the English ambassador at the court of Ferdinand II. who, in 1636, noticed him by every mark of kindness, and took him in his retinue. Hollar accompanied his noble patron to England, and soon engaged in the service of the print-sellers. His first work in England was a view of Greenwich, published 1637. His abilities were afterwards engaged in taking different views, and, in 1640, he was introduced to the royal family, to instruct the prince of Wales in the art of designing. That same year appeared his "Ornatus Mulicbris Anglicanus," representing the dress of English women of various ranks, a work greatly esteemed among connoisseurs. The breaking out of the civil wars proved unfortunate to his labours, and after his patron, lord Arundel, had returned to the continent, he grew obnoxious to the parliament as the friend of the royal family, and chiefly for employing his graver to preserve the portraits of so many of the loyalists. He was taken prisoner at the surrender of Basin-house, 1645, but afterwards escaped and went over to Antwerp, where lord Arundel had fixed his residence. In this retirement he employed himself in etching the portraits of some of the great men of the times, but without the wish or the means of improving his fortune. In 1652 he was persuaded to return to England, where, with fresh assiduity, he devoted himself to labour, and with such perseverance, that he never would be interrupted till his hour-glass was exhausted. It is said that he suffered greatly in his property by the fire and the plague of London, 1665. About 1669 he was sent by the king to take a view of the garrison, town, and neighbouring landscapes of Tangier, on the coast of Africa, and after his return he, in 1672, went into the northern counties to draw representations of the principal cities, churches, &c. of that part of the kingdom. This illustrious artist, whose labours were so numerous and so varied, was never free from the persecutions of creditors, so that after exerting himself to give celebrity to others, he found that independence could never be in his power, either for want of economy, or more probably the illiberality of his employers. He had, it is said, in his 70th year, an execution in his house in Gardiner's lane, Westminster, and begged only the liberty of dying on his bed, without being conveyed to any prison but the grave. He died 28th March, 1677, and was buried in the new chapel yard, St. Margaret's, Westminster. It is impossible to enumerate all his works in etching, which embrace not only the noble collection of his friend lord Arundel, and the choicest pieces of Titian, Durer, Holbein, Vandyck, Breughel, Teniers, and many others, but also the heads of the most

eminent men in church and state, in the army, in literature, and every department of science and of fame, besides landscapes, views, &c. of the most capital places of Europe. He was very exact in affixing his cipher and the date to his pieces, which has proved of great service in ascertaining historical facts.

HOLLIS, Thomas Pelham, succeeded his father as baron Pelham, and, in 1711, his uncle John, as duke of Newcastle. His attachment to the house of Hanover was rewarded by various honours and high offices. He retired from administration soon after the accession of George III. and was succeeded by lord Bute. He died 17th Nov. 1768, aged 75.

HOLLIS, Denzil, lord, one of the five members whom Charles I. went to the house of commons personally to accuse and to arrest. This weakness on the part of the king greatly increased his popularity, but he was not successful in his opposition to the independents, and to the ambitious views of Cromwell. Though he favoured the cause of the presbyterians, he was deemed worthy to be noticed by the second Charles, and to be raised to the peerage. He died 1680, aged 83.

HOLLIS, Thomas, a munificent benefactor of Harvard college, Massachusetts, who founded the professorship of theology and mathematics in that institution, and also presented to it a philosophical apparatus and many valuable books. He was born in England, in 1659, and died in 1731, highly respected as a merchant, and esteemed as a Christian. His nephew, Thomas Hollis, who died in 1774, presented to the library of that college benefactions amounting to about 1400 pounds sterling.

☞ L.

HOLLIS, Thomas, an English gentleman, born in London, 14th April, 1720. At the age of 14 he was sent to Amsterdam, to acquire the French and Dutch languages, and after 15 months' residence he returned to England, and, after his father's death, in 1735, he was placed by his guardian, under the tuition of professor Ward. In 1740 he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and became a law student, but he never made the law his profession. In 1748 he travelled with his friend Mr. Brand through Holland, the Netherlands, part of France, of Switzerland, and Italy, and again, in 1750, he made another tour, and visited the chief places in the north of Germany, with the rest of Italy, Sicily, Malta, and France, of which travels the journal is said to be extant in MS. He attempted, at his return, to get into parliament, but his views were disappointed, and he went to reside on his estate of Corscombe, Dorsetshire. He was, in his principles, a dissenter, and a warm advocate for the liberty of the subject, so that he not only made a collection of books and medals to illustrate and uphold his favourite system, but he presented, anonymously, as an Englishman, two large and choice collections of books to the public library of Bern, as a lover of liberty, of his country, and of its excellent constitution, as established at the revolution. His liberality was extended to other countries, to Genoa, Venice, Sweden, Leyden, Russia, &c. as well as to his own countrymen. He died suddenly, of an apoplexy, on new-year's day, 1774. He is described, by his cotemporaries, as a man of large fortune, above half of which he devoted to charitable purposes. His property he left to his friend Brand, who consequently took the name of Hollis, and was as zealous a friend of liberty as his departed benefactor. Mr. Hollis, to spread more widely his principles, published, at his own expense, new editions of Toland's life of Milton, of Algernon Sydney's discourses on government, and meditated an edition of Andrew Marvell's works. When his house in London was on fire, in 1761, he calmly walked out, only taking under his arm an original picture of Milton.

HOLMES, George, born at Skipton in Craven, Yorkshire, was clerk to the keepers of the records in the tower for nearly 60 years. His abilities were employed by lord Halifax to methodize the valuable records deposited in the tower, and he received for his trouble an annual salary of 200*l*. He was also barrack-master of the tower. He died 16th Feb. 1748-9, aged 87. His son and only child died long before him, aged 25. Mr. Holmes republished the 17 first volumes of Rymer's Fœdera. His valuable collection of books, prints, coins, medals, &c. were sold by auction, 1749. His portrait was engraved by the society of antiquaries, with every mark of respect and commendation bestowed on his indefatigable labours. His widow received 200*l*. for his papers, which were deposited as a sacred pledge in the tower.

HOLMES, Dr. Nathaniel, a learned Hebraist, author of the Resurrection Revealed, fol. 1654, in defence of the Millennium. He was ejected from the living of St. Mary Staining, London, in 1662, for nonconformity, and died 1678.

HOLMES, Robert, a native of Hampshire, educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He devoted himself early to biblical criticism, and in the beginning of the French revolution went to Paris, to examine the manuscripts and versions of the Scriptures preserved in the public libraries of France. His services to sacred literature were honourably rewarded, and he became successively canon of Salisbury, of Christ-church, and then dean of Winchester, which last

preferment he enjoyed not two years. He died at Oxford, 12th Nov. 1805, aged 56. He published the Bampton Lectures in 1782—Divinity Tracts, 8vo. 1788—Alfred, an ode, with six sonnets, 1778—An Ode for the duke of Portland's Installation, 1793—a Latin Letter to the Bishop of Durham respecting his Collation of the Septuagint, fol.—The Prophecy of Daniel according to Theodotian, and the LXX, 4to. —besides single sermons on the resurrection, and another preached before the house of commons, &c. Dr. Holmes took his degree of D.D. in 1786, and in 1790 he succeeded Thomas Warton as poetry professor. Of his Collation of the Septuagint MSS. 5 vols. in folio, have appeared, and reflect highly on his industry, great perseverance, and solid judgment.

Holstein, Cornelius, a painter of Haerlem, brought up by his father, who was of the same profession. The ceiling of the treasury at Amsterdam, and other pieces, are proofs of his superior abilities. He died about the end of the 17th century.

Holstenius, or Holstein, Lucas, a German divine, born at Hamburgh, 1596, and converted from protestantism to the catholic religion by the Jesuit Sirmond. He studied at home and Paris, and went afterwards to Rome, where he was patronised by cardinal Barberini, and Urban VIII. and his two successors. He was made a canon of St. Peter's, and librarian of the Vatican, and in 1665 went as ambassador from the pope to Christina, queen of Sweden, whose profession of catholic faith he received at Inspruck. He died at Rome 1661, aged 65. Though very learned he published only a dissertation on the life and writings of Porphyry, besides some notes on the Argonautica of Apollonius—on the Fragments of Demophilus, &c.

Holt, Sir John, lord chief justice of the king's bench, was born at Thames, Oxfordshire, 1642. He was educated at Abingdon school, where his father was recorder, and afterwards entered as gentleman commoner of Oriel college, Oxford. In 1658 he entered at Gray's Inn, and when called to the bar, he distinguished himself as an able counsellor. In the reign of James II. he was elected recorder of London, from which, 18 months after, he was removed for opposing the abolition of the test act. In 1686 he was made sergeant at law, and at the revolution he was elected to the convention parliament, and soon after his services in the cause of loyalty were rewarded with the first seat in the court of king's bench, and a place in the privy council. In 1700 he declined succeeding lord Somers as chancellor, and remained in the king's bench, where he presided with firmness, patience, and dignity, and maintained the honour of his situation even in opposition to the two houses of parliament. Impartial and unbiassed as a judge, he watched with jealous care over the privileges of the people, and deserved by his uprightness and integrity the high character of Verus, applied to him in the 14th number of the Tatler. While in office he was solicited to support with his officers a party of the military, which were sent to disperse a riot, occasioned in Holborn by the frequent and violent practice of decoying young men for the plantations. Suppose, said the judge to the messenger, that the populace should not disperse at your appearance, what are you to do then? Sir, replied the officer, we have orders to fire on them. Have you, sir, said the judge, then take notice of this, if there be one man killed, and you are tried before me, I will take care that you, and every soldier of your party, shall be hanged. Sir, added he, go back to those who sent you, and tell them that no officer of mine shall attend soldiers, and let them know, at the same time, that the laws of this kingdom are not to be executed by the sword; these matters belong to the civil power, and you have nothing to do with them. The chief justice immediately, with his tipstaves and a few constables, repaired to the spot, and after addressing the populace, and promising the punishment of those who had excited the public indignation, he dispersed the mob quietly. This great and upright judge died after a lingering illness, March 1709, leaving no issue. He published 1708 a Report of Cases in Pleas of the Crown in the reign of Charles II. &c.

Holt, John, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Mottram, in Cheshire, in 1742. He was schoolmaster and parish clerk at Walton, near Liverpool; where also he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and died in 1801. His works are—1. Characters of the Kings and Queens of England, 3 vols. 12mo.—2. An Essay on the Curl in Potatoes.—3. Agricultural Report for Lancashire, 8vo. At the time of his death he was employed in a History of Liverpool.—*W. B.*

Holwell, John Zephaniah, an Englishman, governor of Bengal, and one of those unfortunate men confined in the black hole of Calcutta, 1756, of which he published an interesting narrative. He wrote also several pieces on East India affairs, and died 1798.

Holyda, Barten, an English divine, born at Oxford, 1593, son of a tailor. He was educated at Christ-church, where he was student, and in 1615 he took orders. In 1618 he went as chaplain with Sir Francis Stewart to Spain, and on his return was made chaplain to the king, and archdeacon of Oxford, In 1642 he was made D.D. and during the civil wars he remained con-

cealed in the neighbourhood of Oxford, but afterwards he submitted to the parliament, and under their regulations took the living of Chilton, Berkshire. At the restoration he came to settle at Ilsley, Berks, and was restored to his former preferments. He died at Ilsley, 2d Oct. 1661. It is said his temporizing manners prevented his elevation to a bishopric. He published twenty sermons, besides some poems, and "the Survey of the World," a poem in 10 books, 1661, and also a Translation of Juvenal and Persius, not very poetical, says Dryden, but very faithful, and accompanied with valuable notes.

Holyoake, Francis, a learned scholar, born at Nether Whitacre, Warwickshire, about 1567. He studied at Oxford, and in 1604 became rector of Southam, Warwickshire. He suffered greatly during the civil wars, for his attachment to the royal cause, and died 1653, and was buried at Warwick. He published an etymological dictionary of Latin words, first printed 1606, 4to. and edited the fourth time 1633.

Holyoake, Thomas, son of the preceding, was born at Southam, 1616, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was captain in the king's army, and for his services was made D.D. For some time he practised physic, and then took orders, and had some valuable livings. He died 1675, leaving a dictionary English and Latin, and Latin and English, published 1677, and borrowed from his father's labours.

Holyoke, Edward, president of Harvard college, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and graduated at the seminary, over which he afterwards presided in 1705. After having been employed as a tutor in the institution for some time, he was in 1716 settled in the ministry at Marblehead, where he continued to labour with reputation, till in 1737 he was elected president of Harvard college. He remained in that office, for which he was happily fitted by his learning and the dignity of his manners, till his death in 1769. ☞ L.

Holywood, John, called also Sacrobosco, of Halifax, a mathematician, born at Halifax, Yorkshire, though said by some to be an Irishman, and by others a Scotchman. He was educated at Oxford, and then went to Paris, where he died 1256. He wrote De Sphærâ Mundi—de Anni Ratione—de Algorismo.

Homberg, William, an eminent chymist, born at Batavia, in Java, 3d Jan. 1652, where his father was arsenal governor. Returning with his father to Europe, he entered into the army, and afterwards studied at the universities of Jena and Leipsic, but the sciences had greater attraction for him than the law, for which he was intended. Botany, chymistry, and medicine were his favourite pursuits, and he was encouraged in his designs by the friendship of Otto de Guericke. To improve himself he travelled to Italy, Hungary, Bohemia, Sweden, and France, and under the patronage of Colbert, determined to settle at Paris, where he renounced the protestant for the catholic religion in 1682. The death of Colbert altered his resolution, and he retired to Rome, where he began to practise physic. In 1690 he again returned to Paris, and had the good fortune to be appointed chymist, and then physician to the duke of Orleans, the regent. He died of a dysentery, Sept. 1715, at Paris, seven years after he had married the daughter of the physician Dodart. The writings of Homberg are chiefly preserved in the memoirs of the academy. He is known for his successful experiments, and for his discoveries in chymistry, especially that of the Bologna stone, and its phosphoric appearances after calcination. He was a frequent correspondent on scientific subjects with Boyle, and other learned men.

Home, David, a Scotch divine, educated in France. He was employed by James I. to reconcile the differences between Tilenus and Du Moulin, on the subject of Justification, and thus to introduce an amity of sentiments on religion throughout Europe. The time of his death is not recorded. He wrote Apologia Basilica, seu Machiavelli Ingenium examinatum, 4to.—L'Assassinat du Roi, ou Maximes du Vieil de la Montagne practiquées par le defunt Henri le Grand, 1617—and some pieces in the Deliciæ poetarum Scotorum.

Home, Henry, lord Kaimes, a learned Scotch judge, known also as an elegant writer. After being long eminent as a lawyer, he was in 1752 raised to a seat among the lords of session, and while he faithfully discharged his duty to the public, he devoted usefully his time to literature. He died 26th Dec. 1782, after having been several years senior lord of session. His writings are, essays on several subjects, concerning British Antiquities, &c. 1746—Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion, 1751, 8vo.—Historical Law, 1759—The Principles of Equity, fol. 1760—Elements of Criticism, 3 vols. 8vo. 1762, a valuable book often re-edited—The Gentleman Farmer, 1777—Loose Hints upon Education, 1781—The History of Man, or Sketches, 4 vols. 8vo. 1782.

Home, John, a Scotch writer, was born in Roxburghshire, in 1724. He was educated at Edinburgh for the church; but, in the rebellion of 1745, he entered into the royal army, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. He contrived, however, to make his escape, and in 1750 was ordained as minister of Athelstaneford, in East Lothian. His tragedy of "Douglas" was

performed at Edinburgh in 1756, which gave such offence to the presbytery, that the author, to avoid ecclesiastical censure, resigned his living. In 1763 he was appointed a commissioner for sick and wounded seamen, and the exchange of prisoners. He was also named a conservator of the Scotch privileges at Campvere, in Zealand. In 1778 he obtained a captain's commission in the duke of Buccleugh's fencibles. He died Sept. 4, 1808. Besides the play of Douglas he wrote four others, which are sunk in oblivion ; as also is the last work which he published, "The History of the Rebellion," 4to.—*W. B.*

Homer, the father of poetry, is supposed to have flourished about 907, B.C. His history is so obscurely known, that not less than seven cities disputed the honour of giving him birth. Besides his two immortal works, the Iliad and the Odyssey, he wrote Batrachomyomachia, or the battle of the frogs and the mice, and Hymns to to the Gods.

Hommel, Charles Frederick, a writer of Leipsic, who died 1781, aged 59. He wrote, De Legum Civilium et Naturalium Naturâ—Oblectamenta Juris Feudalis, sive Grammaticæ Observationes Jus Rei Clientelaris, et Antiquitates Germanicas variè illustrantes—Literatura Juris—Jurisprudentia Numismatibus illustrata, &c.—Corpus Juris Civilis cum notis Variorum, &c.

Hommond, Charles Francis l', a native of Chaulness, near Noyon, who devoted his life to the instruction of youth at Paris, and in the provinces. He died at Paris, 31st December, 1794, aged 66. He wrote, De Viris Illustribus Urbis Romæ—Epitome Historiæ Sacræ—a Grammar, &c.

Hondekoeter, Gilles, a painter, born at Utrecht, 1583. His landscapes and flowers were much admired.

Hondekoeter, Gysbrecht, son of Gilles, was born 1613, and excelled in the lively and natural representation of fowls.

Hondekoeter, Melchior, a painter, son of Gysbrecht, born at Utrecht. He died 1695, aged 59. His landscapes introduced especially in the back of his pictures, possess great elegance and beauty.

Hondius, Abraham, a painter, born at Rotterdam. He died 1691, aged 53. His best piece is the burning of Troy, in which he has introduced a great variety of figures, with boldness and exquisite judgment.

Hondius, Jesse, a native of Wackerne in Flanders, who died 1614, aged 48. He was eminent as an engraver on copper and ivory, in which he was self-taught, and as a letter-founder. In 1607 he published Descriptio Geographica Orbis Terrarum, folio, besides, Theatrum Artis Scribendi—Gerhardi Mercatoris Atlas—and Italiæ Hodiernæ Descriptio. He constructed two globes in London, remarkable for beauty and size, and settled in Amsterdam.

Hone, George Paul, a lawyer, born at Nuremberg 1662. He was counsellor to the duke of Meimingen, and bailiff of Coburg, where he died 1747. He wrote Iter Juridicum per Belgium, &c.—Lexicon Topographicum Franconiæ—History of the Dutchy of Saxe-Coburg, &c.

Honestis, Petrus de, or Petrus Damiani, an Italian, born at Ravenna 1006. His great piety recommended him to pope Stephen, by whom he was made bishop of Ostia, and a cardinal, and in 1059 he was employed by pope Nicolas II. to reduce the church of Milan to the observation of celibacy, which he effected with difficulty. In 1061, he abdicated his bishopric and retired to a cell, but the next year the pope called him away, and sent him as his ambassador to France. In 1072 he reconciled the see of Ravenna to the pope, and died the same year, aged 66. His works are numerous, chiefly consisting of epistles addressed to the clergy, little esteemed now.

Honorius, second son of the great Theodosius, was emperor of the west, while his brother Arcadius sat on the throne of Constantinople. He disregarded the ravages of Alaric the Goth in the indolence of his palace at Ravenna, where he died 423, aged 39.

Honorius I. pope, after Boniface V. 626, died 12th Oct. 638. He presided over the church with great zeal and wisdom, though he is blamed for yielding to the artful insinuations of Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, on some controversial points.

Honorius II. Lambert, bishop of Ostia, was made pope 1124, after the death of Callixtus II. though at the same time, and in the same church, another party elected Theobald, under the name of Celestinus. The influence of Honorius, however, prevailed, and Celestinus yielded to his rival, who died 14th Feb. 1130.

Honorius III. Censio Savelli, was elected after Innocent III. He confirmed the order of St. Dominic, and that of the Carmes, and preached without effect a crusade to the Holy Land. He died 18th March, 1227. A work called, Conjurationes, &c. has appeared under his name.

Honorius IV., James Savelli, was elected pope, 2d April, 1285, and died 3d April, 1287. He ably defended the rights of the Roman church, and supported the crusades.

Hontan, Baron de, a native of Gascony, in the 17th century, known by his travels in North America, which he published in a barbarous style, and filled with disguised facts, and many improbabilities. He was originally a soldier in Canada, and after rising to the rank of an officer, he was broke

for quarrelling with the governor of Newfoundland, and then went to settle in Denmark. An edition of his travels is from Amsterdam, 2 vols. 12mo. 1705.

HONTHEIM, John Nicholas de, author of Historia Trevisensis Diplomatica et Pragmatica, 5 vols. folio—De præsenti Statu Ecclesiæ, 5 vols. 4to. a work which excited some controversy, was suffragan to the archbishop of Treves, and died 1790, aged 90.

HONTHORST, Herard, a painter of Utrecht, who studied under Bloemart. His night pieces are much admired, especially his Christ brought before Pilate, in which the light from the torches is made to illuminate the whole piece with astonishing effect. He died 1660, aged 68. His brother William was equally eminent as a historical and portrait painter, and died 1683.

HOOFT, Petrus Cornelius Van, a poet and historian, born at Amsterdam 1581. He was made knight of St. Michael by Lewis XIII. and died after a short illness, as he was going to attend the funeral of Fred. Henry prince of Orange, 1647. He wrote epigrams, comedies, and other poems—A History of the Low Countries from Charles V.'s Abdication, to 1598, 2 vols. folio—A Latin History of Henry IV. of France.—A Dutch translation of Tacitus, highly esteemed, as the author read the original fifty-two times, to understand more perfectly his meaning.

HOOGEVEEN, Henry, a Dutch philologer, born at Leyden, Jan. 1712. Though his parents were poor, yet his education was liberal, and at the age of 15, he began to teach others to support himself, and his parents. In 1732, he was elected undermaster of the school of Gorcum, and nine months after went to settle at Woerden, where he married. In 1738, the year he lost his wife, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, he removed to the school of Culemburg, where he took a second wife. In 1745, he was invited to Breda, but for a while the fears of invasion, and of a French army, disturbed his residence, though at last he lived there 16 years, and in 1761 he removed to Dort, and three years after to Delft, where he died Nov. 1st, 1794. His works were, an edition of Vigerus de Idiotismis Linguæ Græcæ—An inaugural speech at Culemburg—An elegiac poem and other poetical pieces—and Doctrina Particularum Linguæ Græcæ, 2 vols. 4to. 1769, a work of great learning, and universally applauded, besides a posthumous work, Dictionarium Analogicum Græcum, printed at Cambridge, with an account of his life, by his son, his successor at the school of Delft.

HOOGESTRAETEN, TheodoreVan, a painter of Antwerp. His landscapes were much admired. He died 1640, aged 44. His son, Samuel, was equally eminent for his skill, not only in landscapes but in portraits. He died 1678, aged 51.

HOOGESTRAETEN, James, a Dominican, and inquisitor general, is known by the virulence with which he wrote against Luther, Erasmus, Reuchlin, and others. He died at Cologne, 1527.

HOOGSTRATEN, David Van, professor of belles lettres at Amsterdam, was born at Rotterdam 1658. In a thick fog, Nov. 13th, 1724, he lost his way, and fell into a canal, and in consequence of the accident, he died eight days after. He wrote Latin poems—Flemish poems—Notes on Cor. Nepos, and Terence—a Flemish and Latin Dictionary, &c.

HOOGUE, Romain de, a Dutch engraver and designer. His principal works are, Plates for the New and Old Testament, published by Basnage, folio, 1704—Plates for the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, Amsterdam, folio—Plates to Fontaine's Fables, 2 vols. 8vo. 1685—to Boccace—to the tales of the Queen of Navarre, &c. His pieces are greatly esteemed, and bear a high price.

HOOKE, Robert, was born 18th July, 1635, at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, where his father was minister. He was intended for the church, but the weakness of his constitution prevented it, and after being for some time left to his own amusement, he was placed under the care of Sir Peter Lely, but the smell of oil colours increased those violent headachs to which he was liable, and rendered his improvement as a painter impossible. He next was taken into the house of Dr. Busby, and there gradually acquired a perfect knowledge of the learned languages. About 1653, he went to Christ Church, and soon after his introduction to the philosophical society at Oxford enabled him to display and to cultivate his mechanical abilities. He assisted Willis and Boyle in their chymical experiments, and improved himself in astronomy under Seth Ward, and soon became eminent for his inventions and improvements in mechanics, and in astronomical instruments. In 1662 he was unanimously appointed curator of the experiments of the Royal Society; and when the charter of institution was granted to that learned body, his name was inserted among the council. He was, in 1664, made professor of mechanics to the Royal Society by Cutler, and the next year he was elected to the geometrical chair in Gresham college. Upon the destruction of London by fire, he produced an ingenious plan for the rebuilding of the city, but though it was not adopted, he was so far complimented by the lord mayor and corporation as to be appointed one of the surveyors. In 1668 he was engaged in a warm dispute with Hevelius of Dantzic, with respect to the dioptric telescopes,

which he regarded as superior to those with plain sights; but though he was blamed for his assertions, it is now proved that his opinion was the more correct. In 1671 he attacked Newton's theory of light and colours, and with some degree of success; but when in 1686 he laid claim to the discovery of the force and the action of gravity in preference to the great philosopher, his pretensions were regarded with indifference, and considered as the effects of arrogance and ambition. He was in 1691, created M.D. by Tillotson; but the wishes of his friends that he might be enabled to complete a description of the various instruments which his ingenuity had discovered, proved unavailing, as a gradual decay rendered him unfit for laborious exertion. He died at his lodgings, Gresham college, 3d March, 1702, and was buried in St. Helen's church, Bishopsgate-street. Though possessed of such mental powers, Hooke was in his temper penurious and mistrustful, unsociable and suspicious, and in his person he was uncomely and vulgar, short of stature, and of a pale and meagre aspect. In his religious character, however, he was very devout and humble, and nothing fortunate or pleasing ever happened to him without drawing from him ejaculations of gratitude and thanks to the divinity, as his diary every where mentions. He wrote Micrographia, or Philosophical Descriptions of Minute Bodies made by magnifying glasses, with Observations and Inquiries, folio, 1666. His posthumous works appeared 1705, folio, under the care of R. Walker, secretary to the Royal Society, to whom the MSS. had been referred.

Hooke, Nathanael, an English historian, of whom few particulars are known. He was one of the many who suffered in the South Sea scheme, but he afterwards was patronised by the dutchess of Marlborough, who gave him 5000*l.* to assist her in the arrangement and digestion of her papers, for a history of her conduct at court till the year 1710. The work was finished 1742, 8vo. but the historian quarrelled with the dutchess, and was dismissed. As he was a mystic and quietist, and strongly attached to the tenets of Fenelon, he was the friend of the catholics, and it is said that he introduced one of his priests to Pope's bed-side to receive the confession of the dying poet, a circumstance which highly offended Bolingbroke. Hooke is particularly known as the historian of Rome, in 4 vols. 4to. from the foundation of the city to the end of the republic. The first volume appeared in 1733, the second 1745, the third 1764, and the fourth 1771. He wrote besides Observations on the Roman Senate, and a translation of Ramsay's Travels of Cyrus. He died 1764.

Hooker, John, an eminent antiquary, born at Exeter 1524, and educated at Oxford. He travelled into Germany, and on his return settled at Exeter, which he represented in parliament 1571. He died 1601. He was author of a Description of Exeter, and of some part of Hollingshed's Chronicle.

Hooker, Richard, nephew to the preceding, was a celebrated divine, born at Heavitree, near Exeter, 1553. His great abilities were early observed by the schoolmaster under whom he studied at Exeter, and by the kindness of his uncle he was introduced to bishop Jewell, who with uncommon liberality sent him as clerk to Corpus Christi, Oxford, and settled a pension upon him. The death of his patron for a while obscured his prospects, but he found a friend in Dr. Cole, the president of his college, and in Sandys, bishop of London; and in 1577, his merits recommended him to a fellowship in his college. He took orders in 1581, and soon after formed an imprudent marriage with a woman, who, without personal accomplishments, and without fortune, rendered his life, by her peevish manners, painful and uncomfortable. In 1584 he obtained the living of Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks, where the following year two of his pupils, Sandys, the son of his patron, and Cranmer, the nephew of the great Cranmer, visited him with marks of sincere respect, and heartfelt commiseration. Sandys reported to his father the indigent circumstances of his learned tutor, and the bishop, in return for the attention paid to his son, procured for this neglected man the mastership of the Temple, 1585. In this new situation Hooker had to struggle with Travers, the afternoon lecturer, who, through disappointment so far forgot his duty, as to attack his coadjutor in the pulpit, and it was pleasantly observed by some of the congregation, that the forenoon sermon spake Canterbury, and the afternoon, Geneva, alluding to the principles to which the two rivals were attached. After defending himself with vigour and dignity against his opponent, Hooker obtained permission from Whitgift to exchange his preferment, and in 1591, he removed to the rectory of Boscomb, Wiltshire, to which was added the prebend of Nether-haven in Sarum church. In 1595 he was presented by the queen to Bishop's Bourne rectory in Kent, and here he passed the rest of his life, and completed his great work, Ecclesiastical Polity, which he had begun at Boscomb. In crossing between London and Gravesend by water, he unfortunately caught cold, which brought on a severe illness, which proved fatal, 2d Nov. 1600, in his 47th year. The fame of Hooker rests upon that incomparable work the Ecclesiastical

Polity, in eight books, a work admired not only in England, but on the continent. It is said that the pope, Clement VIII. who declared that he knew no English writer who deserved the name of author, no sooner heard the contents of this immortal work, than he exclaimed, there is no learning that this man hath not searched into. His books will get reverence by age, for there is in them such seeds of eternity, that they will continue till the last fire shall devour all learning. Besides his answer to Travers's Supplication, Hooker published some sermons. His works have been edited folio and also in an 8vo. form at Oxford.

Hooker, Thomas, first minister of Hartford, Connecticut, was born at Marshfield, England, in 1586, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards elected a fellow. He was in 1626 chosen lecturer at Chelmsford, but was soon silenced for nonconformity. In 1633 he came to New-England, and after preaching some time at Cambridge, in June 1636, removed with several others, and commenced the settlement of Hartford, where he continued in the ministry till his death in 1647. He was eminent for talents and learning, of great dignity and energy as a preacher, and one of the best and most useful of the founders of the colonies. Several valuable volumes were selected from his manuscripts and published after his death. ☞ L.

Hoole, Charles, a native of Wakefield, Yorkshire, educated at Lincoln college, Oxford. He was elected master of Rotheram school, but during the civil wars he came to London, and acquired some celebrity as a public teacher. His services to literature and to education, were acknowledged by the gratitude of bishop Saunderson, who gave him the rectory of Stock in Essex, and a prebend in Lincoln cathedral. Besides a translation of Terence's plays, he published a good edition of the Greek testament, and wrote also various useful school-books. He died 1666.

Hoole, John, a native of London, son of a watch-maker, whose mechanical genius was much admired in the construction of the machinery of the scenes in Covent-garden. The son received a good education under Mr. Bennet, known to the public by his edition of Ascham's works; but when admitted clerk at the India house, at the age of 18, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, and to the study of modern languages, especially Italian. Besides three tragedies, Cyrus, acted at Covent-garden 1768, Timanthes, acted 1769, and Cleonice, acted 1775, he published spirited and much admired translations, in English metre, of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, and Tasso's Jerusalem. He wrote besides some original poems, and published the life of Mr. Scott of Amwell. This ingenious poet died 1803, aged 76.

Hooper, George, an English prelate, born at Grimley, Worcestershire, about 1640, and educated at Westminster-school, from whence he went to Christ church as student, 1656. Highly distinguished as a scholar, he, in 1672, was made chaplain to Morley, bishop of Winchester, and soon after to Sheldon, the primate, who gave him the rectory of Lambeth, and the precentorship of Exeter. In 1677 he became D.D. and the same year was made almoner to the princess of Orange, whom he attended in Holland. He refused in 1680 the divinity professorship at Oxford, and in 1691, was made dean of Canterbury. In 1701 he was offered the primacy of Ireland by lord Rochester, the viceroy; and soon after Anne's accession, he was nominated bishop of St. Asaph, and half a year after, removed to Bath and Wells, where he continued to preside for 24 years. He died at Barkley, Somersetshire, 1727, and was buried in the cathedral of Wells. Besides three sermons, he published various tracts on theological and other subjects,—a Latin tract on Divorce,—an Inquiry into the State of the Ancient Measures, the Attic, Roman, and especially the Jewish, with an Appendix concerning our old English Money and Measures of Content, 1721. A beautiful edition of his works appeared at Oxford, in 1757, folio.

Hooper, or Hoper, John, an English bishop and martyr, born in Somersetshire, and educated at Oxford. He was for some time of the fraternity of the Cistercian monks, but disliking their principles he returned to Oxford, and became a convert to the tenets of Luther. Upon the enacting of the statute of the six articles, he fled for safety, and after various escapes in France, in England, and in Ireland, he settled in Switzerland, and married, and then devoted himself to the study of Hebrew. On the death of Henry VIII. he returned to London, where he became a popular preacher, and distinguished himself as the accuser of Bonner. By the interest of his friend lord Warwick, he was nominated bishop of Gloucester 1550, and he was consecrated, though he refused to wear the canonical habits as approaching too near to popish forms, and two years after he obtained besides the see of Worcester in commendam. This worthy prelate, under the bloody reign of Mary, was marked for destruction. Neither his popularity as a preacher, his hospitality and benevolence as a prelate, nor his exemplary manners as a man, could save him from the flames. He was condemned to be burned, and he suffered the execution of the sentence at Gloucester, with becoming

fortitude 1555, in his 60th year. His writings, and especially his letters preserved in Fox's monuments of the church, are excellent specimens of his learning, and of his mental abilities.

Hooper, William, a member of congress from North Carolina, and one of those who signed the declaration of American Independence, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was born, June 17th, 1742. He was the son of a respectable minister of the episcopal church in that town; received the early part of his education under the direction of John Lovel, a teacher of great celebrity in his day; and completed his academical course in Harvard university, in which he was honourably distinguished, and graduated in 1760. He studied law under the care of James Otis, Esq. a celebrated patriot and orator of Boston. In 1764, attracted by some particular friends who sustained an influential character in North Carolina, he removed from Boston to that province, and commenced the practice of the law, in which he was highly successful. When the contest between Great Britain and the colonies came on, he took the side of liberty and independence. He was early elected a member of the legislature of North Carolina, and in that body, as well as by several popular publications, he plead with much zeal, eloquence, and effect, the cause of his country. In 1775, he was delegated by the legislature of the province to the American congress; was present at the declaration of independence, and had the honour of signing that instrument. He continued to occupy a seat in congress, until 1777, when his private affairs compelled him to resign. He, however, continued to fill various public stations in his adopted state, until 1787, when he finally retired from all public employment, and died in 1790, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He was a man of superior talents, of truly impressive eloquence, and of great activity, probity, public spirit, and genuine patriotism. ☞ L.

Hoornbeck, John, a Dutch divine, born at Haerlem, 1617. After studying in his native city, and at Leyden and Utrecht, he entered into the ministry at Cologne, 1652, and eleven years after returned to Holland. In 1644 he was raised to the chair of divinity professor at Utrecht, and appointed minister in ordinary in the church there, and after filling those two important offices with great ability and universal approbation, he was invited to similar employments at Leyden, 1654. He died 1666, aged 49. His works are various, on polemical, practical, historical, and other subjects; and throughout life he displayed, says Bayle, the complete model of a good pastor, and divinity professor. He married 1650, at Utrecht, and left two sons.

Hopkins, Ezekiel, a learned prelate, born at Sandford, Devonshire, where his father was curate. He was chorister of Magdalen college, Oxford, and at the age of sixteen was made usher of the college school, and some time after its chaplain. He became a popular preacher among the Presbyterians and Independents, and therefore the bishop of London refused to admit him to one of the city churches, in consequence of which he went to settle at Exeter. Here he was seen and admired by lord Robartes, afterwards earl of Truro, who gave him his daughter Araminta in marriage, and when lord lieutenant of Ireland, presented him to the deanery of Raphoe. The earl besides so strongly recommended him to lord Berkeley, the next viceroy, that he was in 1671 made bishop of Raphoe, and in 1681, translated to Londonderry. He left his diocess in 1688, when persecuted by lord Tyrconnel, and came to England, where he was elected minister of Aldermanbury, 1689, where he died 19th June, 1690. He was an able and interesting writer. He published five sermons, besides an Exposition of the ten Commandments, and an Exposition of the Lord's prayer.

Hopkins, Charles, son of the preceding, was born at Exeter, and educated at Dublin, and afterwards at Cambridge. During the Irish rebellion of 1688, he was a zealous partisan in favour of William, and at the end of the troubles he returned to England, and became the associate of men of wit and fashion. In 1694 he published some epistolary poems and translations, and in 1695, produced "Pyrrhus," a tragedy, with an epilogue by Congreve. He was also the friend of Dryden, and by his "Art of Love," gained the acquaintance of the earl of Dorset; but his intemperance and debauchery soon proved fatal. He died 1699, in consequence of his excesses, aged 36. He wrote besides a translation of Ovid's History of Love, 2 tragedies, Boadicea, and the Female Warrior, &c.

Hopkins, John, another son of the bishop, born January 1st, 1675. He had poetical powers, and published 1698, the Triumphs of Peace, or the Glories of Nassau—the Victory of Death,—and also Amasia, or the Works of the Muses, a collection of Poems, 3 vols. 1700. The particulars of his life are unknown, but it is supposed that like his brother, he was an unfortunate man.

Hopkins, Edward, governor of Connecticut, was born at Shrewsbury, England, in 1600, and became a merchant in London. In 1637, he came to New-England, and settled at Hartford, where he was soon elected governor, and held the office a number of

years. He afterwards returned to England, and became warden of the fleet, commissioner of the admiralty, and a member of parliament. He died in 1657. He was characterized by uprightness, prudence, and piety. He left the sum of 1500 pounds for the encouragement of learning in New-England, 1000 of which was appropriated to the support of grammar-schools in New-Haven, and Hartford, and the remainder to Harvard college.

☞ L.

Hopkins, Stephen, LL.D. one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, was born in Scituate, Rhode-Island, in March, 1707. He was descended from worthy ancestors, who were among the earliest settlers of Providence plantations. He possessed talents of a superior order, and having cultivated them with great assiduity, sustained a high rank among the political and literary characters of New-England. He was called into public life at a very early age, and in the various offices of legislator, chief justice, and governor of the colony, member of congress, and chancellor of the college, conducted with great dignity and ability. He was also extensively engaged in trade, navigation and manufactures, and was distinguished for his enterprise and public spirit. In 1757, he was a delegate to the congress which assembled at Albany, and one of the committee, which, on that occasion, drew up a plan of union for the colonies. In 1755, he was elected governor, and continued to sustain the office with the exception of four years, until 1768. On the approach of the revolution, he was called to exhibit his wisdom and patriotism on a more important theatre. No individual in the colony enjoyed more entirely the confidence of his fellow-citizens. In 1773, he was a delegate to the assembly from Providence, and a member of the committee of correspondence then appointed. In 1774, he was elected a delegate to congress, and remained in that office until after the establishment of independence. For several years before his death he suffered a paralytic affection, the effects of which are apparent in the signature of his name to the declaration of independence. He died July 20th, 1785, aged 79. He was the author of "the Rights of the Colonies Examined," which was published by order of the general assembly of Rhode-Island.

☞ L.

Hopkins, Samuel, D.D. minister of Newport, Rhode-Island, was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1721, and graduated at Yale-college, in 1741. Having studied theology with Mr. Edwards, of Northampton, he was in 1743, settled in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where he continued till 1769, when he was dismissed, and soon after resettled at Newport, Rhode-Island. He continued there until his death, in 1803, eminently distinguished for piety and devotedness to the labours of his office. He possessed a vigorous mind, and a love of searching for the reasons of mysterious events in the divine government, that led him to the adoption of some peculiar opinions, such as that sin is necessary to the divine glory—that submission to God includes a willingness to suffer the punishment of sin in the future world, if necessary to His glory. It is from his name, that the term Hopkinsianism is derived. His chief publication was a system of Theology in 2 vols. 8vo.

☞ L.

Hopkinson, Francis, a poet, and judge of the United States district court, for Pennsylvania, was born in that state, in 1738. At the commencement of the revolution he resided in New-Jersey, and was sent by that state to congress, in 1776, and signed the declaration of independence. After the peace, he held a place for some time in the loan-office, and was afterwards a judge of the admiralty for Pennsylvania; but in 1790, was advanced from that station to a seat on the bench of the district court of the United States. He died on the 9th May, of the following year. He was distinguished for vivacity and wit, and published, during the revolution, several poetical pieces which were highly popular. The chief among them was "The Battle of the Kegs." His writings were published in 1792, in three volumes, octavo.

☞ L.

Hopton, Arthur, an able mathematician, son of Sir Arthur Hopton. He was born in Somersetshire, and educated as a gentleman commoner at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took his first degree, and then removed to the Temple, London. Though he died at the early age of 26, 1614, he wrote some valuable treatises on the Geodetical Staff for Surveying, 4to.—the Topographical Glass, with the uses of that Instrument, the Theodolite, Plain Table, and Circumferenter, 4to.—a Concordance of Years according to the English Account, 8vo.—Prognostications from 1607, to 1614, &c. He was the intimate friend of the great Selden.

Hopton, Ralph, lord, an English nobleman, who distinguished himself by his valour in the Low Countries, and afterwards in the king's service during the civil wars. His troops were under the best discipline, and with them he defeated Sir W. Waller, at Stratton, 1643; but though victorious he was obliged to retreat before the superior numbers of general Fairfax. He died at Bruges, 1652.

Hopton, Susanna, a lady of Staffordshire, born of respectable parents. Though beguiled to conform to the tenets of the

church of Rome by the arts of Turburville, a priest, she afterwards was reconciled to the protestant faith, and died at Hereford, 1709, aged 82, after surviving several years her husband Richard Hopton, one of the Welch judges. She wrote Daily Devotions, Hexameron, or Meditations on the six Days of the Creation,—and also corrected the devotions in the ancient way of Offices, published by her friend Dr. Hickes.

Horapollo, or Horus Apollo, an Egyptian grammarian in the age of Theodosius. His two books on Egyptian hieroglyphics have been edited by Pauw.

Horatii, three brothers at Rome, who fought against the three Curiatii of Alba, B.C. 667, and conquered.

Horatius, Cocles, a Roman, celebrated for the valour with which he defended a bridge over the Tiber against the army of Porsenna. After the cutting down of the bridge he swam across the river with his armour.

Horatius, Q. Flaccus, a celebrated Roman poet, whose great abilities recommended him to the notice of Mecænas, and of Augustus, with whom he lived in habits of intimacy and conviviality. He died eight years before Christ. His odes in four books, his episodes, satires, epistles, and Art of Poetry, are well known.

Horman, William, a native of Salisbury, educated at Winchester school and New-college, where he became fellow. He was in 1485 made master of Eton school, and also fellow, and afterwards vice-provost of the college. He died 1535. He was a good botanist as well as an able divine, and published Herbarum Synonyma—and also Indices to the writers de Re Rustica.

Hormisdas, a pope and saint of the Romish calendar, elected to the papal chair 514. He assembled a council to condemn the tenets of the Eutychians, and died 523. Several of his letters are extant.

Hormisdas II. king of Persia, succeeded his father, the great Chosroes, 578. His subjects revolted against him at the instigation of Varanes, his general, whom he offended by sending him a female dress because he had been defeated by the Romans. Hormisdas was deprived of his sight by the successful rebel, and died 590.

Horne, George, a venerable prelate, born November 1, 1730, at Otham, near Maidstone, where his father was rector. After being educated by his father, he was two years at Maidstone school, and at the age of fifteen he was elected to a scholarship of University college, Oxford. On taking his bachelor's degree he removed to Magdalen college, where he was elected Kentish fellow. Here he devoted himself with unusual attention to Hebrew and sacred literature, and while he warmly embraced the principles of Hutchinson, and the philosophy of nature, as he regarded them deducible from the truths of Scripture, he laid the foundation for controversy and metaphysical disputations. In 1753 he took orders, and soon distinguished himself as an able and eloquent preacher. In 1768 he was elected president of his college, and soon after took the degree of D.D. and was made chaplain to the king, and in 1770 he was made vice-chancellor, and for four years supported that office with great dignity. In 1781 he was made dean of Canterbury by lord North, and in 1789 succeeded Bagot in the see of Norwich. His elevation, unhappily for the church and for posterity, was of short duration. His health had gradually been declining, and a paralytic stroke on his journey to Bath gave such a shock to his constitution, that he never recovered, and died soon after, 17th January, 1792, aged 62. He was buried at Eltham, in Kent. Though censured by some writers for his philosophical sentiments as the friend of Hutchinson and the opponent of Newton, bishop Horne must rank very high as a sincere and exemplary Christian, as a good scholar, an able divine, and a most benevolent and amiable man. By his wife, daughter of Mr. Burton, of Eltham, he had five daughters. His works, which are very valuable, and display the man of information, judgment, and erudition, were the Theology and Philosophy of Cicero's Somnium Scipionis, explained, &c. 8vo.—a fair and impartial State of the Case between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson, 8vo.—Spicilegium Shuckfordianum, or a Nosegay for the critics, 12mo. —Christ and the Holy Ghost, Supporters of the Spiritual Life—and two sermons before the university, an Apology for certain Gentlemen in Oxford, aspersed in a late pamphlet, 8vo.—a View of Mr. Kennicott's Method of Correcting the Hebrew Text, 8vo.—Considerations on the Projected Reformation of the Church of England, to lord North—Considerations of the life and death of St. John the Baptist, 8vo. in sermons preached annually at Magdalen college, 8vo.—Commentary on the Book of Psalms, &c. 4to. 2 vols.—Letter to Adam Smith, LL.D. on the life, death, and Philosophy of David Hume, 12mo.—Discourses on several subjects and occasions, 2 vols. 8vo.—Letters on Infidelity, 12mo. —Letters to Dr. Priestley, 8vo.—Observations on the Case of Protestant dissenters, 8vo.—some volumes of sermons—Charge intended to be delivered to the Norwich Clergy at the Primary Visitation, 4to. 1791—Papers signed Z in the Ollapodrida, by Mr. Munro, &c. His life has been written with pleasing minuteness by his early friend Mr. Jones.

Horneck, Anthony, a divine born at Baccharack, in the lower Palatinate, 1641, and educated in divinity at Heidelberg, under Spanheim. At the age of nineteen he

came over to England, and entered at Queen's college, 1663, where the same year he was incorporated M.A. from the university of Wittemberg. He was made chaplain of his college and vicar of All Saints, Oxford, and two years after he went as tutor to the eldest son of the duke of Albermarle, by whom he was made rector of Doulton, in Devonshire, and prebendary of Exeter. After a visit of two years in Germany he was in 1671 made preacher of the Savoy, and afterwards he was very disinterestedly recommended by Russel, lord Orford, to the queen, and had the promise of a Westminster prebend, which he obtained 1693. He took the degree of D.D. 1681, at Cambridge, and became afterwards chaplain to William and Mary, and in 1694 obtained a prebend in the church of Wells. He died of the stone, January, 1696, in his 56th year, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Bishop Kidder, who wrote his life, describes him as a man of very extensive learning, well skilled in the learned languages, especially Hebrew, and in his duties of pastor unusually exemplary, so that he knew him sacrifice his hopes of preferment to the conscientious discharge of his duty. He published some sermons, and various other works, chiefly on theological subjects, much admired.

Horner, Francis, barrister-at-law, was born at Edinburgh in 1778, and educated first at the High-school, and next at the university of his native city, where he contracted an intimacy with lord Henry Petty, now marquis of Lansdown. After studying the law and becoming an advocate, Mr. Horner repaired to London, and in 1806 was returned to parliament, though he did not distinguish himself as a senator till 1810, when he became chairman of the "Bullion Committe," to which subject he paid uncommon attention, and illustrated it in a very luminous report. His application to business, however, proved too much for his constitution, and he was obliged to seek the climate of Italy, where he died at Pisa, Feb. 8, 1817. He was one of the first writers in the Edinburgh Review.—*W. B.*

Hornius, George, historical professor at Leyden, where he died 1670, was born in the Palatinate. The loss of some property, it is said, in his old age, disordered his senses. He wrote Historia Ecclesiastica ad ann. 1666—de Originibus Americanis—Geographia vetus et nova—Orbis Politicus, Historia Philosophiæ, 4to.

Horrebow, Peter, professor of astronomy, mathematics, and philosophy at Copenhagen, and particularly known as the first who discovered the aberration of the light of the fixed stars. He published Copernicus Triumphant, and died 1764, aged 85.

Horrox, Jeremiah, an English astronomer, born at Toxteth, Lancashire, about 1619. He finished his education at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and devoted himself most assiduously to the study of astronomy. He settled at Hoole, near Liverpool, and had the good fortune of being the first person who observed a transit of Venus over the sun's disc, 24th Nov. 1639. He was assisted in his astronomical observations and inquiries by his friend Crabtree, of Broughton, near Manchester, and he derived much information from the writings of Tycho Brahe, Kepler, and others. This able and ingenious man was cut off by a sudden death, in the midst of his observations, 3d Jan. 1640-1, and the value of the few things which he wrote, proves the irreparable loss which science suffered in his death. His "Venus in Sole visa," was preserved in MS. and published by Hevelius at Dantzic, 1662. He had undertaken some other works which he left incomplete. His "Opera Posthuma," appeared under the care of Dr. Wallis, 1673, but several of his papers were destroyed while in the hands of private persons, at the great fire of London, and from others Shakerly formed his "British Tables."

Horsley, John, author of Britannia Romana, was a native of Northumberland. He was educated at Newcastle, and then passed to Scotland, where he took the degree of M.A. and then settled at Morpeth, as teacher of a dissenting congregation. He died 12th Dec. 1731, a short time before the publication of the book on which his literary fame depends. His Britannia, divided into three books, is a most valuable composition, and gives a very accurate account of the different stations of the Roman legions and governments in the island, of the inscriptions and sculptures still preserved, and of the geographical divisions and names, with other particulars of the country. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and some of his letters to R. Gale are preserved in Hutchinson. His accuracy and learning are as much admired as the excellence of the plan of his great work.

Horsley, Samuel, a learned prelate, born in St. Martin's in the fields, where his father was clerk in orders, and educated at Trinity hall, Cambridge. He took his degree of LL.B. in 1758, and 10 years after attended lord Aylesford at Christchurch, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of LL.D. In 1778 he succeeded on the death of his father to the living of Thorley, Herts, in the gift of the bishop of London, to whom he was chaplain, and he held also the rectory of St. Mary, Newington, which he exchanged for that of South Weald, Essex, in 1782. He was for some

years an active member of the Royal Society, and also their secretary, but after contributing much to their transactions, he retired in consequence of the dissensions which prevailed in that learned body, and in which he took a zealous part. When archdeacon of St. Alban's, he directed his attention to the tenets of Dr. Priestley, and in his charge, and in some pamphlets, he displayed so much ability, and refuted in so dexterous a manner, and with such unanswerable arguments, this bold champion of materialism and philosophical necessity, as to gain the respect and the admiration of every friend of true Christianity. He was afterwards presented to Aldbury rectory, in Surrey, by lord Aylesford, and Thurlow, the chancellor, was so pleased with his zeal and conduct in his late controversy, that he gave him a prebend of Gloucester, and in 1788 procured his elevation to the see of St. David's. In his diocess the new prelate gained deserved popularity by increasing the stipend of curates, and promoting their comforts; and in 1793 he was translated to Rochester with the deanery of Westminster, and in 1802 passed to the see of St. Asaph. He died after a few days' illness, 4th October, 1806, at Brighton, where he had gone to pay a visit to his venerable patron Thurlow, whom on his arrival he found dead. His remains were interred in Newington church. He was twice married, and had one son by his first wife, and a daughter who died young, and by his second he had no family. Besides single sermons preached on public occasions, and controversial tracts in defence of the church establishment, and of the true principles of Christianity, the bishop published editions of the Inclinations of Apollonius—of sir Isaac Newton's works, 5 vols. 4to.—treatises on Virgil's two Seasons of Honey—on the Properties of the Greek and Latin Languages—critical Disquisition on the 18th Chapter of Isaiah, &c. As a speaker in the senate the bishop was eloquent, clear, and argumentative, and on all important national discussions, and especially when the hierarchical establishment of the country was mentioned, he generally delivered his sentiments, and was listened to with deference and admiration. Against the French revolution he pointed all the vehemence of his oratorical powers, and he foresaw the calamities to which this country would be exposed if it did not resist the attempt of innovators and of anarchists. As a preacher Dr. Horsley was impressive, and though he was in his manner rather dictatorial, yet his delivery was pleasing and his enunciation distinct. His mind, it may be said, grasped all the learning of the ancient and the modern world, his heart was warm and generous, his feelings noble and patriotic, and his head capable and willing to serve the cause of virtue, morality, and religion. Though ridiculed by some for the zeal with which he opposed the revolutionary principles of France, he indignantly spurned at popularity which was to be purchased by bending to the vitiated politics of the time, and in supporting the cause of order and decency with consistency and spirit, he ably defended the measures of government, and gained the approbation of every man of sound sense and true piety in the kingdom. In his private character he was highly respectable, though irascible he was benevolent and humane, and his deeds of charity have often proved burdensome to his income, and distressed him in his pecuniary affairs. With his intimate friends he was a pleasant, entertaining, and agreeable companion, and in upholding the character of the Christian he showed that he was not insensible to the innocent pleasures, and the recreations of the man.

Horstius, James, a physician, born at Torgau, 1537, created M.D. in the university of Frankfort on the Order 1582. After practising at Sagan Sudinitz, and Iglaw, he was elected medical professor of the university of Helmstadt in 1584. He long supported the character of a popular and able physician, and died 1600. By his first wife, whom he married 1562, he had 10 children. She died 1585, and two years after he married another. He was a man of piety, and called down the blessings of heaven upon his various prescriptions, a religious custom which he recommended to his medical brethren with little effect. With all his learning, he was imposed upon by the golden tooth of a child in Silesia, about which he wrote a dissertation before the deception was divulged. He wrote besides Compendium Medicarum Institutionum,—Herbarium,—De Noctambulis,—Epistolæ Philosophicæ et Medicinales,—Commentary on Hippocrates's Book on the Heart,—Disputationes Catholicæ, &c.

Horstius, Gregory, nephew of the preceding, was born at Torgau, 1578, and was made M.A. at Wittemberg, and M.D. at Basil. He was professor of physic in several places, but lastly at Ulm in Germany, where he died of the gout, Aug. 1636. His abilities were such that he obtained the title of the Æsculapius of Germany. He wrote de Tuendâ Sanitate—de Causis Similitudinis et Dissimilitudinis in Fœtu, &c. —de Naturâ Amoris, &c. By his first wife, who died 1634, after a union of 19 years, he left two daughters and four sons, three of whom were physicians, and two, John Daniel and Gregory, authors of Medical Tracts, &c. His second wife he married only 13 months before his death.

Horte, John, an English divine. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters under Thomas Rowe, where he had Dr. Watts among his fellow-students; but after officiating for some time at Marshfield in Gloucestershire, he conformed to the church and was regularly ordained. He preached a visitation sermon at Aylesbury, in 1708, and was made by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, to whom he was chaplain, bishop of Leighlin and Fernes. He was afterwards translated to Kilmore, and in 1742 to Tuam, where he died 1751. Besides a charge to the clergy of Tuam in 1742, he wrote a volume of sermons of great merit, 1738, Dublin, 8vo. and London, 1757.

Hortensius, Quintus, a Roman orator of great abilities and equal celebrity. He died very rich B.C. 49, and his daughter Hortensia it is said inherited all his oratorical powers.

Hortensius, Lambert, a philologer, poet, and historian, who it is said assumed that name because his father was a gardener. He was born at Montfort, Utrecht, and studied at Louvain, and was for many years rector of the grammar school of Naarden, where he died 1577, aged 76. He wrote, besides satires and other poems, seven books, De Bello Germanico, under Charles V.—de Tumultu Anabaptist.—Commentaries on the six first books of the Æncid—Notes on four Comedies of Aristophanes.

Hortensius, Martin, an astronomer, born at Delft. He died 1639, aged 34. He wrote de Mercurio sub sole viso, et Venere Invisâ.—de Utilitate et Dignitate Matheseos—de Oculo, ejusque Præstantiâ.

Hosea, the first of the minor prophets, flourished from A.M. 3194 to 3219, under the reign of the second Jeroboam, and of Uzziah.

Hosius, Stanislaus, a cardinal, born of poor parents at Cracow in Poland. By his abilities he gradually rose to distinction and became secretary to the king of Poland, bishop of Culm, of Warmia, and at last a cardinal. He was employed by Pius IV. to procure the continuance of the council of Trent, in which he presided with great eloquence and dignity. He died 1579, aged 76. He left by his will a library to Cracow. His works in 2 vols. folio, were popular, and in them he showed himself an able and zealous advocate of the see of Rome.

Hoskins, John, an English portrait painter, who died 1664. He was eminent in his profession and took the portraits of the second Charles, his queen and family. He had the Coopers, Alexander, and Samuel, for his pupils.

Hospinian, Rodolphus, a Swiss writer, born at Altdorf near Zurich 1547. He studied at Zurich, and after visiting the universities of Marpurg, and Heidelberg, he was admitted into the ministry 1568, and the next year married. In 1571 he was made provisor of the abbey school of Zurich, and in consequence of his services as a writer he was made in 1588, archdeacon of the Caroline church, and in 1594 minister of the abbey church. After being blind in consequence of a cataract for about a year, he recovered his sight by couching, 1613. For the last three years of his life he grew childish. He died 1626, aged 79. His abilities were so universally acknowledged that he was considered as the only scholar capable of refuting Baronius's Annals. He undertook a very celebrated and important work, "a History of the Errors of Popery," which he published at various times in different portions, and with universal applause. These and other works were republished together at Geneva, 1681, in seven thin vols. folio. By his first wife, who died 1612, he had 14 children. He afterwards took a second wife.

Hospital, Michael de l', chancellor of France, son of a physician, was born at Aigueperse, Auvergne, 1505. After studying at the most celebrated universities of France and Italy, he was raised to distinction for his abilities, and successively became auditor of the Rota at Rome, counsellor of the parliament at Paris, ambassador to the council of Trent, and superintendent of the French provinces. In this last and difficult office he laboured earnestly to restore the ruined finances of his country, but while he raised again the national affairs to prosperity, he paid no regard to his own domestic concerns, so that after continuing six years at the head of a department where he might have appropriated millions to his use, he was found incapable of portioning out his daughter, and was therefore indebted on that occasion to the king's liberality. On the death of Henry II. he was introduced into the council of state, and in the midst of turbulence and faction he was raised to the high office of chancellor of the kingdom, to which his firmness, his integrity, and his virtues entitled him. He proved himself a determined friend in the cause of toleration, and in consequence of the mildness of his conduct he was suspected of favouring the cause of the protestants, so that the seals were taken from him by the influence of Catharine de Medicis, and on the fatal night of St. Bartholomew he was marked for the general slaughter. A party of horse advanced against him, but while with unconcern he would not even shut his castle gates, or fly for safety, an order was sent, at the moment, from the king to spare his life. This great man and upright magistrate died 1573, aged 68. His features are said to have resembled those of Aristotle.

He wrote Latin poems, published Amsterdam, 1732, 8vo.—Speeches, &c.—Memoirs containing treaties of peace, &c. He left only one daughter.

Hospital, William Francis Antony, Marquis de l', an eminent French mathematician, born 1661. He was for some time in the army, but he left the military profession in consequence of his being very short sighted, and then applied himself with redoubled ardour to his favourite mathematical pursuits. At the age of 32 he gave a public solution of some difficult problems, proposed to mathematicians in the city of Leipsic. In 1693 he was made honorary member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and distinguished himself by his work on Newton's Calculations, called "L'Analyse des Infiniments Petits." He wrote also Les Sections Coniques—les Lieux Geometriques—la Construction des Equations—une Theorie des Courbes Mechaniques, &c. This amiable man died of a fever, 2d Feb. 1704, aged 49.

Hossch, Sidronius, a Flemish Jesuit, who died 1653, aged 57. He wrote some elegant Latin poems, published together, Antwerp, 1656.

Hoste, Paul l', a French Jesuit, professor of mathematics at Toulon, where he died 1700, aged 48. He was author of Traité des Evolutions Navales, fol. 1727,—Traité des Mathematiques les plus necessaires à un Officier, 3 vols. 12mo. translated into English by W. Webster. Another mathematician of that name was author of treatises on the Artificial Sphere,—Practical Geometry,—Description and Use of Geometrical Instruments, &c. and died 1634.

Hostus, Matthew, a German antiquary, who died 1587, aged 78. He was author of treatises de Numeratione Emendatâ, Græcis et Latin. Usitatâ,—de Re Numerariâ, Gr. Rom. Hebr. &c.—Monomachia Davidis et Goliæ,—de Multiplici Assis Usu,—de Sex Hydriarum Capacitate,—Inquisitio in Fabricationem Arcæ Noæ, &c.

Hotman, Francis, a French civilian, born at Paris, 1524. He studied the civil law at Orleans, and at the age of 18 he became a doctor in that faculty, but the chicanery of the law disgusted him, and he applied himself to polite literature, and began to read lectures in the public school at Paris. By embracing the precepts of Luther, he disobliged his father and retired to Geneva, and afterwards was made professor of belles lettres at Bern. He afterwards was invited to Strasburg to fill the chair of civil law, and so high was his reputation that he received very liberal offers from Prussia, Hesse, Saxony, and the queen of England, to settle in their dominions. He next was professor at Bourges, by the invitation of Margaret of France; but after escaping with difficulty from the massacre of 1572, he left France, determined never to return, and went to Geneva, and Basil, where he read lectures on civil law. He died at Basil of the dropsy, 1590. During the six years of illness which preceded his death he revised his works which were edited, 3 vols. folio, 1599. His writings were chiefly on civil law, on the government of France, on Roman Antiquities, besides a treatise de Consolatione. He has been admired for his piety and firmness, though some have accused him of avarice. He, like the rest of his learned contemporaries, lost much of his time and money in searching for the philosopher's stone.

Hottinger, John Henry, a learned Orientalist born at Zurich, 1620. He displayed such abilities in his younger years that his education was considered as a general concern, and therefore he was sent at the public expense to visit foreign countries, for the improvement of his mind. He studied at Geneva under Spanheim, at Groningen under Gomarus and Alting, and at Leyden under Golius, and after visiting England he returned to Zurich, where he was honourably appointed in 1643 to the chair of divinity, and of the oriental languages. In 1655 he took the degree of D.D. at Basil, and by the permission of the magistrates of Zurich, he answered the invitation of the elector Palatine, to assist him for three years in restoring to its ancient fame the university of Heidelberg. Thus honoured with the friendship and confidence of the elector, he engaged in the important work, and afterwards accompanied his patron to Frankfort, where he had a conference with Job Ludoff the celebrated Orientalist, and concerted with him measures for sending missionaries to explore the state of Ethiopia, and the progress of Christianity in those remote countries. In 1661 he was recalled back to Zurich, and he obeyed the summons of his fellow-citizens, honoured with the title of ecclesiastical counsellor to the elector. The breaking out of a war in 1664, called his abilities into action, and he was sent as a negotiator to Holland; but while many universities solicited the honour of granting him a professor's chair, his countrymen refused to permit him to quit Switzerland. The entreaties of the Dutch at last, however, prevailed, but while Hottinger was preparing for this honourable appointment, he unfortunately was drowned in the river which passes through Zurich, 5th June, 1667. He had indeed escaped to land, with two friends who were in the boat when it sunk under him, but seeing his wife and three children and servant in danger, he attempted their rescue, but perished in the stream. His wife, one of his friends, and the servant were saved, but the children perished

with him. Four sons and two daughters survived him. It has been properly a matter of surprise that among his many avocations as public professor in various situations, and as the active correspondent of the learned of Europe, he could possibly find time to write so much. His works best known are Exercitationes Anti-morinianæ de Pentateucho Samaritano, 1644, 4to. against Morin a contemporary critic—Thesaurus Philologicus, seu Clavis Scripturæ, 1649, 4to.—Historia Orientalis quæ ex variis Orientalium Monumentis collecta agit, &c. 1651, 4to.—Promptuarium, sive Bibliotheca Orientalis, &c. 1658, 4to.—Etymologicum Orientale sive Lexicon Harmonicum Heptaglotton, &c. 1661, 4to. the seven languages were Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan, Ethiopic and Rabbinical, with which the author was most perfectly acquainted. Other works less important were published by Hottinger, mentioned in Bibliotheca Tigurina, and in Heidegger's life of him 1667. One of his sons, John James, was divinity professor at Zurich, and died 1735, aged 83, author of some theological works.

Hotze, an Austrian general, born in Zurich. He served with great credit under Wurmser at the taking of the Weissemburg lines, and distinguished himself at the battles of Neumarck, and of Wurtzburg, for which he was made knight of the order of Maria Theresa. He commanded in 1799 the left wing of the Archduke Charles's army, and was killed some time after near Kaltenbrunn.

Houard de la Mothe, Anthony, a native of Dieppe, who died at Abbeville 1803, aged 78. He was well skilled in law antiquity, and was member of the academy of inscriptions, and of the national institute, and wrote Anciennes Loix des Francois, conservées dans les Coutumes Angloises, 2 vols. 4to.—Traité sur les Coutumes Anglo-Normandes, &c. 4 vols. 4to.—He had 17 children by his wife, with whom he lived happy 54 years.

Houbigout, Charles Francis, a papist of the congregation of the Oratory, was born at Paris 1686. As he was deaf he had recourse for consolation to study, and so great was his progress and his fame, that he was honoured with the most flattering marks of approbation not only by his countrymen, but by Pope Benedict XIV. This worthy man, who added to his extensive learning the most amiable character of private life, died 1783, aged 98. His works best known are an edition of the Hebrew Bible with a Latin version and notes, Paris 1753, 4 vols. folio, a most valuable work—a Latin Translation of the Psalter from the Hebrew, 1746, 12mo.—another of the Old Testament, 8 vols. 8vo.—Racines Hebraiques, 8vo.—Examen du Psautier des Capuchins, 12mo.—Sherlock's Sermons translated.—Leslie's Work against the Deists and Jews translated, &c.

Houbraken, Arnold, a Dutch painter, born 1660 at Dordt. He studied literature as well as painting, and wrote the lives of the Flemish painters, printed 3 vols. folio, 1754. His son Jacob was eminent as an engraver.

Houchard, John Nicholas, a French general, born at Forbach. He raised himself to the highest ranks of the army, and after serving under Custines with credit, he accused him of losing Mayence by his misconduct. The accusation was believed, Custines was disgraced, and Houchard placed at the head of the army, displayed his abilities in the victories of Dunkirk, of Hondscoot, of Furnes, Menin, &c. His services, however, did not protect him, as he was treated by Hoche as he had treated Custines, and being arrested at Lisle on a charge of treason, he was hurried to Paris and guillotined 15th Nov. 1793.

Houdard de la Motte, Anthony, a French writer. *Vid.* Motte.

Houdry, Vincent, a Jesuit, born at Tours, 22d Jan. 1631. He was eloquent as a preacher, and possessed some merit as a writer. He published la Bibliotheque des Predicateurs, 22 vols. 4to.—la Morale, 8 vols. &c. He died at Paris, 29th March, 1730, expressing sorrow in his last moments that he was not permitted to reach his 100dth year.

Hoveden, Roger de, an English historian in the age of Henry II. born at York. Like the clergy of his times he united the professions of divine and lawyer, and was, as it is supposed engaged, in the family of the king; but the time of neither his birth nor his death can be ascertained. He wrote annals which began 731, where Bede left off, and continued to the third year of king John. These annals were first published 1595, and reprinted at Frankfort, folio, 1601. He is deservedly praised by Leland, and by Saville his editor, for fidelity. According to Vossius he wrote a History of Northumbrian kings, and a Life of Becket.

Hough, John, bishop of Worcester, is celebrated for his opposition when president of Magdalen college, Oxford, to the arbitrary proceedings of James II. He was born in Middlesex, 1650, and after receiving his education at Birmingham, entered at Magdalen college, 1669, where he became fellow. At the breaking of the popish plot he was improperly suspected, and his papers were examined, but he did not lose his popularity, and he attended his patron, the duke of Ormond, to Ireland, and at his return in 1685 he obtained a prebend at Worcester. In 1687 he was elected president of his college by the fellows, who thus

rejected the arbitrary mandamus of James in favour of Anthony Farmer, but he was soon after expelled by the king's commissioners, and Parker, bishop of Oxford, placed in his room. During this struggle with the court and with a popish party, Hough behaved with great spirit, but becoming moderation and dignity, and at the approach of William of Orange the college was restored to its rights, and the president to his office. In 1690 William nominated this faithful champion of protestantism to the see of Oxford, and in 1699 he was translated to Lichfield. On Tenison's death he through modesty declined the primacy, but two years after, 1717, accepted the see of Worcester, where he continued upwards of 26 years. He was a liberal benefactor, and repaired with becoming magnificence the palaces of the sees to which he was promoted, at the expense, it is said, of not less than 7000*l*. This worthy and venerable prelate died 8th March, 1743, in his 93d year, and the 53d of his episcopate.

Houlieres, Antoniette de la Garde des, widow of William de Lason, was born at Paris, 1638. She was the pupil of Henault, and she imitated him not only as a writer of poetry but as a skeptic and atheist. She was member of the academy of Ricovrati of Padua, and of Arles, and died at Paris, 1694. She was flattered for the versatility of her muse at the court of Lewis XIV. and her odes, epigrams, tragedies, but especially her pastorals, possess great spirit and equal beauty. Her daughter, who bore her name, was also a poetess, and was not devoid of abilities, since she obtained the prize of the French academy, against Fontenelle as her competitor. She died at Paris, 1718. The works of these two poetical ladies were published 1747, 2 vols. 12mo.

Houseman, Cornelius, a painter of Antwerp, born 1648. He settled at Mechlin, and died 1727. His landscapes, exhibiting animals and trees in rich variety, are much admired.

Houseman, James, a painter of Antwerp, born 1656. His portraits and historical pieces were in high repute. He was in England where he completed that beautiful work, the altar piece of St. James's Chapel. He died 1696.

Houssaye. *Vid.* Amelot.

Houston, William, an English physician. He was a surgeon in the West Indies, and took the degree of M.D. at Leyden, under Boerhaave. He was assisted at Leyden by Van Swieten in making some curious experiments on brutes, which were published in the philosophical transactions, vol. 39. He was fellow of the Royal Society, and died 1733, in the West Indies. His MS. catalogue of plants was published by Sir J. Banks. Another tract of his is inserted in the philosophical transactions, 37th vol.

Houston, John, governor of Georgia, was early distinguished among the friends of the revolution in that state, and was one of the four individuals who called the first meeting of the friends of liberty at Savannah, in 1774, which approved and resolved to support the measures adopted in Massachusetts. In 1775 he was elected one of the delegates of Georgia in Congress. In 1777 he was elected a member of the council, and in January, 1778, governor of the state. He was afterwards several years a member of Congress, and was one of the convention which framed the national constitution. He was also first judge of the supreme court of Georgia, and died at Savannah, August, 1796. ☞ L.

Houteville, Claude Francis, member of the congregation of the Oratory, was born at Paris, and died there 1742, aged 54. He was secretary to the French academy, and also to cardinal Dubois, who greatly esteemed his character and abilities. His chief work is, the Truth of the Christian Religion proved by Facts, 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 12mo.

How, William, a physician and botanist. He was born in London, and after being at Merchant-tailors' school, he was elected to St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He was captain of a troop of horse in the royal army, but when the king's affairs were ruined, he came to London, where he practised physic, and died 1656, aged 37. He wrote Phytologia Britannica Natales exhibens Indigenarum stirpium sponte emergentium, 12mo. and he edited also Lobel's Illustrations of Plants.

Howard, Thomas, earl of Surrey, and duke of Norfolk, distinguished himself by his bravery in the service of his country. He assisted his brother Sir Edward in his attack against Sir Andrew Barton, a Scotch pirate, who in 1511 spread terror and devastation on the English coast, and after killing the leader, and capturing the ships, he embarked for Guienne with the marquis of Dorset, and ably contributed in the conquest of Navarre by the arms of Ferdinand. Raised to the honour of high admiral after his brother's death, he next displayed his valour in the field, and ensured the defeat of the Scotch in the battle of Floddenfield, which proved fatal to James IV. He afterwards went to Ireland as viceroy, and after an absence of two years, during which he suppressed a rebellion, he returned to lead a fleet against the French. These high services were rewarded by the king, who created him earl of Surrey, and restored his father to the dukedom of Norfolk, but popularity was transitory under a capri-

cious government, and the English admiral was accused of treason. He saw his son beheaded upon the false accusation, and escaped the same fatal blow only by the previous death of the king. He died 1554, aged 66.

Howard, Edward, a brave English admiral, younger brother to the preceding. He was knighted about 1494 for his services, and afterwards was placed at the head of a fleet to attack and destroy the French ships which infested the English coast. He had the good fortune to defeat the enemy's fleet off Brest, but the following year 1514, he was killed in boarding the Pregant the French admiral's ship, and his body was immediately committed to the deep.

Howard, Henry, earl of Surrey, son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk above mentioned, was born about 1520. He celebrated with all the powers of poetry, the personal charms of his mistress the celebrated Geraldine supposed by lord Orford, to be the lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, second daughter of lord Kildare, who afterwards married Clinton, earl of Lincoln, and with such devotion did he profess his attachment, that he travelled over Europe in the true spirit of chivalry, and challenged every knight, who might be inclined to dispute her superior beauty. His valour was also displayed and with the greatest effect at the famous battle of Floddenfield, but all his virtues and services were of no avail against the gloomy suspicions of Henry VIII. The capricious monarch, either jealous of Howard's prowess and popularity, or pretending that he aspired to the crown, by soliciting the hand of the princess Mary, arraigned him as guilty of treason, and caused him to be beheaded on Tower-hill 1547. As a poet this unfortunate nobleman is very respectable, the harmony of his numbers, and the purity of his language have been deservedly commended by Pope, Warton, and others; and he had the singular merit of being the first of the English nobility who courted the muses. His sonnets, &c. have been published in Anderson's collection.

Howard, Sir Robert, youngest son of Thomas, earl of Berkshire, was eminent for his learning. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and after the restoration, was elected member for Stockbridge, and afterwards for Castle Rising, and was made auditor of the Exchequer. Though the favourite of the second Charles, he showed himself a violent enemy to James II. and a firm supporter of the revolution. He died about 1700. He was author of the History of the reigns of Edward, and Richard II. &c. 8vo.—a letter to Johnson, —Virgil's fourth Æneid translated—History of Religion, 8vo.—Statius' Achilleis translated,—various poems and plays, &c.

Howard, Charles, earl of Nottingham, son of lord William Howard, was born 1536. He early devoted himself to a military life, and served under his father, and afterwards became general of horse, and distinguished himself against the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland and their rebel forces. In 1569 he escorted in an English fleet Anne of Austria, daughter of Maximilian, from Zealand to Spain where she was married to king Philip. He succeeded his father in the title of Effingham in 1572, and soon after commanded the English fleet, which with such persevering bravery attacked and completely defeated the Spanish armada. For these services he was raised to the earldom of Nottingham by the queen; but in the next reign, though for a while ambassador at the court of Spain, he was dismissed from his offices, and succeeded by the greater favourite Villiers duke of Buckingham. He died 1624.

Howard, John, a celebrated philanthropist, born at Hackney 1726. When very young he lost his father who was a carpet warehouse keeper in Long lane, Smithfield, in consequence of which his guardians bound him apprentice to a grocer; but as his constitution was delicate, and his property above mediocrity, he purchased his indentures, and travelled over France and Italy. On his return to London he lodged for some time at the house of Mrs. Lardeau, a widow, at Stoke Newington, and so great was the attention of this lady to him during a severe illness that gratitude produced affection, so that he married her though much older than himself. Three years after, 1755, he had the misfortune to lose her, and this melancholy event he deplored with all the sincerity of fondness and undiminished affection. The next year he set out for Lisbon to view the dreadful consequences of the earthquake, but the frigate in which he had set out was captured by a French privateer, and the severities of confinement which he endured in France exerted that sympathy for suffering captives which have rendered his name so illustrious. After his release he visited Italy, and on his return he settled near Lymington, where in 1758, he married, but in 1765, he lost his wife in child-bed. Afterwards he purchased an estate at Cardington near Bedford, and there employed himself in acts of benevolence among the poor and industrious cottagers who surrounded him. In 1773 he served the office of sheriff, and this as he says brought the distress of prisoners more immediately under his notice, and led him to the humane design of visiting the jails of England to administer relief and to suggest improvement. In 1774, he stood candidate to represent Bedford, but notwithstanding his

popularity he was unsuccessful; he had, however, the pleasing gratification of being examined before the House of Commons, and of receiving their thanks for his attention to the state of prisons. Encouraged by this honourable testimony, after visiting the prisons of England, he travelled on the continent with the same humane zeal, and three times passed through France, four through Germany, five through Holland, twice through Italy, once through Spain and Portugal, &c. between 1775 and 1787. In 1777 appeared his State of Prisons in England and Wales, with preliminary observations, and an account of some foreign prisons, 4to.—and in 1780, an appendix was added to it, with an account of his observations in Italy, and of these in 1784 a new improved edition was published. His account of the principal lazarettos in Europe appeared in 1789, 4to. and in this work he intimated his intention of penetrating through Russia and Turkey, far into the East. On this occasion he observed that he was fully sensible of the dangers which must attend such a journey. "Trusting, however," said he, "in the kindness of that providence which has hitherto preserved me, I calmly and cheerfully submit myself to the disposal of unerring wisdom. Should it please God to cut off my life in the prosecution of this design, let not my conduct be uncandidly imputed to rashness or enthusiasm, but to a serious, deliberate conviction that I am pursuing the path of duty, and to a sincere desire of being made an instrument of more extensive usefulness to my fellow-creatures than could be expected in the narrower circle of a retired life." This unabated zeal in the cause of humanity proved at last unhappily fatal. While at Cherson he visited a patient who laboured under a malignant epidemic fever, and catching the disorder he fell a victim to compassion 20th Jan. 1790. In his manners Howard was simple and unaffected, temperate even to abstemiousness, and unwilling to mix in the crowds of convivial life. His modesty was equal to his merits. When in 1785, in consequence of the recommendation of some anonymous friend in the Gentleman's magazine, a large subscription was rapidly filled to erect a statue in commemoration of his many services to the suffering captives, he peremptorily declined the honour, exclaiming, "Have I not one friend in England that would put a stop to such proceedings." The nation has, however, paid a merited tribute to his memory. A statue by Bacon, erected in St. Paul's, represents him in a Roman dress, with a countenance of Christian mildness, holding in one hand a scroll of writings for the improvement of prisons, &c. and in the other a key, whilst he tramples on chains and fetters. Thus he trod, says the simple but energetic inscription, an open, but unfrequented path to immortality. In his religious sentiments Howard was a dissenter. It is remarkable that with all the benevolence of his character he was too rigid a father, and while he endeavoured to educate his only son in the paths of duty and rectitude, he enforced his precepts with too much austerity, and rather terrified the mind, than drew it by gentle means to the admiration and to the practice of virtue.

Howard, Francis, earl of Effingham, governor of Virginia, was the son and heir of Sir Charles Howard, and succeeded Charles, earl of Effingham, in 1681. He was appointed governor of Virginia, and succeeded lord Culpeper in that office in 1684. He was instructed not to suffer the use of a printing press in the colony on any occasion whatever. His administration was excessively rapacious and tyrannical. During the early part of it, the colony suffered much from the depredations of the Indians. He repaired to Albany, and there concluded a treaty with them, which was ratified in 1685. He was succeeded by Nicholson in 1689, and died in England in 1700. ☞ L.

Howard, Benjamin, a representative in Congress from Kentucky, and afterwards governor of Upper Louisiana. In 1813 he was appointed a brigadier-general in the army of the United States. He died at St. Louis, Missouri, Sept 18th. 1814.

☞ L.

Howe, John, a nonconformist divine, born at Loughborough 1630. He was originally of Cambridge, but afterwards came to Oxford, and was elected fellow of Magdalen college. He was made made by the presbyterians minister of Torrington, Devonshire, but was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He had been for some time chaplain to Cromwell, and after the restoration, he went over to Ireland, as chaplain to lord Massarene, and obtained the bishop's permission to preach while in the country. He returned to London where he died 1705. He was universally esteemed for his learning, moderation, and great virtues. His best known work is the Living Temple, 2 vols. 8vo. His works have appeared in 2 vols. folio.

Howe, John, an English statesman, born of a good family in Nottinghamshire. He was member for Cirencester, and sat in the three last parliaments of William, and the three first of Anne. He was considered as a man of great integrity and firmness, and by the weight of his representations the Commons were induced to allow half pay to disbanded officers. During the agitation of the partition treaty he expressed himself against it with such virulent opposition that king William declared, that if it

were not for the disparity of their situation he would fight him. Though he warmly espoused the revolution, he soon after was disgusted with William, and boldly opposed him the whole of his reign. On Anne's accession he was made a privy counsellor, pay-master of the forces, and vice-admiral of the county of Gloucester. On George's accession he was succeeded as pay-master by Walpole. He died at his seat of Stowel, Gloucestershire, in 1721, leaving an only son, created afterwards lord Chedworth, by Mary daughter of H. Baskerville and widow of Sir E. Morgan. Some songs and poems by him have been published.

Howe, Richard earl, an able English admiral. He early devoted himself to the sea service, and at the age of twenty, as commander of a small sloop of war, he behaved with such bravery in beating off two French frigates, that he was made post-captain. He afterwards took a 64 gun ship, with the Dunkirk of 60 guns, off Newfoundland, and in 1758 he was actively employed under the orders of lord Hawke to destroy some of the ships and magazines at St. Maloes, which he effected with great success and little loss. The next year on the 6th of August, he made an attack on Cherburg and destroyed the basin, and afterwards in the affair of St. Cas, he exhibited all the coolness and humanity of true heroism in protecting the retreat of his men at his own personal danger. In the engagement with the fleet of Conflans he took an active part, and contributed greatly to the victory. In 1763, he was made one of the commissioners of the admiralty, which he resigned two years after, and in 1770 he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. During the American war, he had the command of the vessels employed on the American station, and as far as his assistance could co-operate in that unfortunate contest, his judicious and masterly dispositions were of great service to the king's troops. His relief of Gibraltar in 1782, in sight of the combined fleets of France and Spain, was considered as a very bold manœuvre. In 1783 he was made first lord of the admiralty, where after a short resignation he continued for some time. He took the command of the fleet in 1793, and after endeavouring for some time to find the French fleet, he had the good fortune to bring them to action, and to obtain a most complete victory, 1st June, 1794. This glorious event was celebrated by the nation with the most enthusiastic applause; the gallant hero with his brave companions received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and the king and queen visited the victorious ships at Spithead, and presented the admiral with a gold chain and medal, and a most valuable sword. Lord Howe who had succeeded in 1759 to the title of lord Howe on his brother's death, and had been created an English earl in 1783, was further honoured with the rank of general of marines in 1795, and two years after made a knight of the garter. He died August, 1799, universally respected by the nation, and sincerely lamented by the navy, where he was regarded with all the gratitude and devotion due to a father and a friend.

Howell, James, an English writer, born in Caermarthenshire, about 1596. He was educated at Hereford school, and at Jesus college, Oxford, where his brother, afterwards bishop of Bristol, was then a fellow. After taking the degree of B.A. he went to London for employment, and became steward to a glass-house, belonging to Sir Robert Mansel and company. His abilities greatly recommended him to his employers, by whom he was sent as a general agent in 1619, to provide materials and workmen, and in this business he travelled over Holland, Flanders, France, Italy, and Spain, and while he honourably served his employers, he improved his stores of general knowledge. He again went to Spain in 1622, and in his absence was chosen fellow of Jesus college. On his return he became secretary to lord Scrope, president of the north, and while with him in Yorkshire, he was chosen in a very honourable and independent manner, and without solicitation, member for Richmond, against several competitors. He was sent in 1632 as secretary to Robert earl of Leicester to Denmark, and was afterwards employed in several respectable offices, till 1640, when he was appointed clerk to the privy council. In 1643 his papers where seized by the commons, and he himself imprisoned in the Fleet, and though some attribute this violence to his attachment to the king, it is more probable that to his own extravagance and imprudent conduct he was indebted for his confinement. The tediousness of a long imprisonment was relieved by the employment of his pen, while he remained in prison, which was even after the king's death. He wrote several things to maintain himself, and though composed through necessity, they possess merit. Though attached strongly to the king, he yet disapproved of the measures recommended by Laud, Buckingham, and Strafford, but he was so great an enemy to republican oppression that he rejoiced at the monarchical power assumed by Cromwell, and even complimented him in a speech, which was published. At the restoration Howel was in reward of his services appointed historiographer royal, an honourable office, first erected in his person. He died Nov. 1666, and was buried in the Temple church. His publications are

very numerous, amounting to nearly 50. They are chiefly on temporary and political subjects. The best known of these are his letters, which, as they contain an interesting account of the public affairs of the time, have gone through eleven editions.

Howel, Richard, governor of New-Jersey, was a native of Delaware. He entered at an early age in the practice of law, but in 1776 was appointed to the colonelcy of a Jersey regiment, which he held till 1779, when he returned to his profession. In 1788 he was appointed clerk of the supreme court, and remained in the office till elected governor of the state in 1793. After having held that station for eight years, and discharged its duties with reputation, he died April 28, 1802. ☞ L.

Hozier, Peter d', an eminent gencalogist, born at Marseilles 1592. He was honoured with the confidence of Lewis XIII. and XIV. and for his abilities was rewarded with the appointment of judge of arms, certifier of titles, and counsellor of state. He died at Paris 1660. He was author of a history of Britany, folio, and of some valuable genealogical tables.

Huarte, John, a native of French Navarre in the 17th century. He is the author of a curious and interesting book in Spanish, called, an Examination of such Geniuses as are fit for acquiring the Sciences, &c. with directions to discover the properties of each genius, &c. The work has been translated into Latin, Italian, French, and other languages, and also, into English, under the title of Trial of Wits. Though commended, however, by many, Bayle censures him, and among other things, for publishing as genuine, the pretended Letter of Lentulus, from Jerusalem to the Roman senate, in which he describes the Saviour, his very hair, beard shape, and stature, &c.

Hubbard, William, historian of New-England, was born in 1621, and was graduated with the first class at Harvard college in 1642. He settled in the ministry at Ipswich, Massachusetts, and remained there greatly beloved for his amiableness, and respected for his learning, till his death in 1704. He wrote a history of New-England, for which he received the thanks of the general court of Massachusetts, and the gift of fifty pounds. It is preserved in manuscript, and was not long since printed. ☞ L.

Huber, Samuel, a native of Berne, divinity professor at Wittemberg 1592. He opposed predestination, and wrote an able explanation of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh chapters of the Romans.

Huber, Ulric, a Dutch lawyer and philologer, born at Dorkum 1635. He was professor of law and history at Franeker, and afterwards at Lewarde, and died 1694. His publications are seven Dissertations, De genuina Ætate Assyriorum et Medorum—Treatises de Jure Civitatis—Specimen Philosophiæ—Institutiones Historiæ Civilis, &c.—He was succeeded in his professorship by his son Zacharias, who died 1732, aged 33. After publishing a dissertation, De vero sensu atque Interpretatione Legis IX. D. De Lege Pompeia, &c.

Huber, Mary, a female writer. She was born at Geneva, and died at Lyons 1753, aged 43. She wrote an Abridgment of the Spectator—Letters on religion essential to Man—The System of Ancient and Modern Theologians, on the State of the Soul after Death.—She was a protestant, and some of her works were violently attacked by the catholic divines.

Huber, John Rudolph, a painter of Basil, who died 1743, aged 80. He painted 3065 portraits, besides historical pieces, and transfused the graces of the Italian school into his works.

Hubert, Matthew, a priest of the oratory of Paris. He was distinguished as an eloquent preacher, and inferior only to Bourdaloue. He died 22d March, 1717, aged 77. His sermons, which had pleased the congregations of the capital and of the provinces, were published 1725 in 6 vols. 12mo. and are highly esteemed.

Hubner, John, a native of Lusatia or Torgau, in Saxony, who wrote some popular works in history and geography, in the form of question and answer. He was professor of geography at Leipsic, and rector of the school of Hamburgh, where he died 1731, aged 63. The chief of his works which have been translated into various languages, are Genealogical Tables —Bibliotheca Historica Hamburgensis—Museum Geographicum—and a Genealogical Lexicon.

Hudde, John, an able mathematician, burgomaster of Amsterdam, and known also as a politician. He died 1704, and left some mathematical works of great merit.

Hudson, Henry, an English navigator who was for some time employed to find a north passage to China and Japan. The first voyage was in 1607, another was undertaken the next year, and a third in 1609, at the expense of the Dutch East India company. In these voyages little was discovered besides fields of ice, though the navigator entertains his readers with an account of a mermaid seen by his men. In 1610 a fourth voyage was undertaken, and the bold adventurer penetrated towards the north of America, and entered those straits which lead into the bay now bearing his name. After sailing above 100 leagues in expectation of having discovered the long sought passage, he found

that he was at the bottom only of a deep bay, and after enduring great hardships from shortness of provisions, and from the rigour of the climate, he sailed back on his return. Some of his men, however, were dissatisfied at his conduct, and rising against him, they fastened his arms behind him, and put him, his son, and seven men, the most infirm of the crew, into his small shallop, and turned them adrift. The shallop was never afterwards heard of, but the inhuman mutineers reached Plymouth, Sept. 1611. A company now exists which bears his name, and trades to that part of America which he discovered.

Hudson, Dr. John, an English critic, born at Wide-hope near Cockermouth in Cumberland 1662, and entered at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree. In 1686 he was chosen fellow of University college, and became a most able and active tutor, and in 1701 he was elected keeper of the Bodleian library, when he took the degree of D.D. In 1712 he was appointed principal of St. Mary-hall, through the interest of Dr. Radcliffe; and to his influence with that celebrated physician, Oxford, it is said, is indebted for the many noble benefactions which she received. A sedentary life brought on at last a dropsy, of which Dr. Hudson died Nov. 27, 1719, leaving one daughter by the daughter of Sir Richard Harrison, an alderman and mercer of Oxford. The labours of Dr. Hudson were employed in the publication of Velleius Paterculus—Thucydides—Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores Græci Minores—Dionysius of Halicarnassus—Longinus—Æsop, &c. with short and valuable notes. His beautiful edition of Josephus, left unfinished, was completed and published 1720, in 2 vols. folio, by his friend Antony Hall, who also married his widow. It was his intention to publish a catalogue of the Bodleian library, which he had already transcribed in 6 vols fol. He was the frequent and respected correspondent of the most learned men of Europe.

Hudson, Thomas, an English painter, son-in-law of Richardson. He for many years painted portraits in London, but he is better known as being the preceptor of Sir Joshua Reynolds. He died 1779, aged 78.

Huet, Peter Daniel, a learned French prelate, born at Caen in Normandy, Feb. 8, 1630. The early death of his parents left him at the mercy of guardians who neglected him, but the vigour of his mind prevailed over all opposition. By the direction of his tutor, Mambrun, a Jesuit, he became well acquinted with literature, and particularly geometry, and by the assistance of Bochart, who was a protestant minister of Caen, he made himself a perfect master of the Greek and Latin classics. When of age he visited Paris to purchase books, and there became known to the politest scholars of France; and in 1652 he accompanied his friend Bochart, to the court of Christina, queen of Sweden. The queen wished Huet to settle at Stockholm, but after three months' stay, he took his leave of the fickle princess, and returned to Paris. In 1661 he published his well-known book, De Interpretatione Libri duo, which drew upon him the applauses, and the thanks of the learned. His Originis Commentaria, of which he had obtained a copy from a MS. while at Stockholm, appeared in 1688 at Rouen, with a Latin translation and notes. In 1659 he was invited by Christina to Rome, where she had, after her abdication, retired, but he declined her liberal offers. He was afterwards appointted, with Bossuet, sub-preceptor to the Dauphin, an honourable situation to which his literary fame entitled him. In 1678 he was nominated by the king to the abbey of Aunay in Normandy, and in 1685 he was raised to the see of Soissons, which soon after he exchanged for that of Avrances. In 1699 he resigned his bishopric, and received in its stead the abbey of Fontenay, near his native place, Caen, but afterwards removed to them aison professée of the Jesuits at Paris, where he spent the last 20 years of his life in devotion and in literary pursuits. He died 26th Jan. 1721, in his 91st year. The other works of this learned and amiable bishop were Demonstratio Evangelica 1679, folio, often reprinted—Censura Philosophiæ Cartesianæ, 1689, a book in which he ably attacked the doctrines of Des Cartes, which in his younger and more inexperienced years he had warmly embraced—Questiones Alnetanæ de Concordiâ Rationis et Fidei 1690, an excellent and elegantly written work. He also wrote notes on the vulgate translation of the Bible, for which purpose he read over the Hebrew text 24 times with great attention, and in 1718 he published an account of his life, the title page of which drew down the censures of critics, as he used the words, Ad eum pertinentibus, for ad se. Besides these, he wrote several other things less known, but equally admired for elegance of style and vivacity of expression. He was, says his biographer Olivet, the most learned man that any age has produced. It is to be mentioned that the publication of the classics, Ad Usum Delphini, originated in him, and the plan was enriched by some notes written by him, and printed at the end of Manilius. Some of his books have been translated into English—on the Origin of Romances—on the Situation of the Ter-

restrial Paradise—and the History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients —and the Weakness of the Human Understanding.

Hufnagel, George, a native of Antwerp, whose abilities were noticed and rewarded by some of the German princes, and by the emperor Rodolphus. Besides some poetical works in Latin and German, he wrote four books for the use of the emperor, containing an accurate description and elegant representation of quadrupeds, insects, birds, and fishes. He died 1600, aged 55.

Hugh Capet, Count of Paris and Orleans, was raised by his merits and courage at Noyon to the throne of France, 987, and thus became the head of the third race of the French monarchy. He died 996, aged 57.

Hughes, John, an English poet, born at Marlborough, Wilts, 29th Jan. 1677. He was educated in private schools in London, but the delicate state of his health prevented his engaging in any laborious employment, and the milder avocations of poetry, music, and drawing became, by choice as well as necessity, his pursuit. He obtained, afterwards, a place in the ordnance, and was secretary to the commissioners for the purchasing of lands for the royal dockyards. His first poem was on the peace of Ryswick, which was well received, 1697, and two years after "the Court of Neptune," on William's return, met with equal applause. He afterwards published a Pindaric ode "of the House of Nassau," and another in praise of music, and by his poetical merits, he gained the acquaintance and friendship of men of letters, of Pope, Congreve, Addison, Southerne, Rowe, and others. He was also honourably noticed by lord Wharton, and, in 1717, lord Cowper, the chancellor, appointed him secretary to the commissions of the peace. His last work, written under the flattering hope of long enjoying his affluent independence, was the Siege of Damascus; but such is the uncertainty of human affairs, he died the very night the play was presented to the public on the stage, 17th Feb. 1720. Before he expired, he heard that his performance was well received, but the intelligence did not disturb or divert his thoughts, now fixed on another world. His memory was regretted by the pen of Steele, in the "Theatre." His poems were collected and published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1735. Besides these he translated Fontenelle's Dialogues of the Dead—Vertot's Revolutions of Portugal, and he contributed some papers to the Tattler, Spectator, and Guardian, and published an edition of Spenser's Works, in 6 vols. 12mo. 1715. Swift, in a letter to Pope, described him as a mediocrist in prose and in verse, and Pope in answer observed that "what he wanted in genius he made up as an honest man."

Hughes, Jabez, younger brother to the preceding, was an excellent scholar, and published a translation of Claudian's Rape of Proserpine—the Story of Sextus and Erictho, from Lucan's Pharsalia—Suetonius' Lives of the 12 Cæsars—Novels from the Spanish of Cervantes, &c. He died 17th Jan. 1731, aged 46. His posthumous miscellanies, in prose and verse, were published 1737.

Hughes, Jabez, fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, was not related to the preceding. He made himself known as the editor of Chrysostom's treatise "on the Priesthood," a second edition of which appeared at Cambridge, 1712.

Hugo, of Cluni, a saint of the Romish calendar, born in Burgundy 1023. At the age of 15 he abandoned the world for the abbey of Cluni, of which he was chosen abbot, 1048. He was pious and exemplary, and introduced great reformation among the monks, 10,000 of whom he is said to have had under his direction, at Cluni and other places. He died 1608 or 9. Some of his epistles are preserved in Dacherius' Spicelegium.

Hugo, Herman, a Jesuit, born at Brussels. He died of the plague, at Rhimberg, 1629, aged 41. He wrote de Prima Scribendi Origine, 8vo.—Universæ Rei Literariæ Antiquitates, republished by Trotzius, 1738—Obsidio Bredana, Antwerp, 1629, folio—Militia equestris antiqua et nova—Pia Desideria, a poem of which the versification, though good, wants simplicity and sublimity.

Hugo, Charles Lewis, a French and Latin writer, abbe of Etival, and titular bishop of Ptolemais, died at an advanced age, 1735. He wrote Annales Præmonstratensium, 2 vols. folio, a curious work on his own order —Vie de Norbert Fondateur des Premontrés, 4to. 1704—Sacræ Antiquitates Monumenta historica, dogmatica, &c. 2 vols. fol. 1725—Traité historique et critique de la Maison de Lorraine, 8vo. 1711—a bold work, censured by the parliament of Paris, in defence of which he wrote Reflections sur les deux Ouvrages concernant la maison de Lorraine.

Hugtenburgh, John Van, a Dutch painter, who died 1733, aged 77. As he was particularly eminent in the delineation of battles, his pencil was engaged, with great success, in representing the battles of Marlborough and Eugene. His brother James was eminent as a painter of animals and of landscapes. He died 1696.

Huldric, John James, a native of Zurich, law professor there. He died at Zurich, 1731, aged 48, deservedly esteemed as an able divine, and a benevolent man. He wrote a commentary on Puffendorf's

Duty of Man—Miscellanea Tigurina, 3 vols. and published an edition of Sephor Toledot Jeschu, 1705.

Hull, Thomas, a dramatic writer and actor, was born in Westminster in 1728. He had his education at the Charter-house, after which he became apprentice to his father who was an apothecary, in the Strand. This profession he relinquished, and went on the stage, though he never attained any eminence in this line. He died in Westminster, with the character of an ingenious and good man, in 1808. His publications are—1. Henry the Second and Rosamond, a tragedy. 2. The History of Sir William Harrington, a novel, 4 vols. 3. Genuine Letters from a Gentleman to a Young Lady, 2 vols. 4. Richard Plantagenet, a Legendary Tale, 4to. 5. Select Letters between the Dutchess of Somerset, Lady Luxborough, Mr. Shenstone, and others, 2 vols. 6. Moral Tales, in verse, 2 vols. 8vo.—*W. B.*

Hulme, Nathaniel, a physician, was born at Holme Thorp, in Yorkshire, in 1732. He studied under his brother, Dr. Joseph Hulme, a physician, at Halifax, after which he became a pupil at Guy's hospital. He next went as surgeon in the navy; and, in 1765, took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh. After this he settled in London, and became physician to the General Dispensary, and to the City of London Lying-in Hospital. About 1774 he was appointed physician to the Charter-house, where he died in 1807. He was the author of—1. Dissertatio Medica Inauguralis de Scorbuto. 2. A Treatise on Puerperal Fever. 3. An Oration "De Re Medica cognoscenda et promovenda." 4. A Safe and Easy Remedy for the Relief of the Stone and Gravel, Scurvy, Gout, &c. He has also some papers in the Transactions of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, of both of which bodies he was a member. In 1787 he obtained a gold medal from the Royal Medical Society at Paris, for an answer to a prize question, concerning the cellular skin of new-born infants. —*W. B.*

Hulsemann, John, a Lutheran divine, born at Esens, East Friezland. He died 1661, aged 59. He travelled through several countries, and was at last professor of divinity at Leipsic, and wrote several books on theological subjects, much esteemed in his age.

Hulsius, Anthony, a native of Hida, who studied at Wesel, and Deventer, and afterwards visited the various universities of Europe, to improve himself in oriental knowledge. He was, for 25 years, settled as minister at Breda, and then removed to fill the divinity chair at Leyden, where he died, 1685, aged 70. He wrote Theologia Judaica—Opus Catecheticum Didacticopolemicum—Non ens Præadamaticum, &c.

Hulsius, Henry, author of Summa Theologiæ—De Principio Credendi—De Vallibus Prophetarum Sacris, &c. died 1723, at Douisburgh, where he was theological professor.

Hulst, Peter Van der, a native of Dort, admired as an excellent painter. The introduction of insects, serpents, lizards, frogs, &c. among his flowers, had a striking effect. He died 1708, aged 56.

Hume, David, a celebrated English writer, born at Edinburgh, 26th April, 1711. He was intended, by his family, for the profession of the law, but he had greater regard for Virgil and Cicero, than for Voet and Vinnius. At last, however, he was forced, from the narrowness of his fortune, to embark in a mercantile concern, at Bristol, 1734; but in a few months he quitted the place in disgust, and retired to France, determined with the most rigid economy to guide his expenditure by his income, while he devoted himself to literary pursuits. Here, at Rheims, and at La Fleche, in Anjou, he wrote his treatise of Human Nature, which he published in London, 1738; but the work met with no success. In 1742 the first part of his Essays appeared, with a little more success, but to support himself he was obliged to enter into the service of the marquis of Annandale, as an attendant, during the weak intervals of his lordship's intellects. He afterwards attended general St. Clair, as his secretary, on the coast of France, and in his embassy at Vienna and Turin, and after the lapse of two years he congratulated himself on being master of independence, and of 1000*l.* and retired to pursue his literary labours in Scotland. His Political Discourses, and his Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals, appeared in 1752, but though he considered these works as highly finished compositions, they met with little notice from the public. In 1754 he published his portion of English history from the accession of James I. to the revolution, and, though the work was disregarded by the nation, he continued his labours, and, in 1756, published another volume, which attracted some public attention, and served, as he said, to buoy up its unfortunate brother. His Natural History of Religion about this time had appeared, and though it met with few readers, yet it was attacked by Warburton, under the name of Hurd, as he sarcastically says, with all the petulance, arrogance, and scurrility of the Warburtonian school. In 1759 the history of the house of Tudor was published, and, in 1761, the more early part of English history, and thus the plan was completed, and the author, though he found cavillers and opponents in consequence of the partiality of his opinions and the licentious tendency of his principles, had the

satisfaction to see his work grow popular, and thus ensure him a handsome reward from the booksellers. While forming the plan of a literary seclusion from the busy world, in 1763, he was invited by lord Hertford to accompany him as secretary to his embassy at Paris, and the offer was too flattering not to be accepted. In the summer, 1765, he was left there as charge d'affaires, and soon after, on his return to Scotland, he was persuaded to become under secretary of state to general Conway. In 1769 he returned to Edinburgh, very opulent, as he observes, possessing a revenue of 1000*l.* a year, healthy, and, though somewhat stricken in years, with the prospect of enjoying long his ease. In 1775 he was attacked with a disorder in his bowels, which, though at first disregarded, proved incurable, and at last fatal. He died 25th August, 1776. He has written an account of his life to the 18th April, 1776, prefixed to his works. His Dialogues concerning Natural Religion appeared after his death, in 8vo. His works were corrected by himself, and were printed in 4to. and in 8vo. and they are now become universally popular. Though Hume possesses the deep research of the historian, the patience of the philosopher, and the subtleties of the metaphysician, he is to be read with caution, as his principles on religion and morality are insidiously clothed in fallacious language, and would tend to undermine the salutary doctrines which teach mankind to reverence the divinity as a beneficent creator, an omniscient governor, and a just and impartial judge.

Humphrey, Lawrence, an English writer, born at Newport Pagnell, Bucks, about 1527. He was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards went to Oxford, where he was elected fellow of Magdalen college. He took his master's degree, 1552, and was then made Greek lecturer of his college, and soon after took orders, and, in 1555, left England, to travel into foreign countries. On Elizabeth's accession he returned to Oxford, and was restored to his fellowship, from which he had been expelled for being absent more than the limited time of one year, and, in 1560, he was made queen's professor of divinity, and the next year elected president of his college. In 1570 he was made dean of Gloucester, and 10 years after, removed to the deanery of Winchester, and he might have been raised to a bishopric, had he not been too much attached to the Calvinists, and therefore inimical to the doctrines of the English church. He died Feb. 1590, leaving a wife, by whom he had 12 children. He wrote Epistola de Græcis Literis, and Homeri Lectione et Imitatione, Basil, 1558—De Religione Conservatione et Reformatione deque Primatu Regum—de Ratione Interpretandi Auctores—Optimates, sive de Nobilitate, ejusque antiquâ Origine—Life of Bishop Jewel—sermons, and pieces against papists, &c.

Humphreys, David, LL.D. minister of the United States to the court of Spain, was the son of the reverend Daniel Humphreys, of Derby, Connecticut, and born in 1753. He was educated at Yale college, and graduated in 1771, with a distinguished reputation for talents, energy of character, and scientific and literary acquirements. Soon after the commencement of the revolutionary war he entered the American army, and was successively an aid to generals Parsons, Putnam, and Greene. In 1779 he was appointed one of the aids of Washington, and remained in his family till the close of the war, enjoying his high confidence, friendship, and patronage. He left the army with the rank of colonel. When Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson were, in 1784, appointed commissioners for negotiating treaties with foreign powers, he was chosen secretary of the legation, and attended them in that capacity to Paris and London. In 1791 he was sent ambassador to the court of Lisbon, and, in 1797, appointed minister plenipotentiary to that of Madrid. He concluded treaties of peace with the bey of Tripoli and the dey of Algiers. On his return from Spain he transported to New-England 100 sheep, of the merino race, which proved a valuable acquisition to the agricultural and manufacturing interests. He was equally distinguished in the literary and political world. While in the military service he published a patriotic poem, addressed to the American armies, and after the war another, on the happiness and future glory of America, each of which enjoyed a very extensive circulation, in Europe as well as America, and gave him a high reputation as a poet and patriot. In 1789 he gave to the public the life of General Putnam, and during his residence in Europe, published several poems on subjects connected with the American revolution. After his return to the United States he resided chiefly in Connecticut, and, in 1812, was appointed to the command of the veteran volunteers of that state, with the rank of general. He died at New-Haven, February 21st, 1818, aged 65 years. ☞ L.

Hunneric, king of the African Vandals after his father Genseric, is known for his severe persecution of the Christians. He was an Arian in principle, and died 484, after a reign of seven years.

Hunniades, John Corvinus, waivode of Transylvania, and general of the armies of Ladislaus, king of Hungary, is famous for his defeat of the Turks under Amurath, 1442 and 3. He obliged his enemies to raise the siege of Belgrade, but though un-

usually brave and fortunate, he was yet defeated by the Turks, 1448. He afterwards recovered his victorious fame, and again raised the siege of Belgrade against Mahomet II. but unfortunately died the same year, 10th Sept. 1456. His loss was universally lamented, not only by the Christians and by the pope, who is said to have shed tears at the intelligence, but the infidels and Mahomet himself, to whom he was become so dreadful a scourge.

Hunnius, Giles, a Lutheran divine, born at Winende, in Wirtemberg, 1550. He took his degrees at Tubingen, and, in 1576, was, in consequence of his great abilities, made divinity professor at Marpurg. He wrote with such force against the Calvinists that he was invited to reform the electorate of Saxony, and was made professor at Wirtemberg. He was also engaged in a controversy with Huberus, on predestination and election. He died of an inflammation caused by the stone, April, 1603. His works are collected into 5 vols. and contain orations, colloquies, &c. His son Nicholas was also a man of merit, and died 1643, professor of divinity at Wirtemberg and Lubec.

Hunt, Walter, an English Carmelite at the council of Florence, where he warmly opposed, in his speeches and in his writings, the meditated union between the Greek and Latin churches. He died 1470.

Hunt, Jeremiah, a native of London, educated for the ministry among the dissenters, under Thomas Rowe. He was afterwards at Edinburgh, and also at Leyden, where he studied Hebrew and Jewish antiquities, and he first officiated before the English congregation at Amsterdam. On his return to England he settled at Tunstead, in Norfolk, and, in 1700, came to London, to become the minister of Pinner's-hall congregation. He was made D.D. by the Edinburgh university, in 1729, and died 1744, aged 66. He wrote, besides sermons, an essay to explain the History and Revelations of Scripture, &c. —with a Dissertation on the Fall of Man, 8vo. 1738, &c.

Hunter, Robert, an English gentleman, author of the famous "Letter on Enthusiasm," attributed by some to Swift, and by others to Shaftesbury. He was made governor of Virginia 1708, but taken by the French on his voyage, and, in 1710, he was sent as governor to New-York and the Jerseys, at the head of a colony of Palatines. He was, in 1728, appointed governor of Jamaica, and died there 31st March, 1734. His epitaph, in elegant Latin, was written by the Rev. Mr. Flemming. Hunter wrote also a farce, called Androboros, according to Coxeter.

Hunter, Henry, a native of Culross, Perthshire, educated at Edinburgh, and made minister of Dumfermline, 1764. Two years after he removed to South Leith, and, in 1771, was invited to the care of the Scotch church, London wall. In this new appointment he continued till his death, and was respected for his learning, his piety, his eloquence, the mildness of his manners, and the liberality of his principles. A consumptive habit obliged him to retire to Bristol for the benefit of the air and the waters, and he died there November, 1802, aged 61. He published Sacred Biography, or the Characters of Scripture, six vols. 8vo.—Miscellaneous Sermons, two vols. 8vo.—and translated, besides, various authors from the French, Lavater's Physiognomy—Saurin's Sermons—St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, &c.

Hunter, William, M.D. a famous physician and anatomist, born 23d May, 1718, at Kilbride, Lanerkshire. As he was the 7th of ten children, he was intended, by his father, who was a farmer, for an active situation in the church. He was for five years at Glasgow, but, while he hesitated to subscribe to the articles of faith, he became acquainted with Dr. Cullen, and thus his future pursuits were diverted from their original intention. After remaining three years in the house of his friend, he came, in 1740, to Edinburgh, and the next year visited London, where he was recommended to the notice of his countryman, Dr. James Douglas. The zeal and knowledge which he showed in anatomical studies, soon endeared him to this new friend, who took him into his house, made him tutor to his son, and enabled him to improve himself by attending various lectures on philosophy and medicine. The death of Dr. Douglas, in 1742, left him his own master in his anatomical pursuits; and the next year he presented to the Royal Society his essay on the Structure and Diseases of Articulating Cartilages, and now acquired such reputation that he succeeded Mr. Sharpe as lecturer to a society of surgeons in Covent-garden, in 1746. The next year he was admitted member of the corporation of surgeons, and by degrees acquired high reputation in midwifery. In 1750 he obtained his doctor's degree from Glasgow, and, in 1764, in consequence of his high celebrity, he was appointed physician extraordinary to the queen. His practice was now so extensive that he took Mr. Hewson as his assistant lecturer and partner, but, in 1770, this connexion was dissolved, and Hewson gave way to Mr. Cruikshank, a man of great acknowledged abilities. In 1767 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and the next year he was admitted into the Antiquarian Society, and appointed, by the king, anatomical professor. In 1781 he succeeded Dr. J. Fothergill as president of the London college

of physicians, and was complimented with the honour of being elected member of several foreign societies. Thus distinguished, and thus respected as a medical man, he soon acquired an ample fortune, but with a commendable ambition he wished to apply it to the noblest and most beneficial purposes, the establishment of an anatomical school in London. Though in some degree thwarted, in his application to government for a piece of ground in the Mews, he purchased some ground in Windmill-street, and there erected a spacious house, where he removed, in 1770, from Jermyn-street. Here not merely private conveniences were the object of his wishes, but a spacious amphitheatre was built for the delivering of lectures, and a magnificent room was set apart for a museum. This museum was soon enriched not only with his own valuable preparations, but the presents of his friends and pupils, and all other curiosities in the animal and fossil kingdoms, which either favour or money could procure. Besides a cabinet of ancient medals, and a curious collection of shells, corals, &c. he placed there the most magnificent treasure of Greek and Latin books accumulated by any living person since the days of Dr. Mead. Of this most valuable museum, which it is said cost above 20,000*l.* the use was permitted for 30 years to his nephew Matthew Baillie and Mr. Cruikshank, and afterwards to become the property of the university of Glasgow. Dr. Hunter, besides the labours which he bestowed in the collection and arrangement of his museum, and in his lectures, and extensive practice, devoted much of his time in making observations, which he communicated to those learned societies of which he was a member. His great and immortal work, the Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus, however, must remain a striking monument of his labour and application. It was begun 1751, but was not made public till 1775, that accuracy and truth might be displayed in every page. It is dedicated to the king, and is adorned by thirty-four beautiful plates, exhibiting those various delicate dissections in which he acknowledges that he had been assisted by his brother. Rich in fame and in fortune, Dr. Hunter formed the plan of retiring to Scotland, about ten years before his death; but his wish to purchase an estate in his native country was retarded, and finally prevented, by the defective titles of the proprietor, and he determined never to remove from London. In the last part of his life he was afflicted with the gout, but a paralytic stroke came at last to shorten his days. His friends wished to persuade themselves that his apprehensions were frivolous, but the description which he gave of his feelings proved too true, and he expired 30th March, 1783, exhibiting to his friend Dr. Combe the greatest resignation. If I had strength enough, said he, to hold a pen, I would write how easy and pleasant it is to die. His remains were buried in the rector's vault of St. James's church, Westminster. The bulk of his fortune was bequeathed to his nephew Dr. Baillie. His life has been written by Dr. Simmons.

Hunter, John, younger brother of Dr. Hunter, was born at Long Calderwood, 14th July, 1728. When ten years old, he lost his father, and this tended greatly to retard his advancement in knowledge, so that he was twenty years old before he became sensible of the propriety of applying himself to the study of some profession. The reputation of his brother excited him to surgical pursuits, and he joined him in London, 1758, and the next year he attended Mr. Cheselden at Chelsea hospital. After becoming a pupil at St. Bartholomew's, and visiting Scotland, he entered as gentleman commoner at St. Mary-hall, Oxford, but without losing sight of his medical studies. In 1756 he was appointed house surgeon to St. George's hospital, and about that time was admitted by his brother as an assistant in his lectures. With the most zealous application he devoted himself to anatomical studies for ten long years, and was thus enabled not only to understand, but to explain and improve the art of comparative anatomy. The ramification of the olfactory nerves in the nose, the arteries of the gravid uterus, and the lymphatic vessels of birds were, among other important subjects, accurately ascertained and satisfactorily described. The excessive attention which he bestowed on his anatomical studies had such an effect on his health that, to re-establish it, he went abroad, and was surgeon on the staff with the army, at Belleisle. At the end of the war, in 1763, he returned to London, and devoted himself with increased activity to his favourite pursuits. In 1767 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and the next year he went to reside in Jermyn-street, in the house which his brother quitted to remove to Windmill-street. In 1776 he was appointed surgeon extraordinary to the king, and began to find that, from his experience and knowledge he derived not only reputation, but honour and opulence. In 1783 he removed to Leicester-square, where he had prepared a house for the reception of his valuable museum. Besides the appointment of surgeon to St. George's hospital, he was, in 1786, nominated deputy surgeon-general to the army, and, in 1790, he succeeded Mr. Adair as inspector-general of hospitals, and as surgeon-general to the army, in which year he resigned to his brother-in-law, Everard Home, his surgical lectures, which he found too laborious

and inconvenient for the great avocations of his respectable and extensive practice. He was unfortunately subject to strong spasmodic affections in the heart, since 1786, and, as irritation generally produced those dangerous symptoms, he unfortunately met, in his visit at St. George's hospital, 16th October, 1793, some vexatious circumstance, and eager to check the feelings of his mind, he walked into another room, and while turning round to speak to a physician, he fell down and expired instantly without a groan. As an able experimentalist John Hunter will long be remembered with respect and gratitude: the dexterity of his operations was equalled only by his patience and perseverance; and while he considered surgery only in its infancy, he directed all the powers of his mind to the investigation, and to the elucidation of truth in this most important science. His contributions to the transactions of the Royal Society were numerous and valuable. His works are a treatise on the Natural History of the Human Teeth, 4to. 1771, with a second part 1778—a Treatise on the Venereal Disease, 4to.—Observations on certain Parts of the Animal Economy, 4to. —a Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gunshot Wounds, 4to. published after his death. His collection of comparative anatomy, arranged in a clear order to exhibit the corresponding parts of animals, is most valuable, and reflects the highest praise on his labour, his assiduity, his judgment, and his ardent zeal in the service of science. He married, in 1771, the daughter of Mr. Home, surgeon to Burgoyne's regiment of light horse, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, of whom only one son and one daughter lived to years of maturity. The history of his life, and of his useful labours in the cause of humanity, has been published by his brother-in-law, and professional successor Mr. Everard Home.

Hunter, Anne, the widow of the eminent anatomist, Mr. John Hunter, died, at the age of seventy-nine, in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Jan. 7, 1821. She was the intimate friend of the learned Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, and wrote several beautiful poems, chiefly of the lyric kind, some of which were composed by Haydn. A volume of her productions was printed in 1802.—*W. B.*

Huntingdon, Selina, countess of, second daughter of Washington, earl Ferrers, was born 1707, and married lord Huntingdon, by whom she had four sons and three daughters. From habits of gayety and scenes of dissipation, she became all at once, after a serious illness, grave, reserved, and melancholy. Her thoughts were wholly absorbed by religion, and she employed the ample resources which she possessed in disseminating her principles by the popular arts of Whitefield, Romaine, and other enthusiastic methodists. Not only her house in Park-street was thrown open for the frequent assembling of these pious reformers, but chapels were built in various parts of the kingdom, and a college erected in Wales for the education of young persons in the future labours of the ministry. After many acts of extensive charity, and with the best intentions, this enthusiastic lady died in 1791.

Huntington, Robert, an English divine, born at Deorhyrst, Gloucestershire, 1636. He was educated at Bristol, and then entered at Merton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He left England 1670, as chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo, and during 11 years' residence, he assiduously employed himself in the procuring of MSS. and in exploring the neighbouring countries. He visited Galilee, Jerusalem, Samaria, Cyprus, Palmyra, and Egypt. In 1682 he returned to England, and the following year took the degree of D.D By the recommendation of bishop Fell, he was appointed to the mastership of Trinity college, Dublin; but the troubles of the revolution drove him back to England, and in 1691 he resigned his office. In 1692 he married, and was made rector of Great Hallingbury, Essex, and refused the bishopric of Kilmore in Ireland. In 1701 he however accepted that of Raphoe, and was consecrated the 20th of August; but he survived his honours but few days, as he died 2d Sept. 1701, and was buried in Trinity college chapel. He sold his fine collection of MSS. to the Bodleian for 700*l.* He published in the Philosophical Transactions, an Account of the porphyry pillars in Egypt, and it is his only work, besides some Observations in a Collection of Travels by Ray. His life was written by Dr. T. Smith, and 39 of his letters are there preserved.

Huntington, Samuel, governor of Connecticut, and a native of Windham in that state, settled in early life at Norwich as a lawyer; and though without a collegial education, soon rose by the superiority of his talents, to popularity in the profession. After having held the appointment of king's attorney, a seat in the assembly and council of the state, and on the bench of the superior court, he was in 1775 elected a delegate to congress, and in 1779 chosen president of that venerable body. The next year he resumed his seat as judge, but was again a member of congress in 1783. In 1784 he was chosen lieutenant-governor, and advanced to the seat of chief judge. He was appointed chief magistrate in 1786, and held the office till his death on the 8th of January,

1796, greatly respected for his talents, integrity, prudence, and piety.

☞ L.

Huntington, Samuel, governor of Ohio, was the son of the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Coventry, Connecticut, and born in 1765. He was graduated at Yale college in 1785, and became a lawyer. He removed to Ohio in 1801, and there held successively the offices of judge of the supreme court, chief justice, and governor. He died at Painesville in June, 1817.

☞ L.

Huntington, Jedidiah, general in the American army of the revolution, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, August 4th, 1743, and educated at Harvard university, where he was graduated in 1763. He settled in his native town as a merchant. At the commencement of the revolution, in 1775, he entered the army as a colonel of a regiment, and continued in the service till the peace in 1783, with the reputation of a brave and able officer, and enjoying in a very high degree the esteem and confidence of the commander-in-chief. In 1788 he was appointed treasurer of Connecticut, and was a member of the convention of that state, which ratified the federal constitution. On the organization of the general government, he was appointed collector of the port of New-London, where he afterwards resided and discharged the duties of that office for a long period with distinguished fidelity and uprightness. His death took place September 25th, 1818, in his 76th year. He possessed a vigorous mind, and a superior judgment, and was pre-eminently distinguished for the excellence of his character. He became a professor of religion when young, and by his enlightened conscientiousness, eminent rectitude, and uncommon munificence, peculiarly adorned it through life. He was one of the first members of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and held the office till his death.

☞ L.

Huntorst, Gerard, a Dutch painter, born at Utrecht 1592. He painted for some time in the service of Charles I. in England, but resided chiefly in Holland. His night pieces are much admired. The time of his death is unknown.

Hurd, Richard, was the son of a farmer at Congreve, in the parish of Penkrich, in Staffordshire, and born there, Jan. 13, 1720. He was educated at the school of Brewood, and next at Emanuel-college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, and was elected to a fellowship in 1742. In 1749 he took his degree of B.D., and the same year published his Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry, in which he paid a compliment to Warburton. This laid the foundation of a friendship between these two learned persons, which lasted through life. In 1750 he published "A Commentary on the Epistle to Augustus;" and, in 1755, a satire against Dr. Jortin, entitled "The Delicacy of Friendship." In 1757 he was presented to the living of Thurcaston, in Leicestershire; and, in 1759, published his "Dialogues on Sincerity, Retirement, the Age of Elizabeth, and the Constitution of the English Government;" which work was followed by "Letters on Chivalry and Romance;" and "Dialogues on Foreign Travel." The whole were republished together in 3 vols. in 1765, and the same year the author printed his "Letter to Dr. Thomas Leland, in which his Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence is criticised." At this time he was chosen preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and, in 1767, he was preferred to the archdeaconry of Gloucester. In 1768 he took his doctor's degree, and the same year began the course of lectures on the prophecies, founded in Lincoln's Inn by bishop Warburton. In 1775 he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and shortly after was appointed preceptor to the prince of Wales, and prince Frederick, now duke of York. On the translation of Dr. North to Winchester, in 1781, the king offered the see of Worcester, with the clerkship of the closet, to bishop Hurd, which he accepted; but, when his majesty tendered him the chair of Canterbury in 1783, he modestly declined it, saying, "That several greater men than himself had been content to die bishops of Worcester, and that he wished for no higher preferment." In 1788 the king gave the bishop a gold medal, and the same year paid him a visit at Hartlebury-castle. Bishop Hurd now published a complete edition of the works of his early friend Warburton, to which, in 1795, he added a biographical discourse, by way of preface. He died in his sleep, May 28, 1808, and was buried in Hartlebury churchyard. Besides the works already mentioned, and some single tracts and sermons, he published two volumes of sermons, preached at the Warburtonian Lecture; two volumes of Selections from Cowley; and three volumes of sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn. He also left for publication an edition of Addison's Works, with notes; and a volume of Warburton's Correspondence. He repaired his episcopal palace, and left thereto his valuable library and pictures.—*W. B.*

Hurdis, James, was born at Bishopstone, in Sussex, in 1763. He became a commoner of St. Mary-hall, Oxford, in 1780, but removed from thence to Magdalen-college, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1791 he was presented to the living of Bishopstone; and in 1793 he was elected

professor of poetry at Oxford; where, the year following, he took his degree of B.D., and in 1797 that of D.D. He died Dec. 23, 1801. He published—1. The Village Curate, a poem. 2. Adriano, or the First of June. 3. A Disquisition on Gen. i. 21; and Select Remarks on the first ten Chapters of Genesis, 8vo. 4. Sir Thomas More, a tragedy. 5. Cursory Remarks on the Arrangement of the Plays of Shakspeare. 6. A Vindication of the University of Oxford, and Magdalen-college in particular, from the aspersions of Gibbon, 4to. This was privately printed at his own press. 7. The Favourite Village, a poem. 8. Twelve Dissertations on the Nature and Occasion of Psalm and Prophecy, 8vo. After his death his poems were published by subscription, in 3 vols., at the university press, with his life prefixed by his sister.—*W. B.*

Hure, Charles, a French divine, born 1639, at Champigny-sur-Yonne, son of a labourer. He applied himself sedulously to letters, and to the Oriental languages, and was member of the Port-royal society, professor of languages in the university of Paris, and at last principal of the college of Bencourt. In his religious opinions he was considered a Jansenist. He died 1717. He wrote a Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols. folio, inferior to that of Calmet —an edition of the Latin Testament—a French translation of the Testament, with notes—and a Sacred Grammar.

Huss, John, a famous divine and martyr, born in Bohemia, 1376, and educated at Prague, where he took his degrees, and entered into the ministry. The writings of Wickliff converted him from the superstitions of Rome, and with eloquent zeal he began to preach against the power and influence of the pope. His efforts proved successful, the papal authority began to be slighted in Bohemia, but the archbishop of Prague issued two mandates against the heresies of Wickliff, and the labours of Huss and his followers; and this exertion of power was soon seconded by a bull from Rome, for the suppression of all tenets offensive to the holy see. Huss exclaimed against these proceedings, and though summoned to Rome to answer for his conduct, he, supported by the favour of Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, disregarded the pope's authority, and was excommunicated, and soon after his friends and adherents were included in the same interdict. After causing by his opposition to the papal decrees, various tumults in Prague and Bohemia, Huss was prevailed upon to appear at the council of Constance, to give an account of his doctrines. The emperor Sigismund granted him his protection, and ensured security to his person; but when soon after he reached Constance 1414, he was seized as a heretic and imprisoned, and after a confinement of severe hardships, for six months, he was condemned without a hearing, and when he refused to recant his errors, he was tumultuously sentenced to be burned. The emperor indeed complained of the contempt shown to his authority, and of the perfidy used towards the delinquent, but all in vain. Huss was inhumanly dragged to execution, he was stripped of his sacerdotal habit, deprived of his degrees, and with a paper crown on his head, with pictures of devils round, and the inscription of Heresiarch, he was burned alive, July, 1415. He endured his torments with uncommon fortitude, and truly Christian resignation. His ashes were collected and then sprinkled in the Rhine. His writings, which were numerous but violent, were afterwards, when printing was invented, published at Nuremburg 1558, and read with avidity.

Hutcheson, Francis, an ingenious writer, born 8th Aug. 1694, in Ireland, son of a dissenting minister. After an excellent education, he removed in 1710 to Glasgow, where for some years he earnestly applied to philosophy, the learned languages, and divinity. On his return to Ireland, he took care of a small dissenting congregation in Dublin, and intended to remove into the north, when he was invited to settle in the capital, and to open an academy. He met here with great success, and the publication of his Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue, in which he was assisted by lord Molesworth, and bishop Synge, soon recommended him to the notice of the great and learned of lord Granville, the viceroy, of archbishop King, the primate Boulter, and others. In 1729 he left Ireland for Glasgow, where he became professor of philosophy. He died there highly respected in private life, as well as a public teacher, 1747, though his constitution seemed to promise a more extended life than 53 years. His System of Moral Philosophy, in three books, was published by his only son Francis, M.D. 1755, 2 vols. 4to. with an Account of his Life by Dr. Leecham. He wrote also a treatise on the Passions, and some philosophical papers, printed in Hibernicus' Letters.

Hutchins, John, author of the history and antiquities of Dorsetshire, was born 1698 at Bradford Peverell in that county. He was of Baliol college, Oxford, and was in 1729 presented to the living of Swyre, to Melcomb Horsey 1733, and to Holy Trinity, Wareham, 1743. He began in 1737 to collect materials for his history, which after much labour and many difficulties, was put to the press, but received not the author's last correcting hand. It was liberally patronised by the gentlemen of the

county, and particularly by Dr. Cumming and Mr. Gough, and made its appearance in 1774, 2 vols. folio, for the benefit of the author's widow and daughter. He died 21st June, 1773, and was buried in St. Mary's church, Wareham.

Hutchins, Thomas, geographer general of the United States, and a native of New-Jersey, entered the army in the western states at an early age as an ensign. He afterwards became paymaster, and served at fort Pitt, and in Florida against the Indians. He was in London in 1779, and was imprisoned some time on account of suspicions that he held a correspondence with Franklin in France. On being liberated he returned to America, and joined the army under general Greene. Not long after he was appointed geographer general of the United States, and in 1789 died at Pittsburgh. He was a man of exemplary piety. He published several maps and topographical descriptions of the middle states, Louisiana and Florida.

☞ L.

Hutchinson, John, the well-known founder of a philosophical sect, was born at Spennythorne, Yorkshire, 1674. He received in the village school a plain education, which was improved by the friendly communication of a gentleman who lodged in the house of his father, and at the age of 19 he became steward to Mr. Bathurst a Yorkshire gentleman. He afterwards held the same situation in the family of lord Scarborough, and in 1700 he undertook the same office under the duke of Somerset. While in the employment of his noble patron he travelled over various parts of England, and made a valuable collection of fossils, which it is said was afterwards presented to the University of Cambridge under the name of Dr. Woodward, who had been confidentially intrusted with the arrangement and description of them. Displeased with the harshness and treachery of his former friend, Hutchinson determined to commence author; but in relinquishing the service of the duke, he was liberally presented by him as master of the horse to the king, with the sinecure of purveyor to the royal stables, with a good house and a salary of 200*l.* per annum, and he was rewarded by his noble patron besides with the presentation of the living of Sutton, Sussex, which he bestowed on his friend Julius Bate. Thus in possession of independence he began to devote himself laboriously to studious pursuits, and in 1724 he published his first part of Moses' Principia, in which he severely ridiculed Woodward's Natural History of the Earth, and by attacking the doctrine of gravitation he thus attempted to undermine the great fabric on which Newton's fame is built. In 1727 the second part of Moses' Principia appeared, in which he asserted against Newton's doctrines that a plenum and the air are the principles of the Scripture philosophy. With a fanciful hypothesis he supported that the mysteries of the trinity may be drawn from the three grand agents in the system of nature, spirit, fire, and light; and so fascinating were his arguments, that among others Dr. Samuel Clarke, declared himself a warm admirer of his doctrines. Hutchinson died 28th Aug. 1737, aged 63. In his temper he is described as violent; the mental powers which he derived from nature were great, and had they been early and properly cultivated, he might have enriched his works with more judicious observations, and to learning have added the graces of elegant language. In his opinions Hutchinson was singular. He imagined that all knowledge is contained in the Hebrew Scriptures, and therefore rejecting the points, he regarded every Hebrew root as containing some important meaning, and conveying the signification of some mental or spiritual thing. Though this fanciful and mysterious system was for a time defended with violence by the author, and supported zealously by his adherents, by the learned bishop Horne, by Jones, Spearman, and other pious divines, it gradually fell into disrepute, and is now no longer dreaded as the source of innovation and skepticism in the theological opinions long accepted and deservedly revered by the general bulk of mankind. All his works were collected in 12 vols. 8vo. 1748. Though distinguished as a writer, he was also eminent as a mechanic, and his time-piece for the discovery of the longitude at sea, was seen and approved by Newton, Whiston, and other learned men.

Hutchinson, John Hely, an Irishman, born 1715. By perseverance, and the exertion of moderate abilities, he rose to the offices of prime sergeant, of secretary of state, of provost of Trinity college, Dublin, with other lucrative employments. His avidity, however, was too great to escape the observation of political rivals, and lord North exclaimed, in speaking of him, If this man had England and Ireland given him, he would still solicit the Isle of Man for a potato-garden. He died 1794.

Hutchinson, Thomas, LL.D., governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard college in 1727. He employed himself for a time in merchandise, but soon turned his attention to politics, and gained popularity as an agent to Great Britain, and a member of the legislature. In 1758 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and three years after, against the

wishes of the people, was appointed chief judge. Ambitious, hypocritical, and at heart an enemy of the colonial rights, he began, at this time, to lose the confidence of the public. In 1765, a mob assaulted and plundered his house, for which, however, the general court indemnified him not long afterwards. In 1769 he was appointed governor, and soon became obnoxious to the people by his subserviency to the British ministry. In 1772 Doctor Franklin procured a number of his letters addressed to the British ministers, demonstrating his hostility to the colony, in consequence of which the general court took measures to procure his removal. He, however, remained till 1774, when he was superseded by governor Gage. He went to England, and though vindicated by the privy council from the charges brought against him by the colony, soon fell into neglect, and died at Brampton in 1780. He published a history of Massachusetts from its settlement to 1750, in two volumes, 8vo. which is highly valued. ☞ L.

Hutchinson, Ann, a religious enthusiast, who occasioned dissensions in the churches of New England, came from Lincolnshire to Boston in 1636. She instituted meetings for women, in which pretending to enjoy immediate revelations, she taught many antinomian and other erroneous sentiments that soon occasioned great controversy in the colony, and in 1637 drew together an ecclesiastical synod, which condemned her errors. Not long after she was banished from the colony, and removed to a Dutch settlement in New-York, where, in 1643, she, with her family, consisting of fifteen persons, were captured by the Indians, and all, except a daughter, killed. ☞ L.

Hutten, Ulric de, a singular character, born 1488, of a respectable family at Steckenburg in Franconia. He studied at the abbey of Fulda, and took his master's degree at Frankfort on the Oder; but as his necessities grew upon him he entered the army of the emperor Maximilian, and was at the siege of Padua. His inclination led him to literary pursuits, but his father considered such employment as beneath the character of a gentleman, and therefore to please him he went in 1511 to Pavia to study the law. The siege and plunder of that city by the Swiss disturbed his plans, and he returned to Germany, and contrary to his father's wishes applied again to literature. He travelled through Bohemia and Moravia, often without money or resources except what charity bestowed; but on his introduction to the emperor, 1516, he was received with kindness, and in consequence of the popularity of his compositions he received from his hand the poetical crown. He afterwards entered again into the army, where his intrepidity and courage became proverbial; but in 1519 he sighed again for the peaceful retreats of the muses, and after the disorders of a dissipated life, wished for a wife to take care of him, and in whose company he might unbend himself. He was a warm advocate for Luther's doctrines, and he published the pope's bull against that reformer with such sarcastic remarks and well directed raillery, that the sovereign pontiff commanded the elector of Mentz to send him the satirist bound hand and foot. He escaped however from the storm to the castle of Ebernberg, and implored the protection of the emperor and of the electors of Saxony and Mentz; but though persecuted he did not manifest less zeal against the see of Rome. He was afterwards at Basil, where he was refused an asylum in the house of Erasmus, an affront which he satirically resented. He died at last in an island of the lake of Zurich, where he had taken refuge, Aug. 1523; but though he was such an advocate for the reformed religion, and inveighed so bitterly against the corruptions and irregularities of the Romish church, he exhibited in his own life the most profligate manners, and fell a victim to a foul disease which his debauchery had brought upon him, and which he in vain attempted to remove. Though admired for his genius and learning, Hutten was violent and passionate in his temper, and what was said of Demosthenes was applied to him by Camerarius, that he would have turned the world upside down, had his power been equal to his will. His works are numerous, but chiefly satirical, so that he has been compared by Thuanus to Lucian. His Latin poems were published 1538, 12mo. and have been since reprinted. He had also a share in the "Epistolæ Virorum Obscurorum," and printed editions of Pliny, Quintilian and Marcellinus, and of Livy, a manuscript copy of which he discovered 1518.

Hutten, Jacob, a Silesian in the 16th century; founder of an Anabaptist sect, called the Bohemian or Moravian brethren. His tenets recommended equality among men, and therefore he exposed himself to the persecution of magistrates and constituted authorities. The time of his death is not mentioned, though it is said, perhaps falsely, that he was burnt as a heretic at Inspruck. His followers dispersed after his death, though the Moravians who adhered to Zinzendorff considered themselves as the true disciples of his doctrines.

Hutter, Elias, a protestant divine, born at Ulric, 1553. He was an able orientalist, and published a "Hebrew Bible," with the 117th psalm in 17 languages, two Polyglotts, one in four languages 1596, and the

other in six, 1599. He died in Nuremberg after 1602.

Hutter, Leonard, a learned divine, born at Ulm, 1563. He studied at Strasburg, Leipsic, Jena, &c. and was theological professor at Wittemberg, and lastly rector of the university. He died of a fever 1616. He wrote Compendium Theologiæ—Libri Christianæ Concordiæ—Collegium Theologicum—and other theological works. He was a strenuous adherent to Luther's principles.

Hutton, Matthew, an English bishop. He was born of poor parents in Lancashire, but he had the advantage of a tolerable education, and was sent to Cambridge, where he became fellow of Trinity college, and lady Margaret's professor of divinity. He afterwards obtained a prebend of St. Paul's, was made master of Pembroke hall, and in 1567 preferred to the deanery of York. In 1589 he was made bishop of Durham, and five years after translated to York. He died 1605, aged 59.

Hutton, William, an ingenious writer, was born at Derby, in 1723. From the age of seven to fourteen he worked at the silk-mill; on leaving which he was apprenticed to a stocking weaver. On the expiration of his time he laboured as a journeyman, and employed his leisure hours in bookbinding, by which he earned a little money. In 1750 he opened a shop for the sale of old books, to which he added a circulating library, at Birmingham, where he succeeded so well as to embark in the paper business. Thus, by frugality and industry he arrived at opulence; but in 1791 his house at Birmingham, and seat near the town, were destroyed by the rioters; for which he obtained an inadequate compensation from the county. He died at the extraordinary age of ninety-two, Sept. 20, 1815. Mr. Hutton was the architect of his own fortune, as well as the cultivator of his own mind. His works are—1. The History of Birmingham, 8vo. 2. Journey to London. 3. History of the Court of Requests, and of the Hundred Court at Birmingham. 4. History of Blackpool. 5. History of the Battle of Bosworth Field. 6. History of Derby. 7. Description of the Roman Wall. 8. Remarks upon North Wales. 9. Tour to Scarborough. 10. Poems. 11. Trip to Coatham.—*W. B.*

Huygens, Constantine, author of 14 books of Latin poems and miscellanies, called Monumenta Desultoria, was born at the Hague, and became secretary to the prince of Orange, and president of his council. He died 1687, aged 91.

Huygens, Christian, a celebrated mathematician, son of the preceding, was born at the Hague, 14th April, 1629. From his very youth he discovered a strong genius for mathematics, and paid also great attention to music, arithmetic, geography, and mechanics. He for some time studied law at Leyden and Breda, but without relinquishing his favourite sciences, so that in 1651 he gave the world a specimen of his mathematical abilities, by the publication of his Theoremata de Quadraturâ Hyperboles Ellipsis et Circuli ex dato Portionum Gravitatis Centro. In 1649 he went to Holstein, and in 1655 to France, where he took the degree of doctor of laws at Angiers. In 1658 he published at the Hague his Horologium, with a model of a newly invented pendulum, and the following year appeared his system of Saturn, in which he discovered a satellite attending that planet, and ascertained the existence of its permanent ring. In 1660 he again went to France, and the next year came to England, where he was made fellow of the Royal Society. His improvements in polishing glasses, and in the air-pump lately invented, increased his fame; but he had a dispute with Wren and Wallis about the priority of discovering the laws of the collision of elastic bodies. In 1666 he went to reside at Paris in consequence of the flattering invitations of Colbert, and the honourable grant of a handsome pension. Here, constantly devoted to mathematical and scientific pursuits, he found his health gradually decline from excessive application, and in 1681 he left France for his native country, where he spent the remainder of life. He died at the Hague, 8th June, 1695, in his 67th year, while his Cosmotheoros, a Latin treatise on the plurality of worlds, was printing. This work appeared 1698, his Opuscula Posthuma, 1703, 4to.—and the next year his Opera Varia, in 4 vols. 4to. under the care of Gravesande. The same editor, in 1728, published his Opera Reliqua, in 2 vols. 4to.—the first of which contains his treatises on Light and Gravity, and the second the Opuscula Posthuma. His works have been collected in 6 vols. 4to. Huygens was a great as well as a learned character, in virtue, in cheerfulness, and private worth equalled by few. He was never married.

Huysum, Justus Van, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam. He died 1716, aged 57. He was the pupil of N. Berchem and excelled in painting battles, landscapes, and flowers.

Huysum, John Van, son of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam 1682. He became so celebrated as a painter that his pieces sold for a very high price. He was so jealous of his fame that he never admitted any person to see him paint, and therefore his mode of mixing the tints and preserving the lustre of colours remained an impenetrable secret. He died 1749. His brothers Justus and Jacob were also excel-

lent painters. Justus died at the age of 22, and Jacob 1740, aged 60.

Hyde, Edward, earl of Clarendon, and lord chancellor of England, was descended from an ancient Cheshire family, and born at Dinton, Wilts, 16th Feb. 1608. In 1622 he entered at Magdalen hall, Oxford, and on being disappointed in a fellowship at Exeter college, he removed to the Middle Temple, where he ardently devoted himself to the study of the law. In the parliament of 1640 he sat for Wootton Basset, and distinguished himself as a speaker. He was elected for Saltash in the long parliament, and so well established was his reputation as an orator, and a man of influence, that when the commons presented articles of impeachment against the judges Davenport, Weston, and Trevor, he was commissioned to carry them to the lords, and he introduced them in a most excellent and energetic speech. He was not, however, so fully devoted to party as to forget his duties, the respect he had for the integrity of the church, and the honour of the crown, would not permit him to assent to the measures which banished the bishops from parliament, and though one of the committee against the persecuted Strafford, he soon abandoned the office, and opposed the attainder when he perceived the violence and vindictive animosity of his accusers. With an equal spirit of virtue and patriotism, he inveighed against the ordinance for raising the militia against the king, and when he saw his moderation suspected, he left the parliament, and in 1642 withdrew to the king at York. His abilities were well known to the unfortunate monarch, who soon after knighted him, and appointed him chancellor of the exchequer, and a privy counsellor. In 1643 he attended the parliament at Oxford, and the next year he was one of the commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, and afterwards went as secretary and assistant counsellor to the prince of Wales in his excursion into Wales. On the ruin of the royal cause, he passed into the Scilly islands, and in 1645 to Jersey, where he began to write his history of the rebellion. In 1648, on the king's death, he went to join his new master at Paris, and the next year he was sent with lord Cottington as ambassador extraordinary to Spain. He afterwards was made secretary of state, and in 1657 raised to the office of lord chancellor, which he continued to hold at the restoration. On his return to England with the king in 1660, he was made chancellor of Oxford, and created a peer, and the following year raised to the dignity of an earl. These high honours were due to his services, his prudence, and his moderation, and while he wished to restore the prerogatives of the crown, he was zealously employed in establishing the liberties of the people on a solid and permanent basis. Envy, however, is the attendant on greatness and virtue, and the elevation of his daughter, to be the wife of the duke of York, contributed perhaps more to his downfal than the firmness and courage with which he watched over the rights of the church, and the true interests of the kingdom against the intrigues of the catholics, and the machinations of the dissenters. He was first attacked in 1663, by lord Bristol, who exhibited against him sixteen charges of high treason, but though the malice of the accusation, and the inconsistency of his adversary were too glaring not to be rejected with indignation, the public odium still was directed against him. His building of a magnificent house was converted in 1664 as an engine of accusation against him, and while his enemies charged him with thus lavishing the sums of money which they pretended he had received for selling Dunkirk, his conduct, though virtuous in the extreme, became so suspected, that the king in 1667 dismissed him from the office of chancellor. His dismissal was immediately followed by his impeachment, but he avoided the impending storm by flying into France, and consequently an act of banishment was passed against him. From Rouen he retired to Evreux in 1668, where one night he was attacked by a body of English seamen, who dragged him from his bed into the yard, and were going to despatch him, had not, in the violent scuffle, their lieutenant opportunely come to disarm them and save his life. He afterwards went to Montpellier, and then returned to Moulins 1672, and the next year settled at Rouen, where he died 9th Dec. His body was brought to England and interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster abbey. He was twice married: by his first wife he had no children, and by the second, he had four sons and two daughters, of which Anne, the eldest, married the duke of York, and became mother of Mary and Anne, successively queens of England. Besides his most valuable history of the rebellion, which was completed about 1673, and which was best edited at Oxford, both in folio and 8vo. lord Clarendon wrote animadversions on Mr. Cressy's book, called Fanaticism, fanatically imputed to the catholic church by Dr. Stillingfleet, 8vo. 1672—A Survey of Hobbes' Leviathan, 4to. —Miscellaneous Tracts, collected and printed in one vol. fol.—an Account of his own Life to his Banishment, printed 1759 —The disgrace and the dismission of Clarendon from the service of the king are attributed by some to the ridicule of Buckingham and other dissipated favourites, who amused their licentious monarch with

mimicking the personal consequence of the chancellor. While with a pair of bellows before him, to represent the purse, and a fire-shovel for the mace, Buckingham thus insulted the dignity of Clarendon, Charles unfortunately forgot in the jest the services of his faithful and loyal servant, and listened with greater pleasure to the vile insinuations of his concubines, than he respected the integrity, the wisdom, and the virtues of the friend of his father, and the supporter of his throne.

Hyde, Henry, earl of Clarendon, son of the chancellor, was born 1638. He was early employed in the correspondence carried on by his father, as secrecy was very requisite in the management of the king's affairs. At the restoration he was made M.A. at Oxford, and afterwards appointed chamberlain to the queen. He was so much dissatisfied with the illiberal treatment which his father had met with from the court, that he opposed the measures of ministers in parliament, and distinguished himself among the most eloquent speakers. On his father's death he took his seat in the house of lords, still in the ranks of opposition; but his zealous exertions against the bill of exclusion restored him to favour, and in 1680 he was made a privy counsellor, and on James's accession sent as viceroy to Ireland. His attachment to the protestants, however, was displeasing to a popish ministry; he was removed from Ireland, to make room for Tyrconnel, but on the abdication of the king, he refused to take the oaths of allegiance to William, and was therefore sent to the tower. After some months' confinement he retired into the country, and spent the remainder of his days in peace and privacy. He died 1709, aged 71. His State Letters, and his Diary for 1687, 1688, and 1690, were published 2 vols. 4to. 1763, at Oxford.

Hyde, Lawrence, second son of the chancellor, was, from the consequence of his family, early engaged about the court. He was made in 1661 master of the robes to the king, and in 1676 he was sent as ambassador to Poland, and was present as plenipotentiary at the congress of Nimeguen. He was made first lord of the treasury in 1679, and warmly opposed the bill which was brought into parliament to exclude the duke of York from the succession, and for his services he was raised to the peerage in 1681, by the title of viscount Hyde, and afterwards earl of Rochester. He was in 1684 appointed president of the council, lord treasurer, and in 1685 made knight of the garter, but though thus favoured by the court, he refused to change his religion at the pressing solicitations of his new sovereign, the second James, and thus sacrificed his place to his principles. At the revolution he was one of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and was sent in 1700 to Ireland as lord lieutenant. His abilities recommended him equally to the next reign, as under Anne he was made president of the council. He died 1711, deservedly respected as an able statesman. The dedication of lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion was by him.

Hyde, Thomas, a learned writer, born 29th June, 1636, at Billingsley, near Bridgenorth, Salop, where his father was minister. After studying the oriental languages under his father, he went to King's college, Cambridge, and was soon after recommended by Wheelock, an able linguist, to Walton, afterwards bishop of Chester, whom he assisted in the completion of his polyglott Bible. His services were such in the transcribing of the characters, in the correction, and also in the setting forth of the Persian Pentateuch, that the learned editor acknowledged in the handsomest terms his abilities, and his meritorious assistance. In 1658 he entered at Queen's college, Oxford, and the year after by the direction of Richard Cromwell, the chancellor of the university, he was with every mark of respect, admitted M.A. He was afterwards elected under-librarian, and then head-librarian to the Bodleian, and in 1665 he published a Latin translation of Uleigh Beig's Observations on the Longitude and Latitude of the Stars. In 1666 he was made prebendary of Sarum, in 1678 archdeacon of Gloucester, in 1682 he took the degree of D.D. and in 1691 he was elected Arabic professor on Dr. Pocock's death. In 1697 he was made regius professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christ-church, and in 1701 resigned the Bodleian. He died 18th Feb. 1703, at Christ-church. He was interpreter and secretary for oriental languages to Charles II. and his two successors, and for learning, judgment, and extensive information he was deservedly esteemed. The best known and most valuable of his works is, Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum, eorumque Magorum, &c. published 1700, in 4to. dedicated to lord Somers, and abounding in most interesting and curious particulars concerning the theology, history, and learning of Eastern nations.

Hyde, Edward, was appointed deputy-governor of North-Carolina, in the place of Cary, and arrived in the colony August, 1710. In 1712 he received a new commission, constituting him governor. His short administration was conducted with prudence. It was remarkable for the rebellion instigated by Cary, and the commencement of the Indian war. The former was quelled by the assistance of the governor of Virginia. Both events were greatly prejudicial to the colony. Governor Hyde

died Sept. 8th, 1812, and was succeeded by Eden. ☞ L.

Hyder-ali-khan, an Asiatic prince, born at Dinavelli, in the Mysore. He served under his father, and after his death 1751, he joined his brother, who was in alliance with France. His intrepidity in the field, and a series of successful enterprises against the Mahrattas, and against the English power in the East, raised him not only to the rank of generalissimo of the king of Mysore's forces, but to the independent power of Suba of Servia. The sovereignty which his valour had acquired, he maintained by wisdom and sound policy, and only regarding the Europeans as intruders in the country, he formed the most artful and formidable plans for the complete expulsion of the English from Asia. The treaty which he had made in 1769, was violated in 1780; but the forces of Hyder were unable, though very numerous, to withstand the bravery of the English troops, and the military skill of Sir Eyre Coote. Hyder died in 1782, and was succeeded in his possessions by his son Tippoo Saib, who possessed equal valour, and was animated with the same hatred against the English name.

Hyginus, Caius Julius, a Spaniard, the freedman of Augustus, was author of Poeticon Astronomicon, and other Latin works.

Hyginus, a philosopher of Athens, who succeeded Telesphorus as pope of Rome, 153, and suffered martyrdom three years after. He was canonized. Two decretals are falsely imputed to him.

Hyll, Albayn, a physician in the 16th century, who studied at Oxford, and afterwards took a doctor's degree abroad. He wrote on Galen, and died in London, 1559. Some call him a native of Wales, others of Scotland.

Hypatia, daughter of Theon, of Alexandria, succeeded her father in his school of philosophy, and maintained a high character for learning, and for female virtues. She was murdered in a tumult by the monks of Alexandria, A.D. 415. Her works are lost.

Hyperides, a disciple of Plato, who by accusing Demosthenes of bribery, procured his banishment from Athens. He was put to death by Antipater, 322 B.C.

Hyperius, Andrew Gerard, a divine, born at Ypres. He studied in France, which he left upon embracing the reformation. He came to England, and was afterwards divinity professor at Marpurg, where he died 1564, having published 7 vols. folio, on divinity subjects, &c.

Hypsicles, a mathematician of Alexandria under M. Aurelius, and Verus.

Hyrcanus, John, prince and high-priest of the Jews, after his father Simon. He by his firmness restored his countrymen to their independence from the power of Antiochus, king of Syria. He died 106 B.C. and was succeeded by his son, the second Hyrcanus, who died B.C. 30.

Hywell, ap Owain, a prince of North Wales, who in vain endeavoured to succeed his father on the throne in preference to his brothers. When defeated he retired to Ireland, where he died 1171.

Hywell, ap Morgan, a prince of Glamorgan, who died 1043, aged 130. Longevity seems to have been hereditary in his family, as three of his relations lived to nearly the same age.

Hywell Dda, or Good, a legislator of Wales, who died 948.

Iamblicus, an Arabian king, deprived by Augustus of his dominions for supporting Antony at the battle of Actium. His son was restored to the throne, B.C. 22.

Iamblicus, a Greek author in the age of Marcus Aurelius.

Iamblicus, a native of Apamea in the reign of Julian. He wrote the Life of Pythagoras, &c. and was poisoned under Valens, A.D. 363.

Iamblicus, a Platonic philosopher, who studied under Porphyry, and was eminent for his eloquence, and the respectability of his pupils. He died under Constantine.

Iarchas, a learned Indian philosopher, who is reported, according to Jerome, to have given Apollonius Tyannæus several magical rings of very great power, bearing the name of the seven planets.

Iarchi, Solomon Ben Isaac, a Jewish rabbi, born at Troyes, in Champagne, 1104. At the age of thirty he travelled abroad, and not only visited Italy and Greece, but penetrated to Egypt, Palestine, Persia, Tartary, and Muscovy, and returned through Germany. He died at Troyes, 1180, and his body was carried to be buried at Prague. His learning was very extensive, and consequently he is considered as one of the most illustrious rabbies. Among other valuable works he wrote commentaries on the Pentateuch, &c. which have been translated by Fred. Breithaupt, at Gotha, 1710, 4to. His authority and his interpretations of Scripture, are much respected by the Jews. He had three daughters, who married learned rabbies.

Ibarra, Joachim, a native of Saragossa, eminent as a printer to the king of Spain.

His Bible—the Mozarabic Missal—Mariana's History of Spain—Don Quixote—Gabriel's translation of Sallust—and other works, are excellent specimens of his correctness and the elegance of his printing. He invented a valuable sort of printing-ink, and died 1785, aged 60.

Ibas, bishop of Edessa, was deposed and banished by the council of Ephesus, 449, for being a Nestorian, but he was restored by the council of Chalcedon, 451.

Ibbot, Benjamin, a learned divine, born 1680, at Beachamwell, Norfolk, where his father was rector. He was of Clare-hall Cambridge, and in 1700 removed to Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he became a fellow, 1706. He soon after resigned on obtaining the patronage of Tenison, the primate, who made him treasurer of Wells cathedral, and rector of St. Vedast and St. Michael le Querne, in London. In 1716 he was made chaplain to the king, and the next year, when his majesty visited Cambridge, he was by royal mandamus honoured with the degree of D.D. In 1713 and 15 he preached Boyle's lectures, and some time after was appointed assistant preacher to Dr. Samuel Clarke, and in 1724 was installed prebendary of Westminster. He died the next year, 5th April, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His friend Clarke published, in 2 vols. 8vo. 36 of his sermons, after his death, for the benefit of his widow, and it was liberally patronised and supported by the great and opulent, who had often admired the eloquence and animation of his preaching.

Ibek, Cotheddin, a slave, who usurped the throne of India after the death of his master, Schehabeddin. The history of his conquests, &c. has been published, called Tage al Mather.

Ibek, Azzeddin, an officer in the Egyptian court of Malek al Saleh, the sultan, who married his master's widow, and ascended the throne. He was assassinated by his wife six years after, A.D. 1257.

Ibek, an Arabian author of a book which describes the duties and qualifications of a secretary. He died 1348.

Ibrahim Imam, a Mahometan chief-priest, of noble birth and great influence. He was murdered by the caliph Marvan, who suffocated him in a bag of lime, A.D. 748.

Ibrahim, son of Massoud, eighth caliph of the race of the Gaznevides, acquired the title of conqueror by the extent of his victories. He was a liberal monarch, and not only patronised learning, but erected mosques, &c. and died 1098, after a reign of 42 years.

Ibrahim, brother of Haroun Raschid, was made caliph of Bagdad 817, but abdicated soon after, and died at Samara, 839.

Ibrahim, a learned mussulman, doctor of Shiraz, author of several useful works on jurisprudence.

Ibrahim, son of Achmet, succeeded his brother, Achmet IV. as emperor of the Turks, 1640. He took Candia, but was at last assassinated for his debaucheries and repeated cruelties, 1649.

Ibrahim, Effendi, a Pole, who established a printing-press in Turkey, and published a treatise on the Military Art—a Turkish Grammar—a History of Turkey, &c.

Ibycus, a Greek lyric poet, B.C. 540, murdered by robbers, whose crime was discovered by their mentioning his name at the sight of some cranes which they saw flying in the air.

Idacius, a Spanish prelate, author of a chronicle from the beginning of the reign of Theodosius to the 11th of Leo. His works were published by Sirmond, Paris, 1619, 8vo. He lived in the fifth century.

Idris, Gawr, a Welsh astronomer of such merit that one of the highest mountains of Wales still bears his name. He ranked as one of the three greatest astronomers of Britain. His age is unknown.

Ignatius, St. a father of the church, made bishop of Antioch by St. John the Evangelist. After exhibiting many virtues in his province, he was seized by Adrian, and exposed to the fury of wild beasts in the Roman amphitheatre. Seven of his epistles are preserved.

Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, was son of the emperor Michal Curopalata, by Procopia, and when his father was deposed by Leo, he retired to a monastery, and took the ecclesiastical habit. He was made patriarch 847, but his severe reprimand of Bardas, an incestuous courtier, procured his disgrace, and Photius was, after some time, placed in his room. He was restored under Basil, and presided at the eighth general council held at Constantinople. He died 878.

Ignatius. *Vid.* Loyola.

Igor, sovereign prince of Russia, after his father Rurick, invaded the east, and spread desolation over Pontus and Asia Minor. He died 945, and his widow Alga, who succeeded him, was converted to Christianity.

Ildefonse, St. the pupil of Isidore of Seville, was abbot of a monastery at Toledo, and after the death of Eugenius, bishop of that see. He died nine years after, 667, aged 82, author of an Account of Ecclesiastical writers, and other works.

Ilive, Jacob, an English printer, who in 1751 published a pretended translation of the "book of Jasher," a work full of absurdities. He also printed an oration, in which he maintained that this earth is hell, that the souls of men are apostate

angels, and that the fire which will punish those consumed in this world will be immaterial. He also wrote other curious and eccentric pieces, which originated in a disordered imagination. He died 1768.

Illescas, Gonsalvo, a Spanish ecclesiastic, author of a history of the Catholic Pontifical, with the Lives of the Popes, 2 vols. fol. 1570, continued by Lewis de Babia, to 1605, and afterwards by Mark de Gaudalaxara. He died 1580.

Illtyd Varchog, or Illutus, the knight, a saint, who is said to have come to Britain with Garmon, and to have presided over an ecclesiastical establishment made by Theodosius. He is also said to have taught the Welch an improved method of ploughing. He died 480.

Illyrius, Matthias Flaccus, or Francowitz, a learned divine, born 1520, at Albona, in Istria. He studied at Venice, and after acquiring a very extensive knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, he came to Wittemberg to complete his education under Luther and Melancthon, whose principles he warmly embraced. He was one of the writers of the "Centuriæ Magdeburgenses," but the learning, the application, zeal, and abilities which he possessed were far overbalanced by a restless, passionate, and unyielding temper, which created much dissension among the protestants. He wrote several learned works, and died 1575, little lamented.

Imbert, Bartholomew, a poet of Nismes, member of the academy of that city. He fell a sacrifice to a violent fever, 1790, aged 43. He wrote a poem on the judgment of Paris, a work of merit—a volume of fables, inferior to those of La Fontaine—Les Egaremens de l'Amour, a novel, and other compositions of considerable eminence.

Imbert, John, an advocate of Rochelle, lieutenant criminal of Fontenay-le-comte, who died at the end of the sixteenth century. He was author of Enchiridion juris et Scripti Galliæ, 4to. 1559; Institutiones forenses, 8vo. 1541, works once in high esteem.

Imbert, Joseph Gabriel, a painter of Marseilles, the pupil of Vander-Meulen and Le Brun. Disgusted with the world, he, at the age of 34, embraced the austere order of St. Bruns, yet, in the midst of his fervent devotions, he employed some portion of his time in painting. He died at Avignon, 1749, aged 83. His best piece is a view of Calvary, at the high altar of the Chartreux, Marseilles.

Imhoff, James William, a famous genealogist, lawyer, and senator of Nuremberg, where he died 1728, aged 77. He was deeply versed in the history of states. He published "Historia Genealogica Regum Magnæ Britanniæ," and other works, containing the genealogies of princes, and of illustrious houses in Spain, Italy, France, and Portugal, much esteemed.

Imperiali, John Baptist, a physician, born 1568, at Vicenza, and one of the twenty-four nobles of Genoa. He studied at Verona and Bologna, and taught philosophy at Padua. He practised afterwards with great success at Vicenza, where he died May, 1623. He wrote verses in the elegant style of Catullus. He published a 4to. vol. "Exercitationum Exoticarum," Venice, 1603.

Imperiali, John, son of the preceding, became eminent as a writer and as a physician. He died 1653, aged 51. He published "Musæum Historicum," 1640—and "Musæum Physicum, seu de Humano Ingenio."

Imperiali, Giuseppe Renato, a cardinal, born at Genoa, 1651. He is known for a magnificent and valuable library, which still adorns the city of Rome, and of which the catalogue was published, 1711, folio, by Fontanini. In 1730 he was proposed to the conclave to fill the vacant chair of St. Peter, and lost it by a single voice. He died 1737, aged 86.

Ina, a king of the West Saxons, who went to Rome in 726, and there founded an English college, which was supported by an annual tax drawn from the English nation, called Peter-pence.

Inachus, founded the kingdom of Argos, about 1858 B.C. Some authors place his age in the time of Moses, and others 346 before the departure of Israel from Egypt.

Inchofer, Melchior, a German Jesuit, born at Vienna, 1584. He studied the law with great success, but at the age of twenty-eight he went to Rome, and entered among the Jesuits. He taught mathematics and divinity for some time at Messina, and published in 1630, in Latin, the blessed Virgin's Letter to the People of Messina, folio, which for a while gave offence; but upon his explanation, was deemed satisfactory to his fraternity. He was afterwards so displeased with the Jesuits, that he wrote against them a severe satire, which appeared after his death, in Holland. He died at Milan 1648. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History of Hungary, and several other works, which prove him to have been a very learned but credulous man.

Indulphus, a Scotch king, said to be the 77th since the foundation of that monarchy. When his kingdom was invaded by the Danes, he marched at the head of his forces to repel them, but unfortunately was shot by an arrow as he pressed them too closely in their flight to their ships.

Inghen, William Van, a native of Utrecht, who studied painting under Anthony Grebber, and afterwards in Italy. He settled at Amsterdam, where he died at the beginning of the 17th century. His pieces are held in great esteem.

Ingenhouz, John, a native of Breda, who became eminent as a chymist, and a physician. He learned in England the Suttonian method of inoculation, and then went by Sir John Pringle's recommendation, to Vienna, where he inoculated the daughter of Joseph II. He was fellow of the Royal Society, and died 1799, aged 69. He is author of Experiments on Vegetables, 8vo.—Hulme's Treatise on the Gout, Scurvy, and Stone, translated into Latin,—Chymical Treatises on impregnating Waters, &c. with fixed Air,—besides papers in the philosophical transactions.

Ingoldsby, Richard, governor of New-York, succeeded Slaughter by appointment of the council in 1691. The following year governor Fletcher assumed the administration. The chief command again devolved on him on the death of Lovelace, in 1709. His short administration is remarkable for a second fruitless attempt against Canada. He was succeeded by Beekman in 1710.

☞ L.

Ingoult, Nicholas Lewis, a native of Gisors, eloquent as a preacher among the Jesuits, and author of some sermons, and of the 8th vol. of the memoirs of the Jesuit missionaries in the Levant. He died 1753, aged 64.

Ingram, Robert, a native of Yorkshire, educated at Beverley school, and Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He obtained the perpetual curacy of Bridhurst, Kent, and afterwards Orston vicarage, Notts, and then Wormington and Boxted in Essex. He wrote a View of the Great Events of the Seventh Plague, &c. concluding the Explanation of the Seven last Plagues, &c. 1785,—Account of the ten Tribes of Israel being in America, by Manasseh Ben Israel, with Observations, 1792—Explanation of the Prophecy of the seven Phials of Wrath, &c. 1804. He died 1804.

Ingrassia, John Philip, a physician of Palermo, celebrated for the skill with which he freed his country from the plague. He wrote, Veterinaria Medicina, Venice, 1568, and other works, and died 1581, aged about 70.

Inguimberti, Dominic Joseph Marie d', a learned divine, born at Carpentras, of which city he became bishop. He was originally a Dominican, but afterwards devoted himself to the more austere order of the Cistercians, and by his learning and virtues recommended himself to the notice of Clement XII. by whom he was made bishop 1733. He died of an apoplexy, 1757, aged 75. He was a munificent as well as a pious prelate. His large revenues were applied to relieve the necessities of the poor, to the building of a hospital, the erecting of a large library, and other public and charitable uses. He published some treatises on Monastic Life,—on Theological Subjects,—besides the Lives of some Catholic Divines.

Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland, was born in London, 1030, and educated at Westminster and Oxford. He was secretary to William of Normandy, before he invaded England, and in 1064, went to the Holy Land. He was made abbot by William, and died 1109. He was a great benefactor to his monastery which he rebuilt, and for which he obtained some important privileges. He wrote a History of the Abbey from 664 to 1091, published among the "quinque Scriptores," by H. Saville, London, 1596, folio, Frankfort 1601, and Oxford 1684.

Innocent I. a native of Albano, elected pope after Anastasius the first, 402. He defended Chrysostom, and condemned the Novatians and Pelagians. He died at Ravenna, 14th Feb. 417. Some of his letters have been published by Constant.

Innocent II. was elected pope after Honorius II. though part of the cardinals protested against his elevation to the papal chair, by appointing the son of a Jew, of the name of Peter de Leo, who assumed the appellation of Anacletus II. Innocent, though supported by the princes of Europe, except the kings of Scotland and Sicily, who acknowleged the authority of his rival, was at last driven from Rome by the tumults of Arnauld de Bresse, and retired to France, where he held several councils at Clermont, Rheims, Puy, &c. After the death of Anacletus, and the abdication of his successor, Victor IV. he returned to Rome, where he held the second Lateran council in 1139, attended by a 1000 bishops, and crowned Lothaire as emperor. He afterwards made war against Roger, king of Sicily, and died at Rome, 24th Sept. 1143.

Innocent III. Lothaire Conti, a native of Anagni, raised to the popedom, 1198, after Celestinus III. though only thirty-seven years old. To unite the Christian princes in the recovery of the Holy Land, he preached a crusade against the Albigenses of Languedoc, and afterwards put Philip Augustus of France under an interdict, and excommunicated John, king of England, and Raymond, count of Toulouse. He raised the papal authority to such a height, that the Roman republic in its brightest days, was never more powerful, so that the pope was no longer the vassal of the neighbouring princes, but the temporal master of all sovereigns, whom he could depose or restore agreeably to his absolute will. Under Innocent, the Dominicans, Franciscans, Trinitarians, and other orders arose, which were still to spread farther, and to confirm the power of Rome. This pope, thus distinguished by political sagacity and courtly intrigue, died at Perouse, 20th

July, 1216. His works were published at Cologne, 1515.

Innocent IV. Sinibaldi de Fiesque, chancellor of the Roman church, and cardinal, was elected pope, 1243, after the death of Celestinus IV. He was early engaged in a quarrel with Frederic, emperor of Germany, who wished to invade the rights of the church, and he held a council at Lyons, in which he excommunicated and deposed the Imperial delinquent. This severe measure was displeasing to several princes; but Louis king of France, interfered in vain with the inexorable pontiff, and the dispute was terminated only by the death of the emperor. Innocent died soon after his return from France, at Naples, 13th December, 1254. He wrote Apparatus super Decretales, folio, and was the first who invested the cardinals with a red hat, as a mark of their dignity.

Innocent V. Peter de Tarantaise, a Dominican, archbishop of Lyons, and a cardinal, made pope 21st February, 1276. He died the 26th June following. He wrote Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul,—Commentaries, &c.

Innocent VI. Stephen Albert, a native of Pompadour in Limoges, was bishop of Ostia, and a cardinal, and in 1352 elected pope after Clement VI. He was of a peaceful disposition, and laboured earnestly to reconcile the kings of England and France. He is blamed for bestowing too many honours on his family, though their good conduct deserved the highest dignities. He died 12th September, 1362. Some of his letters are extant.

Innocent VII. Come de Meliorati, a native of Sulmone in Abruzzo, was elected pope 1404, but opposed by the arms of Ladislaus, king of Naples, who drove him from Rome. He died 6th Nov. 1406.

Innocent VIII. John Baptist Cibo, a noble Genoese of Greek extraction, bishop of Melfi, elected pope 1484. He laboured much to re-establish union among Christian princes, and showed himself particularly attentive to the interests of his family, and of his children, whom he had had before he was admitted into the church. He was a benevolent pontiff, and died of an apoplectic fit, 28th July, 1492, aged 60.

Innocent IX. John Anthony Facchinetti, a native of Bologna, made a cardinal by Gregory XIII. for his services at the council of Trent. He was elected pope 29th October, 1591, and died two months after. He had formed the plan of clearing the port of Ancona, and other magnificent improvements.

Innocent X. John Baptist Pamphili, a native of Rome, who succeeded Urban VIII. 1644, at the age of 72. He persecuted the Barberinis, to whom he was indebted for his elevation; and he published his bull against the five propositions of the Jansenists. He died 6th January, 1655, respected for many excellent qualities, though censured for some foibles.

Innocent XI. Benedict Odescalchi, a native of Como, in the Milanese, was made a bishop and a cardinal by pope Innocent X. and elected pope 1676. He reformed several abuses in the ecclesiastical states, and opposed with great firmness Lewis XIV. by refusing to admit to bishoprics those persons who were recommended to him by the monarch, so that at his death not less than thirty diocesses were vacant. He condemned the errors of the Molinists and the Quietists, and effected a strong coalition between Germany, Poland, and Venice, against the Turks. He died 12th Aug. 1689, aged 78.

Innocent XII. Anthony Pignatelli, a noble Neapolitan, raised to the papal chair 1691, after Alexander VIII. He issued a bull against the system adopted by his predecessors, of paying particular honours to the relations of popes, and condemned the Maxims of the Saints, written by Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray. He died 27th Sept. 1700, universally regretted by the Romans, who mourned him as a beneficent father.

Innocent XIII. Michael Angelo Conti, a native of Rome, the eighth pope of his family. He was elected 1721, and died 7th March, 1724, aged 69. His infirmities prevented the execution of several plans of improvement which he had formed, and it is said that he died of grief for having bestowed a cardinal's hat on Dubois.

Institor, Henry, a Dominican, inquisitor general of Mayence, Treves, and Cologne, and author, with James Springer, of Malleus Maleficorum, Lyons, 1484, often reprinted. He wrote besides, a treatise against Errors in the Sacrament,—a book on Monarchy, &c.

Intaphernes, one of the seven nobles of Persia, who conspired against the usurper Smerdis, 521 B.C. He was afterwards put to death by Darius, for making attempts on the crown.

Interian de Ayala, John, a Spaniard of the order of Mercy, who died at Madrid, 1770, aged 74. He wrote some poems, besides Pictor Christianus Eruditus, folio, 1720, in which he censures the errors of painters in the representation of religious subjects.

Inveges, Augustino, a Sicilian historian, and antiquary, of the society of the Jesuits. He died 1677, aged 84. He wrote, besides a History of Palermo, in Italian, 3 vols. fol. 1649—Historia Paradisi Terrestris, 4to. 1641,—la Cartagine Siciliana, 4to. 1651.

Ireland, Samuel, an ingenious mechanic in Spitalfields. His skill in drawing and

engraving became to him the source of distinction and comfortable independence. He published a picturesque tour through Holland, France, and Brabant, 1790.—Picturesque Views of the Thames, 8vo. 1792. —Picturesque Views of the Medway, 1793. —Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth, 1794. —Picturesque Views and Account of the Inns of Court. He died 1800. He has been deservedly censured for his attempt to impose upon the world a folio volume which he called a Collection of Letters, papers, &c. written by Shakspeare. The forgery for some time excited much of the public attention, and afterwards his son published a declaration in which he acknowledged himself alone guilty of this attempt to impose upon the good sense of the public.

Ireland, John, was born near Wem in Shropshire, of a family related to the Rev. Philip Henry. He was brought up to the business of watch-making, which he carried on some years in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden. He also dealt in pictures and prints, for which he had a good taste. He died near Birmingham in 1808. He published the "Memoirs of John Henderson," the player, 8vo.; and "Illustrations of Hogarth," 3 vols. 8vo.—*W. B.*

Ireton, Henry, a republican general in the civil wars. He possessed great abilities, and uncommon valour, and deserved the friendship of Cromwell, whose eldest daughter, Bridget, he married. He was sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and died at the siege of Limerick, 26th Nov. 1651, much lamented. His body was buried with great pomp in Westminster abbey, but at the restoration it was dug up and exposed on Tyburn gibbet, with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw. His daughter Bridget married Thomas Bendish.

Irevisa, John, vicar of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, was born in Cornwall. At the request of his patron, Thomas lord Berkeley, he translated the "Polychronicon," 1387.

Irnerius, called also Wernerus or Guarnerus, a German lawyer of the 12th century. He studied at Constantinople and Ravenna, and taught at Bologna. He was properly the restorer of the Roman law, and therefore deserved from his numerous pupils the name of "Lucerna Juris." He was the father of the Glossators, and prevailed upon the Emperor Lotharius, whose chancellor he was, to introduce the creation of doctors in the universities, an honour which spread from Bologna, where it first had its rise, to the other learned bodies of Europe. He died 1150, and was buried at Bologna.

Ironside, Gilbert, a native of Hawkesbury, educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and made rector of Winterbourn, Dorsetshire. He was author of a Sermon, 1660, and of seven questions of the Sabbath, 4to, and at the restoration he was made bishop of Bristol, where he died 1671, aged 83.

Irvine, William, an officer in the army of the American revolution, was a native of Ireland, and educated a physician. He held an office in the army, which marched against Canada in 1775, and distinguished himself by his courage and talents. He served in the army in the middle states during the remainder of the war, as a major-general, and enjoyed the high respect of the commander-in-chief. At the battle of Trenton he had the command of a division, detached to prevent the enemy's retreat. After the war he was elected a member of congress from Pennsylvania, and was for some time military intendant, and president of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania. He died at Philadelphia, July 30, 1804. ☞ L.

Irwin, Eyles, was born at Calcutta, of Irish parents, in 1748. He received his education under Dr. Rose at Chiswick; and in 1767 returned to the east in a civil capacity; but was suspended in 1777, for his attachment to lord Pigot; on which he came to Europe over land to seek redress; which he obtained, and he was restored to his former station at Madras, whither he repaired again by the same route. In 1785 he returned again to England; but in 1792 he went to China to superintend the company's affairs; after which he revisited England, where he died in 1817. His works are—1. St. Thomas's Mount, a poem.—2. Bedakah, an Indian pastoral.—3. Adventures during a Voyage up the Red Sea, and a Journey across the Desert, 8vo. —4. Eastern Eclogues, 4to.—5. Epistle to Mr. Hayley.—6. Ode on the death of Hyder Ali.—7. Triumph of Innocence, an ode on the acquittal of Mr. Hastings.—8. Inquiry into the feasibility of Buonaparte's Expedition to the East, 8vo.—9. Buonaparte in Egypt.—10. Nilus, an Elegy on the Victory of Admiral Nelson.—11. The Failure of the French Crusade.—12. The Bedouins, 12mo.—13. Ode to Iberia.—14. Elegy on the Fall of Saragossa.—15. Napoleon, or the Vanity of Human Wishes, 2 parts, 4to.—*W. B.*

Isaac, son of Abraham and Sarah, was born 1896 B.C. His father's faith was tried by an order from heaven to offer his favourite son as a sacrifice on the mountains of Moriah. Isaac was father of Esau the progenitor of the Edomites, and of Jacob the ancestor of the Israelites. He died 1716 B.C.

Isaac Comnenus, Greek emperor in the room of Michael Stratioticus, 1057. After a prudent but turbulent reign, he retired to the solitude of a monastery, leaving the crown to Ducas Constantine, and died two years after, 1061.

Isaac, Angelus, Greek emperor after Andronicus Comnenus, 1185. He was imprisoned and deprived of his sight by his brother Alexius, after whose death he was restored to the throne. He died in 1204.

Isaac, Caro, a rabbi, who left Spain in consequence of the edict of Ferdinand, which in 1492 banished the Jews from his dominions, within four months, except they became Christians. He went first to Portugal, and then retired to Jerusalem, where he devoted himself to study and solitude. He wrote "the Generations of Isaac," which is a commentary on the Pentateuch of Moses. The book is esteemed, and has passed through several editions, the last of which is at Amsterdam, 1708.

Isaacson, Henry, a native of London, secretary to bishop Andrews. He compiled a valuable work on Chronology, fol. and died 1654, aged 73.

Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fair, king of France, was born 1292. She married 1308, Edward, afterwards the second of England, but her licentiousness disgraced her character, and embittered the latter part of her life; and her partiality to her favourite, Mortimer, proved so offensive to her son Edward III. that he ordered her to be confined to the castle of Rising, where she languished 28 years of captivity, and died at the age of 75.

Isabella, of Bavaria, married Charles VI. king of France, 1385. She was a woman of licentious manners, of an intriguing disposition, and of a most vindictive temper. She dishonourably sacrificed her only son to her partiality for the English, and wished for the triumph of Henry V. of England, who had married her sixth daughter Catharine, rather than the prosperity of her country under the government of their natural sovereign. She died little lamented, at Paris, 30th Sept. 1435, aged 64.

Isabella, daughter of John II. of Castile, was born 1451, and married, 1469, Ferdinand V. king of Arragon. She succeeded to the kingdom of Castile, 1474, and though opposed by the pretensions of her niece, she crushed all opposition, and, by the union of Castile and Arragon, she was, with her husband, proclaimed sovereign of Spain. She possessed great powers of mind, and was distinguished by her integrity, her justice, and her public and private virtues. Her reign is remarkable for the conquest of Grenada from the Moors, and the discovery of America, by the bold genius of Columbus, but it was disgraced by the introduction of the sanguinary tribunal of the inquisition. Isabella died of a dropsy, 1504, aged 54, leaving only one daughter, Jane, who married Philip of Austria, and became mother of Charles V.

Isabella, daughter of Alphonso, duke of Calabria, married by proxy, in 1489, John Galeazzo Sforza, a minor. The union of these lovers was put off by the intrigues of Lewis Sforza, the uncle and the guardian of the bridegroom, who had himself fallen in love with Isabella; but when his guilty addresses were received with the contempt which they merited, he determined on revenge. By marrying Alphonsina, the daughter of the duke of Ferrara, he gained an active accomplice in his criminal intentions; the unfortunate Galeazzo was poisoned, and the disconsolate Isabella fled to Naples, and after seeing the destruction of all her family, she retired to a small town in the neighbourhood, where she died, 1524. Her daughter married Sigismund, king of Poland.

Isabella, sister of Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland, married, in 1539, John Zopolita, waivode of Transylvania, afterwards king of Hungary. The birth of a son so pleased the father, who was engaged in the siege of Fogarra, that he communicated his joy to his army, and, in a feast which he gave to his soldiers, he unfortunately fell a victim to his great intemperance, 1540. Thus left unprotected, and unable to resist the arms of Ferdinand of Austria, against whom her husband had made war, she, in an evil hour, called to her aid Solyman, the Turkish sultan, who, instead of protecting her, seized her capital, and obliged her to fly to Transylvania, of which she was soon after stripped by the great successes of her enemies. She recovered Transylvania in 1556, and died, two years after, respected for her magnanimity and courage.

Isæus, a Greek orator, born at Chalcis, in Eubœa. He had numerous pupils, among whom was Demosthenes. Ten of his orations are extant. Another Greek orator, who flourished at Rome, A.D. 97.

Isaiah, the greatest of the prophets, was son of Anno, and of the lineage of David. He is called the evangelical prophet, from the clear and consistent manner in which, in language of grace, fire, and sublimity, he describes the coming and the attributes of Messiah. He prophesied from 735 to 681, B.C. and is said to have been cut into two with a wooden saw, by the cruel orders of king Manasseh.

Isdegerdes, king of Persia after Sapor, was valiant, but debauched and cruel. He defeated the younger Theodosius, and persecuted the Christians. He died by the kick of a horse, A.D. 420.

Iselin, James Christopher, a learned German, born at Basil, 1681. He was professor of history and eloquence at Marpurg, 1704, and was advanced to the chair

of divinity, at Basil, 1711. He died at Basil, 1737. Of his numerous writings the chief are, De Gallis Rhenum transeuntibus, Carmen Heroicum—de Historicis Latinis Meliori Ævi Dissertatio—Dissertations and Orations on various subjects.

Ishmael, son of Abraham, by Agar, was born 1910 B.C. He was driven away with his mother, by his father, and settled at Faran, where he became the progenitor of the Arabians.

Ishmael I. sophy of Persia, was descended from Ali, the son-in-law of Mahomet, and distinguished himself by his valour, prudence, and wisdom on the throne. He died 1523, in the 16th year of his reign.

Ishmael II. sophy of Persia after Thamas, 1575, was the murderer of his eight brothers, and at last was poisoned, 1579, by his own sister, who resented his embracing the tenets of a different sect of Mahometans.

Isidore, St. a disciple of St. Chrysostom, who became a hermit, near Pelusium, where he died about 440. Some of his letters, &c. are extant, edited Paris, fol. 1638, in Greek and Latin.

Isidore, of Alexandria, an Egyptian placed over a monastery by Athanasius, and called the Hospitaler. He defended his patron against the Arians, for which he was expelled by Theophilus the patriarch. He died at Constantinople, 403.

Isidore of Cordova, author of commentaries on the books of kings, dedicated to Paul Orosius, the disciple of Augustine, was bishop of Cordova, in the age of Honorius, and of Theodosius the younger.

Isidore of Seville, a bishop of Seville, called the doctor of his age, and the ornament of his church, from his learning and humanity, died 636, after presiding 40 years over his see. He was author of Commentaries on the Scripture—a Chronicle from Adam to 626—a treatise of Ecclesiastical Writers, and other works.

Isidorus of Charax, a Greek author, 300 B.C. His description of Parthia has been edited by Heschelius, and also at Oxford, 1703.

Isingrinius, Michael, an eminent printer of Basil, who printed in Greek the works of Aristotle, in a style and manner much superior to those of former editors, even of Aldus Manutius. His edition of the history of plants by Fuchs was equally admired. He lived in the 16th century.

Ismenias, a Theban general who refused to kneel before the Persian king, but by dropping and taking up his ring performed, in the opinion of the courtiers, the homage due to their sovereign.—A musician of that name. When taken prisoner by the king of Scythia, the monarch observed that the neighing of his horse was more pleasing than the music of Ismenias.

Isocrates, a Greek orator, born at Athens, 436. He devoted himself to the public instruction of youth. His 21 orations are best edited by Beattie, 2 vols. 8vo. 1749.

Israel, Manasseh Ben, a learned rabbi in the Low Countries, who offered to Cromwell 200,000*l.* for permission to his countrymen, the Jews, to settle in England, and to have the use of St. Paul's cathedral. This was opposed with spirit by the clergy, but it is said by Heath that the protector "gulled the Jews of their earnest money." He wrote several works, mentioned by Wolfius, and in the Bodleian catalogue, and died 1657.

Ittigius, Thomas, a German divine, born at Leipsic, 1644. He was educated at Leipsic, Rostock, and Strasburg, and rose by his merit to the professorship of divinity at Leipsic, in 1691. He died April, 1710. He wrote, besides dissertations in the Leipsic acts—Dissertatio de Hæreshiarchis Ævi Apostolici eique Proximi—Prolegomena ad Josephi Opera—Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ primi et secundi Seculi Selecta Capita—Exhortationes Theologicæ—Historia Synodorum, &c.

Ives, or Yves, bishop of Chartres, 1093, was born at Beauvais, 1035. He died, after a life of great piety, 1115, and was canonized. There are extant of his compiling "a Collection of Decrees"—Exceptiones Ecclesiasticarum Regularum.—Sermons—a Chronicon, &c.

Ives, John, an eminent antiquarian, born at Yarmouth, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge. He was raised to the revived office of Suffolk Herald, but without any emolument, and he was also fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He died of a deep consumption 9th June, 1776, aged 25 years. His library and collection of coins, medals, paintings, &c. were sold by auction. He published "three select papers" from his own collection, besides remarks upon the Garianonum of the Romans, the seite and remains fixed and described, 12mo. 1774.

Iveteaux, Nicholas Vauquelin seigneur de, a French poet, born at Fresnaye. He was made preceptor to the duke of Vendome, the son of Gabrielle d'Estrées, and afterwards to Lewis XIII. when dauphin. The licentiousness of his manners rendered him incapable of holding the benefices which the court intended for him, and when reproached by Richelieu for his dissolute conduct he retired to his house in St. Germain, where he spent the rest of his life in epicurean ease and voluptuous indulgence. As he considered the pastoral life the most agreeable, he dressed himself in the habit of a shepherd, and, attended by his mistress, disguised as a nymph playing on the

harp, he wasted away his time in the grossest sensuality, regardless of the opinions of the world or the calls of religion. He died 1649, aged 90, at a country seat near Germigny. He wrote Institution d'un Prince, a poem of merit—Sonnets, Songs, &c. in the Delices de la Poesie Francoise, 1620, 8vo.

Iwan V. John Alexiowitz, second son of Michaelowitz, succeeded his brother Feodor Alexiowitz, 1682, on the throne of Russia. As his powers of mind, however, were very weak, he was declared incapable of reigning, and sent to a monastery, and the sceptre was placed in the hands of his brother Peter. This change displeased his sister Sophia, who wished to obtain the supreme power, and by her intrigues, Iwan was drawn from his confinement, and seated on the throne with her and with Peter. This divided sovereignty continued for six years; but the design of Sophia to sacrifice her brother Peter to her ambition, proved abortive, and the proscribed prince confined his guilty sister in a convent, and seized the reins of government alone. Iwan died 1696, aged 35, leaving five daughters.

Iwan VI. of Brunswick Bevern, succeeded, when three months old, his great aunt, Anne Iwanova, as emperor of Russia, 1740 The guardianship of his minority was intrusted, by the dying empress, to her favourite, Ernest, duke of Biren; but soon after the regent was removed, and the emperor's mother, Anne of Mecklenburg, was placed at the head of the government as guardian. The next year the unfortunate child was dethroned, and confined in a fortress, from which a monk had the art to remove him, and to carry him to Germany. The attempt did not, however, succeed, and Iwan was again immured in a monastery, where he was at last put to death, 16th July, 1764, by order of Catherine, the wife of Peter III. who ascended the throne, 1762.

Izaacke, Richard, a native of Exeter, educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He was afterwards chamberlain and town clerk of his native town, of which he wrote the history, published 1677, 8vo. and again improved by his son, 1724.

Jaaphan, Ebn Tophail, an Arabian philosopher at the end of the twelfth century, author of a romance, called the History of Hai Ebn Yokdhan, in which he asserts that by the light of nature a man may acquire a knowledge of things, and of God. It was published with a Latin translation, 1671, by E. Pococke, and in 1708 appeared in English by Simon Ockley.

Jablonski, Daniel Ernest, a popish divine, born 20th Nov. 1660, at Dantzic. He studied in Germany, and afterwards visited Holland and England. He was afterwards minister of Magdeburg, Lessa, Koningsberg, and Berlin, and he zealously opposed infidelity, and endeavoured in his ecclesiastical capacity, but in vain, to reconcile the Lutherans and Calvinists. He translated into Latin Bentley's Sermons and Boyle's Lectures, and wrote some Dissertations on the Land of Gessen, and other works highly esteemed. He died May, 1741.

Jablonski, Theodore, counsellor of the court of Prussia, and secretary to the royal society of sciences at Berlin, was a man of extensive erudition, and highly esteemed for his private virtues. He was so modest that he did not prefix his name to his works. He wrote Dictionnaire Francois et Allemand, et Allemand Francois, 1711—a Course of Morality in German, 1713—Dictionnaire Universel des Arts et des Sciences, 1721—and a Translation of Tacitus de Mor. Germ. 1724.

Jablonski, Paul Ernest, son of Daniel Ernest, was born 1693, at Berlin, and became theology professor at Frankfort on the Oder. He wrote Disquisitio de Linguâ Lycaonicâ de Memnone Græcorum—Institutiones Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ, 2 vols. 8vo.—and Pantheon Ægyptiorum, a learned work, 3 vols. 8vo. He died 1757.

Jablonski, Charles Gustavus, author of a natural history of insects, was member of the society of Halle, and died 1787.

Jacetius, Francis de Cataneis, an Italian writer, born at Florence, 1466. He was the disciple and successor of Marsilius Ficinus, as professor of Platonic philosophy at Florence, and died 1552. He wrote a treatise of beauty, and another of love, according to Plato, and other works, printed together at Basil, 1563.

Jachaia, Ben Joseph, a Portuguese rabbi, born at Lisbon, where he died 1539. He wrote among other things, a paraphrase on Daniel, in which he promised a speedy restoration to his nation.

Jackson, Thomas, an English divine, born 1579 at Willowing, county of Durham. He entered at Queen's college, Oxford, 1595, and the year after removed to Corpus Christi, of which he was elected fellow in 1606. He became D.D. 1622, and two years after took a living, and also the vicarage of Newcastle, which he re-

signed in 1630, when elected president of his college. In 1635 he was made prebend of Winchester by the friendship of Neil, bishop of Durham and of Laud, and in 1638 he was raised to the deanery of Peterborough. He died 1640, and was buried in the chapel of his college. He was a man of great learning, singular piety, and of an exemplary character. He was well acquainted with the fathers, and his works, which are numerous, display great knowledge of Scripture. They were published in 3 vols. folio, consisting of sermons, besides commentaries on the apostles' creed. They were much admired by bishop Horne, as well as by Mr. Merrick, of Trinity college, Oxford.

Jackson, John, an English divine, born 4th April, 1686, at Lensey, Yorkshire, where his father was minister. He was educated at Doncaster school, and afterwards entered at Jesus's, Cambridge, where he studied Hebrew under Ockley. In 1710 he was presented to the living of Rossington by the corporation of Doncaster, and married 1712. He was refused the degree of M.A. at Cambridge, in consequence, it is said, of his heretical opinions; and by embracing tenets opposite to the church, he embroiled himself greatly at Leicester, where he went to reside as confrator of Wigston hospital. As he refused to subscribe to the articles, he lost in 1724 a prebend in Salisbury church, though on the death of his friend Dr. Clarke, in 1729, he succeeded to the mastership of Wigston hospital by the presentation of the duke of Rutland. As he was fond of controversy, his works are numerous on theological subjects, and display labour, judgment, and learning. It is to be lamented, that he showed such virulence in his conduct, which drew upon him the resentment of the clergy, so that he was at Bath refused the sacrament, and in Leicester forcibly denied the use of the pulpit. He opposed the doctrine of the trinity, and attacked Warburton and others, even some of his friends, in his pamphlets. His last, and by far his best work, is "Chronological Antiquities," 3 vols. 4to. 1752. He prepared materials for an edition of the Greek Testament, of which, however, his infirmities prevented the publication. He died 12th May, 1763, leaving four children only, out of the twelve whom his wife bore him. Memoirs of him were published by Dr. Sutton, of Leicester, 1764.

Jackson, Arthur, a divine, ejected from his living of St. Faith, in London, 1662, for nonconformity. He was afterwards imprisoned, and fined 500*l.* for refusing to give evidence against Christopher Love. He was chosen at the restoration to present, in the name of the assembly of divines, a Bible to Charles II. and was also one of the ministers who attended the Savoy conference. He wrote a commentary on the Bible, 3 vols. 4to. and died 1666.

Jackson, William, a native of Exeter, eminent as a musical composer, and as a writer. He first studied music at Exeter, and afterwards removed to London, under the care of Mr. Travers, and in 1777 was chosen organist of St. Peter's church in his native town, where he died 1803, aged 73. Besides books of songs, hymns, sonatas, canzonets, &c. of merit, he wrote thirty letters on various subjects, lately edited a third time—the four Ages, 8vo.—Treatise on the present State of Music, 12mo.—Papers in the essays of the Exeter Society, &c. One of his sons was ambassador at the court of Sardinia, afterwards in France, and at Berlin, and another accompanied lord Macartney, as his secretary, to China.

Jackson, Dr. Cyril, an eminent divine, was born in 1746 at Stamford, where his father was a medical practitioner. He received his education at Westminster-school, from whence he removed to a studentship at Christ-church, Oxford, where he proceeded to his master's degree in 1771, to that of B.D. in 1777, and that of D.D. in 1781. He became sub-preceptor to his present majesty, for which he was made canon of Christ-church, and on the elevation of Dr. Bagot to a bishopric, he succeeded him in the deanery, which he resigned in 1809. Dr. Jackson was an excellent governor of his college and an elegant scholar, but he as studiously avoided the press as he did the mitre, though the primacy of Ireland was offered to him, as well as an English bishopric. He died at Felpham, in Sussex, in 1819. His brother, Dr. William Jackson, born at Stamford, in 1750, became prebendary of York, regius professor of Greek at Oxford, preacher to the society of Lincoln's-inn, canon of Christ-church, and in 1811 bishop of Oxford. He died in 1815. The bishop was a sound mathematician, and a learned divine. He translated a tract on the Sieve of Eratosthenes into Latin, and published some sermons.—*W. B.*

Jacob, son of Isaac and Rebecca, obtained from his elder brother, Esau, his birthright, and also by the advice of his mother, his father's blessing. This conduct drew upon him the vengeance of Esau, which he avoided by flying to Padan-aran, where he served his uncle Laban for fourteen years, and obtained his two daughters, Leah and Rachael, for wives. He was afterwards reconciled to his brother, and went to Egypt with all his family, in consequence of the elevation of his son Joseph to the supreme power of the country, under Pharaoh. He died in Egypt, B.C. 1689, aged 147. The name of Israel,

given to him by an angel, descended to his posterity called Israelites.

Jacob, Henry, a native of Kent, educated at Oxford, where he took his master's degree. He afterwards retired to his living, and died 1621, aged 60. He is author of some treatises against the Brownists, and of a work on our Saviour's sufferings.

Jacob, Henry, son of the preceding, became an able Orientalist under Erpenius. He was fellow of Merton college, Oxford, but was ejected during the civil wars, and died at Canterbury, 1652, aged 44. He wrote, according to Wood, Delphi Phœnicizantes, edited by Dickenson—and other works, still in MS.

Jacob, Giles, an able lawyer, author of a Law Dictionary—the Lives and Characters of English poets—and other valuable works, died 1744, aged 54.

Jacob, a Cistercian monk in Hungary, who assembled a number of peasants in France and Germany, on pretence of going with this fanatical multitude to deliver the Holy Land from the infidels. He pretended also to be commissioned by the Virgin to set Lewis king of France at liberty, who had been made prisoner by the Saracens, and for this purpose he preached a crusade, but the government at last refused to countenance the measure, and therefore the enthusiastic zealots were dispersed, and Jacob soon after murdered by a butcher, in the beginning of the 13th century.

Jacob al Bardai, a disciple of Severus, and an able leader of the Eutychians, who from him were called Jacobites.

Jacob, Ben Naphthali, a rabbi of the fifth century, of the sect of the Masorites, educated at Tiberias, in Palestine. The invention of points in the Hebrew letters instead of vowels, is attributed to him, and to his friend Ben Asser, in the year 476.

Jacob, Ben Hajim, a rabbi of the 16th century, known as the editor of the Masora and Hebrew Bible, with the Chaldee paraphrase, &c. Venice, 4 vols. folio, 1525, much esteemed by the Jews.

Jacobæus, Oliger, professor of philosophy and physic at Copenhagen, was born July, 1650, at Arhusen, Jutland, where his father was bishop. After studying at Copenhagen, he travelled over France, Italy, Germany, Hungary, England, and the Netherlands, and on his return was honourably received by his university, who appointed him professor, and by the Danish king, who gave him the management of his cabinet of curiosities, and made him counsellor of his court of justice. The loss of his wife in 1698 robbed him of all his happiness, and though he attempted to avert his grief by a second marriage, he fell a sacrifice to his melancholy, 1701. He left six sons by his first wife. He wrote de Ranis et Lacertis Dissertatio—Oratio in Obitum T. Bartholini, his father-in-law—Gaudia Arctoi Orbis, &c. besides some elegant Latin poems.

Jacobs, Jurian, a painter of Switzerland, the disciple of Francis Snyders. The animals which he introduced in his historical pieces, were finished in a very animated style. He died 1664, aged 54.

Jacomb, Thomas, D.D. a native of Leicestershire, educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, from which he removed to Cambridge, to become fellow of Trinity college. In 1647 he obtained the living of St. Martin, Ludgate, from which he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He died 1687, in the family of lady Exeter, where he had found protection and maintenance. He wrote a treatise of Holy Dedication—Sermons—a Commentary on the eighth of Romans—and contributed also to the continuation of Pool's Annotations.

Jacopone, da Todi, an Italian poet, contemporary with Dante. On becoming a widower he distributed his property to the poor, and entered into the order of Minors, and acquired the surname of the Happy, in consequence of his character of sanctity. He wrote several canticles, full of fire and zeal, besides Stabat Matar, a Latin poem. He died very old, 1306. The best edition of his Canticles is that of Venice, 1617, 4to. with notes.

Jacquelot, Isaac, a protestant minister of Vassy, born in 1647. He retired to Heidelberg and the Hague at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and then became chaplain to the king of Prussia, who had accidentally heard him preach. He died at Berlin, 1708. He wrote Dissertations on the Messiah—2 vols. of Sermons—letters to the French Bishops—and some controversial tracts.

Jacquet, Lewis, a native of Lyons, who died 1793, aged 61. It is said that he resembled in his manners the famous J. J. Rousseau, and therefore he was his warm admirer and imitator. His parallel between Greek and French tragic poets possessed great merit, and some of his essays were honoured with the laurel by the Besancon academy.

Jacquier, Francis, a native of Vitry, who died at Rome 1788, aged 77. He was eminent as a divine and mathematician, and wrote, assisted by Le Sueur, Newton's Philos. Natur. Principia Mathem. 4 vols. 4to.—Institutiones Philos. ad Studia Theol. accomm. 5 vols. 12mo.—He published besides a treatise of Algebra, and other works in Italian.

Jaddus, was high-priest of Judæa when Alexander approached Jerusalem, determined to destroy it, and by meeting the monarch in his pontifical robes, he converted his resentment into reverence, and to

the offering of sacrifices to the God of Israel.

Jadelot, Nicholas, a native of Nancy, who died there, 26th June, 1793, aged 57. He was eminent as a physician, and was author of the Pictures of Animal Œconomy, 8vo.—a Complete Course of Anatomy, fol. —Physica Hominis Sani, 2 vols. 12mo.—Pharmacopœia for the Poor, 8vo. &c.

Jaeger, John Wolfgang, a Lutheran divine, born at Stutgard, where the duke of Wirtemburg, whose son he had educated, made him his counsellor, and also preacher of the cathedral, and abbot of the monastery of Adelberg. In 1702 he was made divinity professor, chancellor of the university, and provost of Tubingen, and died 1720. He wrote, Ecclesiastical History compared with profane—a Compendium of Divinity—Observations on Puffendorf and Grotius—a treatise of Laws—Spinoza's Life and Doctrines examined, and other Latin works.

Jago, Richard, an English poet, born 11th Oct. 1715, at Beaudesert, Henley, Warkwickshire, where his father was rector. From Solihul school, where he had among his fellow-pupils, Shenstone, he went in 1732 as servitor to University college. In 1737 he took orders, and in 1744 married a clergyman's daughter by whom he had several children, and who left him a widower in 1751. He obtained the livings of Harbury and Chesterton, 1746, and in 1754 lord Clare obtained for him the vicarage of Snitterfield, and in 1771 his patron, Lord Willoughby de Broke gave him, instead of Harbury, Kilmcote in Leicestershire, worth 300*l.* a year. His elegy on the Blackbirds appeared in 1752, in Hawkesworth's Adventurer, and as it was anonymous, it was attributed to various authors, and especially to Gilbert West. He died after a short illness, 8th May, 1781, aged 66, and was buried in a vault at Snitterfield. Three of his daughters survived him. By his second wife, married 1759, he had no children. His most admired performance is Edgehill, a descriptive poem, in blank verse, 1767. His life has been written by his friend Hylton.

Jaillot, Alexis Hubert, a French sculptor, who, by marrying the daughter of a map colourer, adopted his father-in-law's profession, and soon excelled in the execution of maps. He engraved in a very neat manner the designs of Sansons, and laboured till his death in 1721, in geographical studies. His maps of France are valuable, but that of Lorraine is the best. One of his daughters married Renou who assumed the name of Jaillot, and became geographer to the king. He died 5th April, 1780. His Recherches Critiques, Historiques, &c. sur Paris, &c. 5 vols. 8vo. 1772, is a correct, interesting, and much admired work.

James, St. the great, son of Zebedee and Salome, was a fisherman, and was called with his brother John, while mending their nets, to become apostles, by our Saviour. He was present with his brother and Peter at the transfiguration of his blessed master; and after the crucifixion, he preached the gospel to the Jews who were dispersed in the neighbouring towns of Syria. On his return to Judea, he was seized by Herod Agrippa, and cruelly put to death with the sword A.D. 44.

James, St. the less, brother of Simon and Jude, was also one of the apostles, and received the surname of Just, on account of the great virtues of his character. He was the first appointed bishop of Jerusalem, and for his firmness he was called by St. Paul, one of the pillars of the church. He was put to death with the blow of a fuller's club, under Annanias the high-priest, A.D. 62, who in vain wished to persuade him to renounce the name and the religion of his Saviour. His epistles to the dispersed Hebrew converts, is preserved among the canonical books of the New Testament.

James, St. a bishop of Nisibis, distinguished by his patriotism, his zeal, and unbounded benevolence, when his country was besieged by the Persians. He died about 350. His works were printed, Rome, 1736, folio.

James I. king of Scotland, after his father Robert III. was taken by the English as he was crossing over to France. After a severe imprisonment of 18 years, he was set at liberty on condition of marrying Jane, daughter of the earl of Somerset, 1424. He severely punished those who had governed his kingdom in his absence; and in consequence of these harsh measures he was assassinated in his bed by their relations, and died pierced with thirty-six wounds, 1437.

James II. king of Scotland, succeeded at the age of seven to his father, James I. and ably supported Charles VII. of France, in his war against the English. He punished some of his barons, who had revolted against him, and he was killed at the siege of Roxburgh, 3d Aug. 1460, aged 29, by a cannon shot, and after his death, his queen, Mary of Guelders, continued the attack, and took the town.

James III. succeeded his father James II. on the throne of Scotland, and rendered himself odious by his cruelties. He put to death his brother John, but Alexander his other brother escaped the last fatal blow aimed against him, and levied war against the tyrant. James, defeated in a battle by his rebellious subjects, fell

from his horse, and was at last put to death in a mill by the pursuing enemy, 11th June, 1488.

James IV. succeeded his father James III. at the age of 16, and showed himself religious, active, and patriotic. He defeated some of his rebellious barons, and assisted Lewis XII. of France against the English, but was unfortunately slain in the fatal battle of Floddenfield, 1513. He instituted the order of the Thistle, or of St. Andrew.

James V. of Scotland, succeeded at the death of his father, James IV. though only 18 months old. His minority was governed by his mother, Margaret of England, but at the age of 17 he assumed the reins of government, and assisted Francis I. against Charles V. and in consequence of his services, he received, 1535, Magdalen, the French king's daughter, who died two years after. He afterwards married Mary of Lorraine, the widow of Lewis of Orleans, and died 13th Dec. 1542, leaving his dominions to his only child, Mary Stuart, who was born only eight days before his death. He was a prince admired for his virtues, and the firmness with which he supported the religious establishment of his country.

James VI. of Scotland, and the first of England, was son of Henry earl of Darnley, and Mary the daughter of James V. and was born 1566. The conduct of his mother had so irritated the nobles that she was obliged by her rebellious subjects to resign the crown to her son in 1566, and James, who had displayed great moderation and prudence in Scotland, was called, on the death of Elizabeth to fill the English throne 1603. His accession was attended with dissatisfaction on the part of some of the English nobles, and lords Cobham, and Grey, and Sir Walter Raleigh were arrested on pretence of a conspiracy to destroy the king and his son prince Henry. A more dreadful catastrophe awaited him from the catholics whom he had rendered his enemies, by the severity of his treatment toward them; but when the parliament house was doomed to be blown up by gunpowder with the king, the lords and commons, the plot was happily discovered by the sagacity of the monarch, and the ringleaders were seized and executed. James was naturally fond of peace, and during 20 years of his reign, his subjects enjoyed perfect tranquillity. The interests and the dignity of the nation perhaps might have required more vigorous measures, especially in supporting the rights of the protestants and of the elector Palatine who had married the king's daughter; but the cultivation of commerce, and a friendly intercourse with the rest of the world, were more congenial to the sentiments of the monarch. In the extension of his prerogative James rendered himself not only oppressive, but often ridiculous, and while he argued with his parliament, and enlarged on the divine and absolute rights of kings, he taught the factious to dispute his authority, and to prepare that opposition which proved so fatal to his successor. Though learned and intelligent he chose for his favourites the most ignorant and worthless, and the partiality which he showed to Carr, earl of Somerset, and to Villiers, duke of Buckingham, reflect little honour on his judgment or his heart. In his fondness for controversial learning he founded Chelsea college for the support of a number of polemical divines, whose abilities and labours might be directed to oppose and refute the Roman catholics. James died at Theobalds, 8th April, 1625, aged 59, after a reign of 22 years, and he was buried in Westminster abbey. By his wife Anne of Denmark, whom he married 1590, he had Henry and Robert who died young, Charles his successor, and Elizabeth who married Frederic V. elector Palatine. His works, which consisted of a Commentary on the Revelations, in which he terms the Pope Antichrist—Basilicon Doron, or Advice to his Son—Dæmonology, or Discourse on Witchcraft—a Counterblast against Tobacco, &c. were published in 1 vol. folio, 1619. Though James deserved to be commended for his love of peace, and for his moderation, yet his character must descend to posterity with every mark of detestation for his cruel conduct towards the virtuous and patriotic Raleigh, whom he wantonly caused to be beheaded 15 years after his sentence, and after he had granted him his protection, and employed him in the service of his country.

James II. of England, succeeded his brother the second Charles 1684. He was born at London 14th Oct. 1633, and at his birth proclaimed duke of York. On the death of his father he escaped to France, and distinguished himself in the French service by his courage and military skill. At the restoration he was declared admiral of England, and obtained in 1665, a celebrated victory over Opdam, the Dutch admiral; but in 1672, he was defeated by Ruyter, though supported by the French fleet. His valour had endeared him to the English, and though his principles, which were strongly attached to the popish religion, were censured by the parliament, he ascended the throne on the death of his brother; but the virtues of the private man unfortunately disappeared in the king. James became arbitrary, cruel, and oppressive, and in his wish to establish the Roman catholic religion in the kingdom, he rudely invaded the rights and privileges of his

subjects, and paid no regard to the opinions and prejudices of a people, who had a few years before conducted his father to the scaffold. The murmurs of the English were not uttered in vain. William, prince of Orange, who had married the king's daughter, was persuaded to invade the kingdom, and James, terrified at the success of his enemy, and the ingratitude of his courtiers, fled to France, 1688. He afterwards attacked Ireland, but this effort for the recovery of his lost dominions, and the intrigues of his catholic adherents, were unable to shake the popularity of William. James died at St. Germain's, a pensioner on the bounty of the French king, 16th Sept. 1701, aged 68. By his first wife, Anne, daughter of lord Clarendon, he had two daughters, Mary and Anne, who were successively queens of England; and by his second wife the princess of Modena, he had a son, called the Pretender, acknowledged by the Roman catholic princes, under the name of James III. This son died at Rome, 2d Jan. 1766, and his son, Charles Edward, the pretender so well known by his invasion of Scotland in 1745, died at Florence, 31st Jan. 1788, aged 68. Henry Benedict, cardinal of York, brother to Charles Edward, died lately at Rome, and thus that branch of the Stuart family is become extinct.

James I. king of Arragon, surnamed the warrior, succeeded his father, Peter the catholic, 1213. He defeated some of his nobles, who had raised an insurrection against him, and afterwards he conquered the kingdoms of Majorca, Minorca, Valentia, and other places from the Moors. He also supported himself against the encroachments of the papal power, and died at Xativa, 27th July, 1276, aged 70. Before he expired, he resigned the crown into the hands of his successor, and put on the habit of a Cistercian monk, with the superstitious hope of thus reconciling heaven, and obtaining forgiveness for the irregularities and the licentiousness of his life.

James II. king of Arragon, son of Peter III. succeeded his brother, Alphonso III. 1291. He conquered Sicily, and waged a long war against the Moors, and the people of Navarre. He had the good fortune to unite Valentia and Catalonia to his crown, and he died at Barcelona, 3d Nov. 1327, aged 66, deservedly respected for his moderation, his courage, benevolence, and magnanimity.

James of Voragine, provincial of the Dominicans, compiled the Golden Legend, a work of fabulous stories, often edited. He died 1298. The best edition of the Golden Legend is that of 1470.

James, Thomas, an English divine, born at Newport, Isle of Wight, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, 1593. He distinguished himself as a collector of curious MSS. and published a catalogue of such as were in the colleges of the university, and was the first librarian appointed by Sir Thomas Bodley, in his newly established library. He was made by the bishop sub-dean of Wells, and took his degree of D.D. 1614, and was afterwards presented by the archbishop to Mongeham, in Kent. These and other pieces of preferment, were not undeserved. He showed himself a most active divine against the papists, and proposed various plans for the collating of the MSS. of the fathers, which might not only advance the cause of science, but defeat the forgeries and the views of the catholics, which, however, failed for want of encouragement. He died at Oxford, 1632, aged about 51. His works are all respectable, the best known of which, is a treatise of the Corruption of Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers, published 1611, 4to. and reprinted 1688, 8vo. He was the correspondent, among others, of Usher.

James, Richard, nephew of the preceding, was of Exeter college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Corpus Christi, of which he was made fellow, 1615. In 1619 he travelled through Wales and Scotland, and then passed into Russia, on which he published some observations. He was well skilled in the learned languages, as well as in Italian, French, and Spanish, and so extensive was his information, that he was of great assistance to Selden in the drawing up of his Marmora Arundeliana, and to Sir Robert Cotton and his son, in the arrangement of their noble library. His abilities as a scholar and a critic, were said to be superior to those of his uncle. He died 1638. When confined through suspicion, by the House of Lords, 1629, he wrote a copy of English verses, prefixed to his works, afterwards presented to the Bodleian library.

James, Robert, M.D. an English physician, best known by his preparation of a very useful fever-powder, was born at Kinverston, Staffordshire, 1703. He took his first degree in arts at St. John's college, Oxford, and afterwards practised as a physician at Sheffield, Lichfield, and Birmingham. He then removed to London, and published there, in 1743, his valuable Medicinal Dictionary, 3 vols. fol. in the composition of which he was assisted by his friend Dr. Johnson. He wrote also the Practice of Physic, 1746, 2 vols. 8vo.—on Canine Madness, &c.—and 1778, a Dissertation on Fevers, &c. He died 23d March, 1776. His powder, of which the invention is attributed by some to a Ger-

man physician of the name of Schawanberg, has acquired great and deserved celebrity, and though at first opposed by some of the faculty, who either through prejudice or rivalship, considered it as a worthless nostrum, it has procured to his family an inexhaustible source of opulence. Dr. James was coarse in his manners as well as person, but he was intelligent, and as a companion, agreeable and cheerful. He left sons and daughters His eldest son was educated at Merchant-tailors' and St. John's college, Oxford, and took his degree in physic.

James, Thomas, D.D. a native of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, which he left in 1776, for the headship of Rugby school. He resigned in 1793, and in reward for his honourable services at the head of the school, he obtained a Worcester prebend, and Harrington rectory, Worcestershire. He wrote a Compendium of Geography for Rugby school—two sermons —the fifth book of Euclid explained by Algebra. He died at Harrington, 1804.

Jamet, Peter Charles, a French writer, born 1701, in the diocess of Sens. He wrote Metaphysical Essays—Letters on Taste, and the Doctrine of Bayle—Dissertation on the Creation—the Mogul Philosopher, Daneche Menkan, &c.—and also contributed some notes to the dictionary of Trevoux.

Jamyn, Amadis, a French poet, the friend and rival of Ronsard. He travelled in the early part of life in Greece and Asia Minor, and afterwards became secretary and chamber reader to Charles IX. He died 1585. Besides his poetical works in 2 vols. he published seven academical discourses in prose, and finished Homer's Iliad in verse, began by Hugh Salel, to which he added the three first books of the Odyssey.

Janeway, James, a native of Hertfordshire educated at Christ-church, Oxford, and ejected for nonconformity, 1662. He afterwards opened a meeting-house at Rotherhithe, and died there, 1674. He is author of Heaven on Earth, 8vo.—a Token for Children, 12mo.—often edited—the Saint's Encouragement to Diligence, 8vo.—a Legacy to his Friends, 8vo. a posthumous work.

Janicon, Francis Michael, a French writer, born at Paris, and educated in Holland. He was at first in the army, but became a writer in the gazettes of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Utrecht, where his political sagacity, and the elegance of his style were much admired. He died of an apoplexy 1730, aged 56. Besides his "gazettes" he wrote Steel's Ladies' Library translated—Gavin's Satire against Monks, 4 vols. 12mo.—the Present State of the Republic of the United Provinces and Dependencies, 2 vols. 1729, a valuable work.

Jansenius, Cornelius, a divine who distinguished himself as the envoy of Philip II. of Spain, at the council of Trent, and was rewarded on his return by the bishopric of Ghent, where he died, 1576, aged 66. He was a native of Hulst, in Flanders. He published, among other works, a Harmony of the Gospel.

Jansenius or Jansen, Cornelius, a celebrated Roman catholic bishop, the author of Jansenism. He was born at Accoy, near Leerdam, in Holland 1585, and after studying at Utrecht, he, in 1604, went to Paris, where he became acquainted with St. Cyran. He returned to Louvain in 1617, and two years after, took his doctor's degree, and soon after was placed at the head of St. Pulcheria college, with a theological professorship. His abilities were so universally popular that he was twice sent by the university of Louvain as a deputy to the Spanish king, to whom he rendered himself acceptable by writing a severe book against the French, called Mars Gallicus, for their alliance with the protestant princes. Though this work possessed little merit, it procured him the bishopric of Ypres, and with it the hatred and persecution of Richelieu. He died of the plague, 8th May, 1638, aged 53. He wrote commentaries on the Gospels, Proverbs, &c. some controversial books, &c. But his most celebrated composition, the labour of 20 years, is his Augustinus, published after his death. In this book he explained and illustrated the doctrine of Augustine concerning man's natural corruption, and the nature and efficacy of the divine grace; but as this directly militated against the opinions of the Jesuits, it drew upon his memory the severest opposition. The pope at last was prevailed upon to exert his authority, and accordingly the use of the book was forbidden in 1641, and the next year, Urban VIII. issued his bull for its final suppression.—These measures excited violent animosities, but to give greater solemnity to the condemnation, the French bishops drew up five propositions from the doctrine of Jansen, which were submitted to pope Innocent X. and pronounced heretical. These propositions asserted, 1st. That there are divine precepts which good men, though desirous, are unable to obey. 2d. That no man can resist the influence of divine grace operating on his mind. 3d. That to render human actions meritorious, it is not necessary that they be exempt from necessity, but only that they be free from constraint. 4th. That the Semipelagians err in maintaining that the human will is endowed with the power of either receiving or resisting the influences of preventing grace. 5th. That whoever affirms

that Jesus Christ made expiation by his death for the sins of all mankind, is a Semi-pelagian. These measures of the holy see were productive of great dissension in the French church, and when the next pope, Alexander VII. declared that none should be admitted into the church without subscribing to a renunciation of the doctrines of Jansen, the Jansenists ventured to dispute the infallibility of the pontiff, and to regard him as of inferior power to a general council. Opposition in this as in all controversies produced irritation and not conviction, and instead of suppressing the Jansenists, the efforts of the Jesuits and of the see of Rome tended to render them more numerous and more violent, not only in France, but in the Low Countries and in Germany.

Janson or Jansonius, James, a native of Amsterdam, doctor of Louvain and professor of theology, and dean of St. Peter's college, was author of Commentaries on the Psalms—Song of Solomon—Job—St. John's Gospel, &c. He died 1625, aged 78.

Janssens, Abraham, a painter, born at Antwerp, 1569. His descent from the Cross in Ghent cathedral is so much admired, that some attribute it to the pencil of Rubens, who was his rival in the public favour.

Janssens, Cornelius, a Dutch painter, whose portraits were much admired, and considered as equal to those of Vandyke. He resided for some time in England, and died 1665.

Janssens, Victor Honorius, a painter of Brussels, who died 1739, aged 75. He studied at Rome under the patronage of the duke of Holstein, and on his return employed his pencil in adorning the sacred buildings of his native city.

Januarius, St., bishop of Benevento, beheaded at Puzzuoli in the persecution of Dioclesian. His body was buried at Naples, where a noble chapel in the cathedral is dedicated to his memory. His blood is supposed to be preserved in a phial, and annually, on particular occasions, and when Vesuvius threatens an eruption, the holy vessel is produced, when, at the presence of the saint's head, which is then exhibited, the blood, which before was congealed, immediately liquifies. The mountain, as the superstitious Neapolitans believe, respects the solemnity, and earthquakes are very frequently thus prevented.

Japhet, son of Noah, is the progenitor of the nations of Asia and Europe. He was born B.C. 2448.

Jardins, Mary Catherine des, a French lady, born 1640, at Alencon, in Normandy, where her father was provost. She left home early in consequence of an intrigue, and retired to Paris, where she determined to subsist by her pen. While engaged in the publication of novels, she gave a loose rein to her passions, and assumed the name of Villedieu, one of her favourites, with whom however she soon quarrelled. A fit of devotion on the death of a female friend, restored her for a while to her senses, in the seclusion of her convent, but when returned to the world, she again became dissipated, and, after the death of Villedieu, who died in battle, she married the marquis de la Chasse, who was only separated from his wife, by whom she had a son. After his death she attached herself to one of her cousins, and died at Clinchemare, on the Maine, 1683. Her works, consisting of dramas, poems, romances, and fables, were published in 10 vols. 12mo. 1702, to which two more were added in 1721. Her style is animated, though her stories and catastrophes are not always interesting; her verses however are feeble.

Jardyn, Karel du, a painter, born at Amsterdam, 1640. He studied in Italy and resided at Venice, where he died 1678, and, though a protestant, was buried in consecrated ground. His animals and landscapes are admired.

Jaroslaw, grand duke of Russia, in the 10th century, is celebrated for the liberal patronage which he extended to learned men. He framed a code of laws for the benefit of his subjects, and, to encourage learning, he founded a school, and caused various useful books to be translated from the Greek into the Russian language.

Jarrige, Peter, a Jesuit who became a protestant, and exposed his society in a work called the Jesuits on a scaffold. He afterwards returned to the Society at Antwerp, and employed himself in refuting his former publication. He died at Tulles, in France, 1670.

Jarry, Laurence Juillard du, a French poet and divine, born at Jarry, near Xantes, 1658. He came young to Paris, and was patronised by Bossuet, Bourdaloue, and others, and obtained the poetical prize of the French academy, 1679, and also in 1714, when Voltaire was his competitor. He was made prior of Notre dame du Jarry, in Xantes, where he died, 1730. He excelled as a preacher, and published le Ministere Evangelique, Sermons, Ouvrages de Pieté, des Poesies Chretiennes, &c.

Jars, Gabriel, a native of Lyons, who, with Duhamel, visited the mines of Bohemia, Saxony, Hungary, Austria, Carinthia, England, and other countries, and, with the skill and genius of a true mineralogist, prepared his observations, which death, however, prevented him from publishing. He was, in 1768, made a member of the academy of sciences, at Paris, and died the next year, aged 37. His Voyages Metallurgiques were published by his brother, 3 vols. 4to.

Jarvis, Abraham, D.D. bishop of the episcopal church of Connecticut, was born at Norwalk, in that state, May 5th, 1739, and graduated at Yale college in 1761. Having obtained ordination in London, he was settled at Middletown in 1764. He was consecrated bishop in 1797, and his death took place in 1813, at New-Haven, where he had resided for several years previous. ☞ L.

Jaucourt, Lewis de, a Frenchman, who disregarded the advantages of his birth and rank for the pleasures of study. His knowledge was very extensive, and, in antiquities, morals, medicine, and general literature, his assistance was very valuable to the French encyclopedie. He conducted the Bibliotheque Raisonneé from its commencement in 1740, and assisted Gaubius and others in the publication of the Museum Sebæanum, in 1734. He wrote also, Lexicon Medicum Universale, in 6 vols. folio, but the MS. was lost in the vessel which conveyed it to Holland. He was member of the Royal Society of London, and of the academies of Berlin and Stockholm, but refused the liberal invitations of the Stadtholder, to settle in Holland, observing that he had no necessities nor ambition, but only wished for studious obscurity. He died Feb. 1780.

Jault, Augustus Francis, professor of Syriac, in the Royal college at Paris, translated into French Sharp's Surgery, Ockley's History of the Saracens, Floyer on the Asthma, a treatise on the venereal disease, and other works. He ranked high as a physician, and died at Paris, 1757, aged 50.

Jay, Guy Michel le, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who ruined himself by printing at his own expense a polyglott Bible. This beautiful work, in 10 vols. folio, containing the Syriac and Arabic versions, which are not inserted in the polyglott of Ximenes, was begun 1628, and was completed 1645. In his honourable poverty he became an ecclesiastic, and was made dean of Vezelai, and counsellor of state. He died 1675.

Jeacocke, Caleb, author of the Vindication of the moral character of the apostle Paul, against the charges of hypocrisy and insincerity, brought by lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Middleton, and others, 1765, 8vo. was a baker of the High-street, St. Giles, who, by his great application and merit, was distinguished in the world, and became director of the Hand-in-hand fire office. He was a frequent attendant of the Robin Hood speaking society, Butcher-row, Temple-bar, where it is said his oratory proved often more powerful and convincing than that of Edmund Burke and other members who afterwards acquired celebrity in the House of Commons. He died 1786, much respected.

Jeanes, Henry, a native of Alberscy, Somersetshire, educated at Hart-hall, Oxford. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Beer-crocomb and Capland, Somersetshire, and also Chedzoy, after Dr. Walter Raleigh's expulsion. He favoured the presbyterians, but died before his adherence to the tenets of the church was called in question, 1662. He wrote a treatise on Abstinence from Evil, 8vo.—On the Indifferency of Human Actions, 4to.—On Original Righteousness, &c. 4to.—Polemical Tracts against Dr. Hammond, Jer. Taylor, John Goodwin, &c.—Want of Church Government, &c.

Jeannin, Peter, a Burgundian, advocate in the parliament of Dijon. He rose to consequence by his merit, and when the orders for the murder of St. Bartholomew were issued at Dijon, he opposed it with all his authority, and for his services was made president of the parliament there. After the destruction of the league he became a favourite with Henry IV. who employed him in negotiations with the Spaniards and Dutch, and, after the king's death, he continued a faithful servant in the court of the queen mother. He died 1622, aged 82, after seeing seven successive kings on the throne of France. He published a collection of negotiations and memoirs in folio, 1659, and 4 vols. 12mo. 1695, much esteemed.

Jeaurat, Sebastian, a native of Paris, member of the academy of sciences, and afterwards of the National Institute, was distinguished as an able mathematician. He founded an observatory in the military school, and wrote new tables of Jupiter, 4to.—a Treatise on Perspective, 4to.—Observations on the Comet of 1759—Observations on the Solar Eclipse of 1793—Graphical method of Dissecting the Angle—Memoires sur les Lunettes Diplantidennes, &c.—He died 1803, aged 99.

Jebb, Samuel, M.D. a physician, born at Nottingham, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He favoured the nonjurors, and was for some time librarian to Jeremy Collier; but upon his marrying a relation of Dillingham, the eminent apothecary of Red-lion square, he applied himself to pharmacy, and soon began to practise as physician at Stratford le Bow, where he continued the best part of his life. He afterwards retired with a moderate income to Derbyshire, where he died 9th March, 1772, leaving several children, one of whom was sir Richard Jebb, one of the physicians extraordinary to the king. He published a translation of Martin's Answers to Emlyn, 1718, 8vo.—Justini Martyris cum Tryphone Dialogus, 1719—de Vita et Rebus gestis Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ, 1725—an edition of Aristides, with notes, 1728, 2 vols. 4to.—J. C. Britanni de Canibus Bri-

tannicis, &c.—Bacon's Opus Majus.—H. Hodii de Græcis illust. &c.

Jebb, John, son of the dean of Cashel, was born in London, 1736. Part of his education was received in Ireland, and afterwards he entered at Peter-house, Cambridge, and took orders, and obtained some preferment. He for some years delivered theological lectures in Cambridge, but he was prohibited in 1770, as he professedly embraced the tenets of the Socinians. In 1775, he resigned his gown, and applied himself to the study of physic, and obtained a degree at St. Andrew's; and became a licentiate in London. He died March, 1786, of a decline. He was a very warm controversialist. He had when at the university been a very strenuous advocate for yearly examinations; and in his political life, he showed himself a zealous friend of annual parliaments, of universal suffrage, of the abolition of subscription, and of the cause of America against the mother country. Besides physic and classical literature he was well skilled in Hebrew, Arabic, and Saxon. He joined two friends in publishing a 4to. called Excerpta quædam e Newtonii Principiis, &c. His works were published in 1787, in 3 vols. 8vo. by his friend Dr. Disney, with an account of his life.

Jechonias, king of Judah, was carried prisoner to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, and after several years of captivity was made, B.C. 562, one of the officers of the king's court.

Jeffery, Thomas, a native of Exeter, educated among the dissenters. He became assistant to Mr. Hallet, and in 1726 settled at Little Baddow, Essex, where he had a congregation, but two years after returned to Exeter, where he died soon after, aged about 30. He was author of True Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, against Collins the deist, 8vo.—the Divinity of Christianity proved from Scripture, —Christianity the Perfection of all Religion, 8vo.—a Review of his Controversy with Collins, &c.

Jeffery, John, a divine, born 1647, at Ipswich, where he was educated, and at Catherine-hall, Cambridge. On taking orders he returned to the curacy of Dennington, Suffolk, and in 1678 he was elected minister of a church at Norwich, where his eloquence as a preacher, his learning, and his exemplary manners, rendered him a popular and esteemed character. He was introduced by Sir E. Atkyns the chief baron, to Tillotson, who, when raised to the primacy, made him archdeacon of Norwich. He died 1720, aged 72. He was twice married. He published Sir T. Brown's Christian Morals—Whichcote's Moral and Religious Aphorisms. He wrote also some sermons, &c. which appeared, 2 vols. 8vo. 1751. Dr. Jeffery was an enemy to controversy, and observed that it produced more heat than light.

Jeffery, of Monmouth, ap Arthur, a British historian in the reign of Henry I. born and educated at Monmouth. He was made archdeacon of Monmouth and bishop of St. Asaph, 1152. He is known for a history of Britain, in which he gives a long and fabulous account of the first settlements in that country under Brutus the grandson of Ascanius. The work is written in a plain simple style, but the puerile stories and trifling incidents which it contains, render its authority very dubious, though Usher, Leland, Sheringham, Sir John Rice, and others defend its authenticity against Polydore Virgil, Buchanan, and others, who regard it as fiction and forgery. The work was published in Latin at Paris, 1517, 4to. and at Heidelberg, in folio, 1587. A translation of it into English by Aaron Thompson of Queen's college, appeared 1718, 8vo.

Jeffreys, George lord, better known as judge Jeffreys, was born at Acton, Denbighshire. He was educated at Westminster school, and then removed to the Inner-temple. When called to the bar, he recommended himself by his application and zeal, and when introduced to the city of London by his relative, alderman Jeffreys, he was elected recorder of the city. He afterwards became a favourite of the court, was made solicitor to the duke of York, and in 1680 knighted, and appointed chief justice of Chester. His next appointment was the place of chief justice of the king's bench, and on James the second's accession, he was raised to the office of lord chancellor. He was a violent promoter of all the oppressive measures of that short reign, and his cruelty on the circuit, after Monmouth's rebellion, upon the deluded adherents of this unfortunate nobleman, will always be remembered to his disgrace and ignominy. Though abusive in his language, he had at times a becoming sense of his dignity when on the bench; and it is said that, in the name of common humanity, he threatened his severest vengeance against the mayor and corporation of Bristol, who had been long in the habit of selling culprits in their town for exportation to the American plantations. At the revolution the chancellor dreaded the public indignation, and in the habit of a sailor endeavoured to escape to the continent. He was in this disguise at Wapping, drinking in a cellar, when a scrivener, whom when in authority he had severely chastised, recognised his once dreaded features. The chancellor in vain attempted to elude the discovery by coughing and turning to the wall, with the pot in his hand; the alarm was given, he was seized by the mob, and conveyed to the lord

mayor, and thence sent to the tower. He died there 18th April, 1689, and was privately buried the Sunday night following.

Jeffreys, George, an English writer, born at Weldron, Northamptonshire. He was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow, 1701. He refused to take orders, and applied himself to the law, and was called to the bar, but did not practise. He passed the latter part of his life in the family of the dukes of Chandos, his relations, and died 1755, aged 77. In 1754, he published by subscription a 4to. volume of Miscellanies in prose and verse, among which are two tragedies, Edwin and Merope, both acted at the theatre Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and the Triumph of Truth, an oratorio.

Jeffries, Sir Herbert, was appointed lieutenant-governor of Virginia, and one of the commissioners for inquiring into the state of the colony in 1676, and assumed the administration on the return of Sir William Berkeley to England. He died in 1678, when the government devolved on Sir H. Chicherly. ☞ L.

Jehu, son of Jehosophat, was the 10th king of Israel, B.C. 885. Though he destroyed Joram and all the family of Ahab, and cut off all the idolatrous priests of Baal, yet he afterwards disregarded the worship of the true God, for which he was deprived of his kingdom by Hazael king of Syria, and died 856 B.C.

Jekyl, Sir Joseph, son of a clergyman in Northamptonshire, became known as an able lawyer, and an eloquent statesman. As the friend of the whigs, he was one of the managers of Sacheverel's trial, and after maintaining his principles and popularity undiminished, he was made in the reign of George I. Master of the Rolls, privy counsellor, and was also knighted. In his pamphlet, called the Judicial Authority of the Master of the Rolls stated and vindicated, he ably supported the power and independence of his office against the chancellor King. This great man died 1738, aged 75.

Jekyl, Thomas, D.D. brother of the preceding was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and obtained the vicarage of Rowd, Wilts, the lectureship of Newland, Gloucestershire, and the office of St. Margaret's minister, Westminster. He was author of Love and Peace recommended, in two sermons at Bristol, 1674, 4to.—Popery, a great Mystery of Iniquity, 1680, 4to.—True Religion the best Loyalty, 1682—Exposition of the Church Catechism, and some other sermons.

Jellinger, Christopher, a German, who studied at Basil, and Leyden, and after being some time a private soldier, came from Geneva to England. He found patrons, and obtained the living of Brent in Devonshire, from which he was ejected for nonconformity, 1662. He wrote Disputatio Theologica de Sacra Cœna—a New and Living Way of Dying—The Spiritual Merchant—15 Conferences with Christ, &c. He died at Knightsbridge, aged 83.

Jenckes, Joseph, governor of Rhode-Island, succeeded Cranston, in 1727, and continued in office five years. He had been previously deputy governor. His father was the honourable Joseph Jenckes, a native of Buckinghamshire, who came to America, and settled at Pawtucket, where he built the first house which was erected there. Governor Jenckes was born at Pawtucket, in 1656. He died June 15th, 1740, aged 84. William Jenckes, a brother of the governor, was a judge of the county-court of Providence, and died in 1765, aged 91. ☞ L.

Jenischius, Paul, a learned native of Antwerp, banished for writing Theatrum Animarum. He died at Sutgard, 1647, aged 89.

Jenkin, Robert, a divine, born at Minster, isle of Thanet, Jan. 1656. He was educated at the King's school, Canterbury, and St. John's college, Cambridge, where he became fellow, 1680. In 1710, he was elected master of his college, and also held the Margaret professorship of divinity. He refused to take the oaths at the revolution, but as the bishop of Ely could not visit the college without the invitation of the fellows, he remained with many others undisturbed, though at the accession of George I. a compulsory act was made, which obliged all those who held preferment worth 5*l.* a year to swear allegiance. Dr. Jenkin, in compliance with the law, saw several of his fellows expelled, but the uneasiness which he suffered, joined to the infirmities of age, hastened his dissolution. He retired to his brother's house, Norfolk, and died there, 7th April, 1727, and was buried in Holme chapel, where his brother was rector. His theological tracts were much esteemed, and among them an Examination of the Authority of General Councils,—a Defence of bishop Leek's Profession—Remarks on four Books, Basnage's History of the Jews, &c.—the Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion, of which the fifth edition appeared 1721.

Jenkin, William, a puritan, born at Sudbury, Suffolk, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was, in 1641, made minister of Christ church, Newgate, but was deprived for nonconformity, 1662. He was concerned in Love's Plot, and therefore was sent to the tower, but procured his liberty by petitioning Cromwell. He was, in 1684, sent to Newgate on the conventicle act, and died there four months

after. He is author of Exposition on the Epistle of Jude, fol.—Celeugma or Clamor ad Theologos Hierarchiæ Anglicanæ—some Sermons, &c.

Jenkins, Henry, a native of Yorkshire, who lived to the extraordinary age of 169 years. His faculties remained strong to the last, and at an assize he appeared to give evidence of what had passed within his knowledge 140 years before. He remembered the battle of Flodden-field. As he was born before registers were kept, no place would acknowledge him as a native, so much to the disgrace of his opulent neighbours, he was compelled to beg his bread in the last part of his life. He died 1670, and there is erected to his memory a monument in Bolton church, Yorkshire, where he was buried.

Jenkins, Sir Leoline, an English statesman and civilian, born at Lantrisaint, Glamorganshire, 1623. He was educated at Cowbridge school, and in 1641 removed to Jesus college, Oxford, but soon after with many other students, he took up arms in the royal cause. He, however, remained in Oxford till the king's death, and then retired to Wales to the seat of Sir John Aubrey, the education of whose eldest son he undertook. He was afterwards tutor to other young men of family and consequence, but became obnoxious to the government, from whose resentment, however, he was saved by the interference of his friend Dr. Wilkins, warden of Wadham college. For some time he resided at Oxford, but being still considered as a dangerous man, he fled to the continent in company with some of his pupils, and travelled with them over France, Holland, and Germany. He returned home about 1658, and at the restoration was chosen one of the fellows of Jesus college. In 1661 he took his degree of LL.D. and was the same year, on the resignation of his friend Dr. Mansell, elected principal of his college. He was in 1663 appointed commissary of Canterbury by his patron Sheldon, the primate; and then removed to Doctors' Commons as advocate of that court. In 1664, he was engaged with other civilians in reviewing the maritime laws, and the same year was made judge assistant, and soon after principal of the Admiralty court; and in 1668, judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury. In 1669–70, he was knighted for his services in recovering the property of the deceased queen mother, against the claims of her nephew Louis XIV. and afterwards became one of the commissioners to negotiate the union with Scotland. In 1671, he was elected member for Hythe in Kent, and in 1673, after resigning his office of principal of Jesus, he went to Cologne as plenipotentiary to settle a treaty of peace with the Dutch, which did not succeed. The next year he was again deputed as a mediator of the treaty of Nimeguen, with Sir William Temple, the chief burden of which rested upon him. His labours, however, were unsuccessful, and on leaving the place 1679, he was nominated ambassador to the Hague in the room of his associate Temple, but soon after was again invited to renew his application for the treaty, which at last was that same year concluded. He returned home Aug. 1679, and was soon after elected representative of the university of Oxford. He ably opposed, in parliament, the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York, and his services were rewarded by admission into the privy council, and the appointment of secretary for the northern provinces in 1680, and next year for the southern. He was again elected for Oxford university and still opposed the exclusion of the duke of York; but the firmness with which he attacked and reprobated the violent measures of the court, exposed him to obloquy, so that at last he retired from office, 1684, to the privacy and literary solitude of his house at Hammersmith. On James's accession he was sworn one of the privy council, and elected again for the university, but his infirmities increased, and he found himself unable to attend his duty in parliament. He died, Sept. 1, 1685, and was buried in Jesus college chapel. As he was never married, he left his property to charitable uses, and was particularly a benefactor to his college. His letters and papers were printed, two vols. folio, 1724, by W. Wynne, with an account of his life.

Jenkinson, Charles, earl of Liverpool, was the eldest son of colonel Jenkinson, the younger brother of Sir Robert Jenkinson, baronet. He was born May 16th, 1727, and had his education at the Charter-house; from whence he removed to University college, Oxford, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1752. In 1761, he obtained a seat in parliament, and was appointed under-secretary of state. In 1766, he was nominated a lord of the admiralty; from which board he removed to the treasury. In 1772, he was made joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, which he exchanged for the clerkship of the pells. In 1778 he became secretary at war, and in 1784 president of the board of trade. In 1786 he was raised to the peerage by the title of baron Hawkesbury, and in 1796 to the earldom of Liverpool. He died Dec. 17th, 1808. His lordship published—1. A Discourse on the Establishment of a National and Constitutional Force in England. 2. A Discourse on the Conduct of Great Britain in respect to Neutral Nations during War. 3. A Collection of Treatises, 3 vols. 8vo. 4. A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, 4to. 1805.—*W. B.*

Jenks, Benjamin, a native of Shropshire, who took orders and obtained the living of Harley in his native county, where he was minister 56 years, and died 1724, aged 78. He was also chaplain to lord Bradford, and wrote Submission to the Righteousness of God, 12mo.—Meditations, 2 vols.—Devotions, 12mo.—and other works of devotion, of great simplicity and merit.

Jenkyns, David, a native of Pendoylen, Glamorganshire, educated at Edmund-hall, Oxford, from which he removed to Gray's Inn to study the law. His abilities recommended him to Charles I. who made him a Welch judge, but his exertions were so great in the royal cause that he was arrested at Hereford 1645 by the parliament and sent to the tower. The severity did not terrify him; when brought before the commons he boldly refused to kneel, and would not acknowledge their authority, for which he was fined 1000*l.* and sent back to prison. The republicans were so violent against him that they passed an act to try him, in 1650, but that was prevented it is said by a singular speech of Harry Martin. At last Jenkyns, who expected daily to be led to execution, and who meant to die with the Bible under one arm, and the Magna Charta under the other, was set at liberty 1656, and died seven years after, aged 66. His legal and political tracts appeared together 1681, 12mo.

Jennens, Charles, a gentleman of dissenting principles, who in his youth displayed with such splendour the riches acquired by the industry of his family at Birmingham, that he was called Solyman the magnificent. He composed the words of some of Handel's Oratorios, and published the Lear, Hamlet, Othello, and Macbeth of Shakspeare, as the specimen of an intended edition of the poet, of which death prevented the completion. He died 20th Nov. 1773, and was buried at Gopsal, Leicestershire.

Jennings, David, D.D. in Scotland, was minister of Old Gravel-lane Meeting-House, Wapping, 44 years, and also presided over Coward's dissenting school. He wrote Introduction to the Use of the Globes and the Orrery, 8vo.—Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals, 12mo.—Jewish Antiquities, 2 vols. 8vo.—Sermons, &c. and died 1762, aged 71.

Jenson, Nicolas, or Jansonius, an eminent printer and letter founder of Venice, by birth a Frenchman. He was commissioned, it is said, by the French king, to gain information with respect to the art of printing, lately invented at Mentz, and upon the death of his patron he retired to Venice, where he soon distinguished himself. His types are still admired for their neatness and beauty. He was the first who determined the form and proportion of the present Roman characters. The first books which issued from his press were, "Decor Puellarum," 1471, and the same year in Italian, "Gloria Mulierum," and afterwards various Classics. He died as is supposed about 1481, as none of his editions appear after that period.

Jenyns, Soame, an eminent English writer, born in London 1704. He was privately educated, and then entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he devoted himself to laborious study, but took no degree. In 1728, he published his "Art of Dancing," and in 1741, was elected member for Cambridge, which place, with the exception of two others he represented till 1780. He assisted Moore in the publication of the "World," in 1753, and in 1755 he was made one of the lords of Trade, and continued so till the abolition of the board 1780. He died Dec. 18th, 1787, aged 83, leaving no issue, though twice married. He was buried at Bottingham, Cambridgeshire. As a writer he distinguished himself by the purity of his language, and the elegance of his diction, by critical knowledge, and a delicate and lively humour. It is remarkable that from a serious believer in revelation he became a deist, and again, after wandering in the labyrinth of skepticism, he returned a devout convert to Christianity, and on his death-bed, gloried in the reflection that his "View of the Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion," had proved useful. His publications were poems, collected in a third edition 1778—a Free Inquiry into the Origin of Evil—a View of the Internal Evidence, &c.—Political Tracts, &c.—all republished together in 4 vols. 8vo. by Nelson Cole, Esq. 1790. He has been deservedly blamed for his violent attack on Dr. Johnson. In every respect his character was respectable and exemplary.

Jephson, Richard, an Irishman, for some time master of horse to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, but best known as a dramatic writer. He wrote Braganza, printed 1775—the Law of Lombardy, a tragedy, acted 1779,—the Count of Narbonne, &c. He wrote besides the Campaign, an Opera—Julia, a tragedy—Two Strings to your Bow, a farce—the Conspiracy—the Confessions of J. Baptist Couteau, a satire on the atrocities of the French revolution, 2 vols. 12mo. 1794—Roman Portraits, with Illustrations and Remarks, in 4to, a heroic poem of merit, &c. He died near Dublin, 1803.

Jephthah, judge of Israel, is known in sacred history for his remarkably rash vow which he made when going to war against the Amorites, promising if successful to sacrifice to God the first living thing which met him. This was his own daughter, who was accordingly offered in sacrifice,

though most commentators explain the history by saying that no human sacrifices were permitted by theMosaic law, and that the daughter of Jephthah, was only devoted to a life of perpetual celibacy, and not immolated.

JEREMIAH, second of the great prophets, was born of the tribe of Benjamin, B.C. 629. He was imprisoned for prophesying the calamities which awaited his country, and when Jerusalem was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, he was carried to Babylon, where he died 586, B.C. or according to some he was slain there by his vindictive countrymen. In a pathetic and sublime style the prophet foretold the captivity of his nation and their future return, and in another age the birth and the atonement of the Messiah.

JERNINGHAM, Edward, an English poet, was descended from an ancient Roman Catholic family, and born in Norfolk in 1727. He was educated at Douay and Paris; but on his return to England he joined in communion with the established church. One of his first publications was a poem in favour of the Magdalen charity; after which appeared a number of others, written in a pleasing style, and collected, with his plays in 4 vols. 8vo., 1806. He also wrote—1. "An Essay on the mild Tenour of Christianity." 2. The Dignity of Human Nature, an Essay. 3. The Alexandrian School, or a Narrative of the first Christian Professors in Alexandria. 4. An Essay on the Eloquence of the Pulpit. 5. The Old Bard's Farewell. He died Nov. 17th, 1812.—*W. B.*

JEROBOAM I. king of Israel, after the separation of the ten tribes from Rehoboam, son of Solomon, reigned 22 years, and died 954 B.C.

JEROBOAM II. son of Joash, was king of Israel, B.C. 826, but on account of his idolatry, the destruction of his race was foretold by Hosea and Amos, the prophets. He was defeated at Jezreel, by the Assyrians, and died 784 B.C.

JEROME, St. a father of the church, who died 420, aged 80. He is famous for his eloquence, his virtues, and his extensive learning. His works, which are all on theological subjects, were edited by Erasmus, 1526, and at Paris, 1693.

JEROME of Prague, so called from the place of his birth, was a martyr to protestantism. He studied at the universities of Paris, Heidelberg, Cologne, and it is said, Oxford, and in 1396 became D.D. He warmly embraced the doctrines of his friend and master Huss, and with him, was summoned to answer for his opinions before the council of Constance. He seemed inclined to answer the citation, but seeing Huss thrown into prison, he privately withdrew to Uberlingen, and in vain applied to the emperor for protection. Though he promised to confront his persecutors, if guarded against violence, his fair claims were disregarded, he was seized as he attempted to return home, and dragged in chains to Constance. After being exposed to various insults, and artfully tempted to make a recantation of his opinions, he boldly declared himself the supporter of the tencts of Wickliffe and Huss, and thus triumphant in constancy over his enemies, he was condemned to the flames. On May 30th, 1416, he suffered at the stake: he endured his torments with great fortitude and resignation, and thus obtained the crown of martyrdom.

JEROME of St. Faith, or Joshua Larchi, a Spanish Jew, physician to Peter de Luna, afterwards pope Benedict XIII. He disputed in the presence of this pope and of several cardinals at Tortosa, with the Jewish rabbies 1414, and by becoming a convert to Christianity, he had such influence over his countrymen, and also by his treatise on the Errors of the Talmud, that 5000 Jews followed his example. His book appeared at Frankfort, 1602.

JERVAS, Charles, a painter, born in Ireland. He studied under Sir Godfrey Kneller, and by the patronage of Dr. G. Clark, of Oxford, he visited France and Italy, for the improvement of his abilities. On his return to England, he acquired some celebrity, more from the praises and friendship of Pope, than from his own merit. It has been observed, that the lines which the poet wrote in his praise, are more languid and less happy than any other of his verses. Horace Walpole, whose judgment should be decisive, says of him, that he was defective in drawing, colouring, and composition, and in likeness. In general, his pictures are a light, flimsy kind of fan-painting, as large as life. He was, however, vain of his art, and after censuring the ear as the only faulty part of the beautiful face of lady Bridgewater, with whom he pretended to be in love, he produced his own as a perfect model. He published a translation of Don Quixote, without understanding Spanish, says Pope, and the work was honoured with a supplement on the origin of romances of chivalry, by Warburton. He died about 1740.

JESSEY, Henry, a native of West Rowton, Yorkshire, educated at Cambridge. He favoured the independents, for which he was imprisoned in 1641, but afterwards set at liberty by the parliament. He was afterwards minister of St. George's, Southwark, but was ejected 1662, and died the next year.

JESTYN, ap Gwrgant, prince of Glamorgan, was deprived of his right to the sovereignty on his father's death, 1030, in consequence of his violent and ungovernable

temper, but succeeded the next king, his uncle Howell, 1043. By his dissension with the neighbouring princes, the English were invited to support the weaker party, and thus the country became the property of the artful invaders.

Jesua, Levita, a Spanish rabbi of the 15th century, author of a book called "Halichot Olam," the ways of eternity, of which Bashuysen printed an edition in Hebrew and Latin at Hanover, 1714, in 4to.

Jesus, a Jew, who foretold the calamities which were to fall on his nation, before the siege of Jerusalem by Titus. During the siege he cried out, on seeing his prophecy fulfilled, Wo to the temple, to the nation, and to me! and at that moment, says Josephus, he was killed with a dart.

Jesus, son of Sirach, a native of Jerusalem, was author of Ecclesiasticus, B.C. 200. His grandson, of the same name, translated the book into Greek, which is preserved in the Apocrypha.

Jesus Christ, the blessed Saviour of the world, was born at Bethlehem, A.M. 4004, and was, after a life of the most exemplary sanctity, and of celestial benevolence, cruelly crucified by the Jews on Mount Calvary, Friday, 3d April, A. D. 36. His history is well known as recorded in the page of the four holy evangelists.

Jethro, father-in-law of Moses, was priest and king of the Midianites. After the deliverance of Israel from Egypt, Jethro brought his daughter Zipporah and her children to her husband Moses, and gave him much good advice about the government of his nation.

Jeune, Jean le, a French divine, of such piety and humility that he refused a canonry to enter the rigid society of the Oratory. He was highly esteemed as a preacher and as a man. He lost his sight at 35, and was twice cut for the stone, but he endured all these sufferings with great resignation. He died 1672, aged 80. His sermons, published in 10 vols. 8vo. were much esteemed by Massillon, and have been translated into Latin.

Jewel, John, an English bishop, born at Buden, in Devonshire, 1522. He was educated at Barnstaple school, and at the age of 13 entered at Merton college, Oxford, and in 1530 was chosen scholar of Corpus Christi. By great application he acquired extensive knowledge, and became a respectable tutor in his college, and an able and popular preacher in the university, and in his parish of Sunningwell, near Oxford, of which he was rector. He was in his principles, a zealous protestant, and he proved it upon the accession of Edward VI. but after that king's death, he was expelled from his college by the fellows, upon which he retired to Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke college, where many of his pupils followed him. The abettors of popery did not long suffer him in the enjoyment of retirement and security; he was compelled to subscribe to the popish doctrines, but his sincerity was doubted, and he escaped with difficulty from the emissaries of Bonner, and passed to the continent. He resided for some time at Strasburg, in the house of his old friend, Peter Martyr, once divinity professor at Oxford. On Mary's death he returned to England, and was selected as one of the sixteen protestants who were to dispute with the same number of catholics in the presence of Elizabeth. In 1559, he was one of the commissioners for the extirpation of popery in the west of England, and a few months after was raised to the see of Salisbury. His merit and learning were further rewarded by the honourable grant of the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford, 1565. In his episcopal character he displayed that activity and vigilance so necessary in the establishment of order and regularity, after emancipation from catholic tyranny, and he personally inspected the conduct of all his officers, and completed the triumph of reformation in his diocess, by the impartial and exemplary conduct, which, emanating from himself, pervaded his courts and his clergy. His indefatigable application, however, undermined his constitution, and the regular habit of rising at four in the morning, and continuing engaged in prayer, in study, and in business, till near twelve at night, proved at last unhappily injurious to his health. He contracted a disorder which carried him off at Monkton Farley, in September, 1571, in his 50th year. This worthy man, so eminent for integrity, for liberality, for meekness, modesty, and every amiable virtue, was blessed with a most happy memory, and was well skilled in the learned languages, and also in German and Italian. His works were numerous and respectable, the best known of which, are his "Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," several times printed in England and abroad, and translated into Greek at Oxford, 1614, and into English, 1562, by lady Bacon. This valuable work, which merited and obtained the approbation of the queen and her two successors, and was recommended from the bench of bishops to be placed in all parish churches in England and Wales, was attacked by Hardynge, and defended by the author in the most masterly and unanswerable manner. His life has been written by Dr. Lawrence Humphrey and by Featley.

Jezed I. fifth caliph, or successor of Mahomet, began his reign 680. He assassinated Hussein, son of Ali, whom the Arabs had raised to the throne in opposition to him, and he showed himself cruel

and revengeful against his rivals and enemies. He had a taste for literature, and died 683.

Joab, a general under David, who slew Abner, and afterwards stabbed Absalom, his master's son. Though his cruelties were forgiven, on account of his great services, by David, yet he was put to death by Solomon for espousing the cause of his rival, Adonijah, B. C. 1014.

Joachim, abbot of Corazzo, and afterwards of Flora in Calabria, was born at Celico near Cosenza, 1130. He was of the Cistercian order, and travelled on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. It is said that he founded several monasteries, which he governed with great prudence, wisdom, and moderation. He pretended also to be a prophet, and his prophecies have appeared in a book called, "the Everlasting Gospel," which, however, is supposed by Mosheim, to have been written by some other missionary. Joachim died 1202, leaving a numerous sect behind, called Joachimites. The pope refused to canonize him, because some of his tenets were erroneous and profane. His works were published folio, Venice, 1516. His life has been written by Gervaise, a Dominican, 1745, 2 vols. 12mo.

Joachim, George, a native of the Grison's country, appointed mathematical professor at Wittemberg, where he ably defended the Copernican system. He wrote Ephemerides—de Doctrina Triangulorum —Orationes de Astronomia, &c. and died 1576, aged 62.

Joan, Pope, a woman placed by Platina among the successors of St. Peter, by the name of John VIII. or according to others of John VII. Though some affirm this to be a fictitious story, propagated for the discredit of the catholics, according to the report, a woman, born at Mentz, and supposed to be of English extraction, acquired so much celebrity at Athens and Rome, where she studied in man's clothes, that for her probity, learning, and virtues, she was honoured with the degree of doctor, and was deemed worthy to succeed to the popedom on the death of Leo IV. Thus raised to eminence, Joan indulged the most indelicate amours with her favourite tutor, and being in a pregnant state, she improperly ventured, when near her time, to attend a procession through the streets of Rome. Thus circumstanced, she was delivered of a child between the Colosseum and the Church of St. Catharine, and died upon the spot, either through pain or shame, after enjoying two years the pontifical seat. In remembrance of this catastrophe it is said, the holy father turns his head aside when he passes by the fatal spot, and to prevent the recurrence of such immorality, it is asserted, that the elected pontiff, before he is installed, submits to an examination of his manhood, when seated on a pierced chair. This story, believed for some centuries, and excused or palliated by some of the catholic writers, and denied by others, is now considered as fabulous, as it never was mentioned for 200 years after the time when it is asserted it actually took place. Pius II. was the first who ventured, in the 15th century, to question the authority of the tradition, and after being agitated with great warmth by catholics and protestants for some time, it is now laid aside by both parties as ridiculous and puerile.

Joan of Arc, or the maid of Orleans, a celebrated French heroine, born at Domremy in Lorraine, 1412, of obscure parents. When she was servant at an inn, she pretended that she saw in a vision St. Michael, the tutelary saint of France, who ordered her to raise the siege of Orleans, which the English were then besieging, and to preside at the coronation of Charles VII. at Rheims. This was no sooner noised abroad than she was introduced by Baudricourt, the governor of the neighbouring town of Vaucouleurs to the king, whom she found out in the midst of his courtiers, though dressed in the plainest apparel. Charles, whose affairs were reduced to the greatest extremity, determined to employ this extraordinary woman, though her professions were ridiculed by the parliament; and Joan appearing among the soldiers, arrayed in the arms and the dress of a man, inspired them with such enthusiastic ardour that the siege of Orleans was raised, the English were defeated, and the monarch advanced to Rheims, where his coronation took place in the presence of the victorious heroine. For these services Joan was ennobled by the king, she assumed the name of Lys, and received a large grant of lands; but while she promised herself fresh victories, she was wounded at the siege of Paris, and she was taken prisoner at Compiegne. This event was regarded by the English as a great victory, but instead of receiving her with the humanity which a captive and a female required, they treated her not only with harshness, but accused her of witchcraft, and condemned her by the sentence of the university of Paris to be burnt. She suffered 30th May, 1431, at Rouen, and as she walked to the fatal stake, she displayed the same courage and intrepidity which she had evinced under the walls of Orleans. By her death, Joan gained perhaps more friends to her master than her services and her triumphs had procured; and in thus cruelly putting to death a person whom the fortune of war had placed in their hands, not as a rebellious subject, but as a captive, whom the superstition of the times had ex-

alted to extraordinary consequence, the English fixed an indelible stigma upon their character, and rendered their cause odious in the eyes even of their adherents in conquered France.

JOAN, queen of Naples, daughter of Charles, king of Sicily, murdered her first husband, Andrew of Hungary, and married another. The death of the murdered prince was avenged by his brother Lewis; but though Joan fled to Provence for a while, she recovered her kingdom, and destroyed her husband to marry a third, after whose death she took a fourth. As she had no issue, she adopted her relation, Charles de Duras, who, however, revolted against her by the intrigues of the king of Hungary, in consequence of which she named for her successor Lewis of France, duke of Anjou. This was productive of a dreadful civil war, but Charles obtaining Naples, seized the queen, and put her to death 1381, in her 55th year.

JOAN II. queen of Naples after her brother, Ladislaus, 1414, disgraced herself by her debaucheries. Her second husband, John, count of March, offended with her conduct, destroyed her favourite, Pandolfus, and imprisoned her; but an insurrection restored her to liberty, and thrust her husband into a dungeon, from which he escaped to France, to lead a monastic life. Joan adopted for her heir, Alphonsus, king of Arragon, and died 1434.

JOASH, son of Ahaziah, was proclaimed king of Israel, at the age of seven, by Jehoiada the high-priest, by whose advice he governed well, and put to death his grandmother Athaliah, who had destroyed all his family, and even attempted his life. On the death of his virtuous preceptor he became idolatrous and was slain by two of his servants, B. C. 483.

JOASH, king of Israel after his father, Jehoahaz, though he paid respect to the admonitions of Elisha the prophet, followed the idolatries of Jeroboam. He defeated the Syrians in three battles, took Amaziah king of Judah prisoner, and reduced Jerusalem, and died B. C. 826, after a reign of sixteen years.

JOB, patriarch of Uz near Idumea, is celebrated in sacred history for his sufferings and patience, his respect for the decrees of heaven, and his resignation in calamity. He was restored to honours and happiness after enduring the greatest misfortunes, and died about 1500 years B. C. His history is a most beautiful and sublime poem, which some attribute to Isaiah, and others to Moses.

JOBERT, Lewis, a Jesuit of Paris, distinguished as a preacher and a medallist. He died at Paris 1719, aged 72. He wrote theological tracts, and "la Science des Medailles," a valuable work, best edited, 1739, 2 vols. 12mo.

JODELLE, Stephen, lord of Limodin, was born at Paris, 1532. He was one of the Pleiades, or seven French poets mentioned by Ronsard. He was the first Frenchman who wrote plays in his own language, and with choruses in imitation of the Greek. His Cleopatra was acted with great applause before the king, but in general his plays were long and tedious. He was also an orator, and well skilled in architecture, sculpture and painting. He at one time embraced the opinions of the protestants, but after ridiculing the mass in a Latin satirical poem of 100 lines, he returned to the profession of that religion, and probably thus escaped the murder of St. Bartholomew. He died 1573, aged 41, very poor, though he might have been independent in fortune, if he had cultivated his interest at court. A volume of his works was published 1574, containing besides Cleopatra and Dido, tragedies, Eugene, a Comedy, and Songs, Sonnets, Elegies, and Odes.

JOEL, the second of the minor prophets, foretold in an animated style the desolation of Judea by the Chaldeans, and in a passage quoted by Peter, announces the pouring out of the Holy Ghost on the believing Christians. He flourished about 790 years B. C.

JOHN, Baptist, the forerunner of Christ, was son of Zacharias and Elizabeth. He was born about six months before our Saviour, and after living a life of austerity in the deserts, where his food was locusts and wild honey, and his clothing camel's hair, he began to preach repentance of sins, and to baptize in the Jordan those who confessed their sins. Jesus was himself baptized by him, and the Baptist bore testimony to his sacred office and supernatural appointment. At last John, who had reproved Herod for marrying Herodias his brother Philip's widow was cast into prison, and at the instigation of the vindictive queen he was beheaded A. D. 29.

JOHN, the Evangelist, brother of James the great, was son of Zebedee and Salome. He was about 26 when the Messiah called him from his profession of fisherman to become a disciple, and he ever afterwards continued, from his respect and attention, the favourite of his master. At the last supper he leaned upon the breast of Jesus, and inquired who should be the traitor, and before the ascension the Redeemer said of him to the question of Peter, "if I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee," an answer which some of the Christian converts improperly regarded as an assurance that he should not die before the end of the world. He afterwards preached the gospel in Asia, and penetrated as far as Parthia, and then fixed his residence

at Ephesus. During the persecutions of Domitian he was dragged to Rome and thrown into a caldron of boiling oil, from which he received no injury, and then was banished to Patmos where he saw his visions and wrote his Apocalypse. Under Nero, he returned to Ephesus, and at the request of the Asiatic churches he wrote his gospel to refute the errors of Cerinthus and Ebion, who maintained that our Saviour was a mere man. He wrote besides three Epistles. He died at Ephesus, A. D. 100, at the age of 94, in Trajan's reign.

JOHN, surnamed Mark, was the disciple of the apostles, and attended Paul and Barnabas in their peregrinations to preach the gospel. When the two apostles afterwards disputed about the services and the merits of their attendants, John followed Barnabas to Cyprus, and some years afterwards he was at Rome to minister to the necessities of Paul in prison. Some suppose that he died at Ephesus.

JOHN, a native of Nicomedia, who was roasted to death in defence of the faith in the persecution of Diocletian, 303.

JOHN St. a native of Cyprus, raised to the see of Alexandria 610. He was remarkable for his benevolence and charity.

JOHN, secretary to Honorius, seized the throne of Constantinople on his master's death and was beheaded two years after at Ravenna, 425.

JOHN I. surnamed Zimisces, was of an illustrious family, and he seized on the throne of Constantinople by the assassination of Nicephoras Phocas, at the instigation of the empress Theophanon 969. Though he thus owed his elevation to murder, he governed with great moderation and displayed unusual valour against the Russians, Bulgarians and Saracens, whom he repeatedly defeated. He banished the empress Theophanon at the command of the patriarch, and he was poisoned by a cupbearer at the instigation of the eunuch Basil, and he died 10th Jan. 976.

JOHN II. Comnenus, succeeded his father Alexis Comnenus on the throne of Constantinople, 1118. He married Irene princess of Hungary, and was successful in his wars against the Mahometans, Servians, and other barbarians. He was a virtuous prince and banished luxury and effeminacy from his court. He died 3d April, 1143, aged 55, in consequence of a wound received from a poisoned arrow in the chase.

JOHN III. Ducas, was emperor of Nice, whilst the Latins were masters of Constantinople. Though successful against the neighbouring princes, whose dominions he conquered, he failed in his attempts to take Constantinople, and was obliged to make a treaty of peace with Baldwin the usurper. He afterwards waged war against the Bulgarians and died 1255, aged 62.

JOHN IV. Lascaris, succeeded, at the age of six, his father Theodore the younger on the throne of Constantinople, 1259. His youth exposed him to dangers, and his sceptre was seized by Michael Palæologus, who put out his eyes, and confined him for the rest of life in a prison. He died under Andronicus II.

JOHN V. Cantacuzenus, emperor of Constantinople. *Vid.* CANTACUZENUS.

JOHN VI. Palæologus, succeeded his father Andronicus the younger on the throne of Constantinople, 1341, and had the good fortune to free himself from the power of John Cantacuzenus his father-in-law, who had usurped his sceptre. He afterwards defended himself against the Turks, but bought their peace with money. A more formidable opposition awaited him in the rebellion of his son Andronicus, who imprisoned him and his sons, and during these civil commotions the Turks renewed their attacks against Constantinople and imposed upon the emperor very disgraceful terms. This weak and unfortunate monarch died of chagrin, 1390, aged 60.

JOHN VII. Palæologus, emperor of Constantinople after his father Emanuel, 1425, was unfortunate in his opposition against his Turkish invaders, and solicited in his defence the assistance of the Latins. More effectually to secure the support of the princes of the West, he meditated a union between the two churches, and the pope, Eugenius IV. favouring the plan, called a council at Ferrara, where the emperor attended in person, and where a reconciliation took place, 1439, but not to continue long. John died 31st Oct. 1448, after a reign of 29 years.

JOHN I. pope, a Tuscan, who succeeded Hormisdas in the chair of St. Peter, 523. He was thrown into prison by Theodoric, who persecuted the Arians, and he died in confinement at Ravenna, 526.

JOHN II. a native of Rome, pope after Boniface II. 533. He opposed the Nestorians and Eutychians, and died May, 535.

JOHN III. a Roman, pope after Pelagius I. 560, was zealous in the decoration of churches, and died 13th July, 573.

JOHN IV. a native of Salona, made pope 640, and died two years after.

JOHN V. a Syrian of benevolent character, raised to the papal chair 685. He died two years after.

JOHN VI. a Greek, made pope after Sergius, 701. He died 9th Jan. 705.

JOHN VII. a Greek, who succeeded John VI. on the papal throne, and died 17th Oct. 707. He was a weak pontiff, and too compliant with the improper requests of Justinian.

JOHN VIII. a Roman, pope after Adrian

II. 872, crowned Charles the Bald emperor, 875. He held a council at Troyes, 878, but was called back to Italy by the invasion of the Saracens, who proved so successful that they obliged him to pay an annual tribute. He was prevailed upon by Basil, emperor of the East, to acknowledge as patriarch Photius, who had artfully banished the legal possessor, Ignatius, but he afterwards saw the impropriety of his concessions, and therefore excommunicated the usurper. He died 15th Dec. 882. About 300 of his letters are preserved.

JOHN IX. a native of Tivoli, elected pope after Theodore II. 898. He died Nov. 900.

JOHN X. bishop of Bologna, and archbishop of Ravenna, was elected pope 914, by the intrigues of Theodora his mistress. He was more capable of leading an army than of governing the church, and he defeated the Saracens, who ravaged Italy, but was afterwards driven from Rome by Guy duke of Tuscany. He was put in prison by Marosia, daughter of Theodore, and suffocated 2d July, 928.

JOHN XI. son of Alberic duke of Spoletto, and Marosia the wife of Guy of Tuscany, was made pope at the age of 25, by the intrigues of his mother, 931. He was confined in the castle of St. Angelo with his licentious mother, by his brother Alberic, and he died there 936.

JOHN XII. a Roman noble, son of Alberic, was elected pope 956, at the age of 18, and was the first who changed his name of Octavian by assuming that of John. He solicited the assistance of the emperor Otho, against the tyranny of Berenger, who had established his power over Italy, and when he had succeeded in driving away his enemy, he crowned his illustrious ally, and swore to him inviolable fidelity, over the body of St. Peter. This alliance was of short duration, the pope became the friend of the son of Berenger, and united himself against his ancient ally and benefactor, in consequence of which Otho invaded Italy, and, in a general council in 963, accused the pope of various crimes. John, convicted of adultery, violence, and oppression, was deposed, and Leo VIII. placed in his room; but no sooner was the emperor returned to his dominions than the exiled pontiff entered Rome, and with the most barbarous cruelty mutilated his enemies. He was, in 964, killed by an insulted husband whose bed he had defiled.

JOHN XIII. a Roman, elected pope 965, by the power of the emperor, against the wishes of the Roman people. This violent step was productive of dissension, and the new pontiff was banished the next year by Peter, prefect of Rome; but the emperor reinstated him, and sent into exile his opponent in disgrace. John died 6th Sept. 972.

JOHN XIV. bishop of Pavia, and chancellor of Otho II. succeeded VII. as pope, 983. He was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, by the anti-pope Boniface VIII. and died there either of poison or of grief, 20th Aug. 984.

JOHN XV. pope after John XIV. died soon after his elevation, and even before his consecration, according to some.

JOHN XVI. a Roman, made pope 985. He was the first who rewarded the meritorious deeds of life by canonization. He died 30th April, 996.

JOHN XVII. a Roman, elected after Sylvester II. 1003. He died six months after. There was an anti-pope of that name who was seized by the soldiers of Otho III. who in derision cut off his hands and ears, and tore out his tongue, 998. His name was Philagathus.

JOHN XVIII. a Roman, elected after John XVII. From this time the right of election passed from the Roman people to the clergy. John afterwards resigned his dignity for the obscurity of a monastery, and died 18th July, 1009.

JOHN XIX. son of the count of Tusculum, succeeded his brother Benedict VIII. 1024. He crowned the emperor Conrad II. and died May, 1033.

JOHN XX. the name given by some historians to the anti-pope Philagathus, or to John, son of Robert, or to the woman who is said to have filled the papal chair under the name of pope Joan.

JOHN XXI. a Portuguese, son of a physician, was made pope 1276, but died eight months after by the fall of a building upon him at Viterbo, 16th May, 1277. He left works of philosophy, medicine, and theology.

JOHN XXII. James d'Euse, a native of Cahors, who, by the patronage of Charles II. of Naples, to whose son he was preceptor, rose to high ecclesiastical dignities, and, in 1316, was elected to the popedom. He was an active pontiff, and founded several abbies, and established some bishoprics in central towns. His pontificate, however, was disturbed by various quarrels, especially with the cordeliers, whose order he intended to suppress. He died 4th Dec. 1334, respected for his frugality, prudence, and sanctity. He was well skilled in medicine, and wrote the Thesaurus Pauperum—treatise on the Disorders of the Eyes—on the Gout—on the Formation of the Fœtus—Advice for preserving Health, printed at Lyons, &c.

JOHN XXIII. Balthasar Cossa, a Neapolitan, who was legate at Bologna, and chamberlain to Boniface IX. and on the death of Alexander V. was raised to the popedom, 1410. His elevation was not without op-

position; but to pacify faction he promised to resign the tiara if Gregory XII. and Peter de Lune, or Benedict XIII. would also abandon their pretensions. Though these conditions were accepted and ratified with due formality in the council of Constance, he had the art to withdraw himself, and to re-assume the office and insignia of sovereign pontiff; but he was soon after deposed and imprisoned. Three years after, 1418, he was restored to liberty and compelled to acknowledge the election of Martin V. by whom he was treated with great kindness. He died soon after at Florence, 22d Nov. 1419. He was in his character a most worthless and immoral man.

JOHN, king of England, surnamed Lackland, was the fourth son of Henry II. He unjustly deprived his nephew Arthur of his possessions in Britanny, and confined him in the tower of Rouen, where he was cruelly put to death, and having thus cut off the right heir of the English crown he was declared king. The states of Britanny and Constance, the mother of the murdered Arthur, complained of the cruelties of the usurper before Augustus Philip of France, and the tyrant was condemned for the murder, and his dominions in France confiscated. He retired to England, derided and despised by his subjects, and to complete his disgrace he quarrelled with the pope and the barons. The pope excommunicated him, but he reconciled himself to him by acknowledging himself the vassal of Rome, and when he found the barons opposing force to his measures, and threatening his deposition, he consented to their request, and signed the Magna Charta, the glorious basis of British freedom. As this was extorted from him, John showed little inclination to observe it; and the barons, to punish and dethrone him, called over Lewis the son of the French king, and swore allegiance to him. Deserted by his subjects and harassed by an army of foreigners, John at last found relief in death. His misfortunes pressed so heavily upon his spirits that he fell a victim to a fever at Newark, 19th Oct. 1216. He was buried in Worcester cathedral. His son Henry III. succeeded him.

JOHN, king of France, surnamed the Good, succeeded his father Philip Valois, 1350. The beginning of his reign was marked by measures of severity, and in consequence of this, dissatisfaction and insurrection prevailed over the kingdom and favoured the invasion of the country by the English. John opposed his enemies, but was defeated in a dreadful battle near Poitiers by the black prince Edward, and taken prisoner, 1356. The imprisonment of John in England was the signal for civil dissension. France was torn to pieces by her rebellious chiefs, and the king, unable to procure his liberty by the payment of 300 millions of golden crowns, and by the cession of eight provinces for his ransom, according to the treaty of Bretigni, returned from France, which he had visited on his parole, and died soon after in the Savoy, London, 8th April, 1364, aged 54. Though impolitic, violent, and imprudent in his character, John possessed bravery and generosity.

JOHN III. king of Sweden, son of Gustavus Vasa, succeeded in 1568 his brother Eric XIV. who had been deposed for his ill-conduct. He restored tranquillity among his subjects, and made a peace with Denmark; but his attempts to re-establish the popish religion in the kingdom were opposed by the nobles, and Lutheranism therefore prevailed. He died 1592.

JOHN II. son of Henry III. was at the age of two proclaimed king of Castile. Though educated in indolence and effeminacy by his mother, he showed himself brave in war, against the attacks of the kings of Navarre and Arragon, whom he obliged to sue for peace. He afterwards turned his arms against the Moors of Grenada, and defeated them with great slaughter. He died 1454 aged 50.

JOHN II. king of Navarre, succeeded his brother Alphonsus on the throne of Arragon, 1458. He made war for a long time against Henry IV. of Castile, and died at Barcelona 1479, aged 82. He left his kingdoms of Arragon and Sicily to his son Ferdinand, and Navarre to his daughter Donna Leonora.

JOHN, son of the emperor Henry VII. was, at the age of 14, elected to the kingdom of Bohemia 1309, against the intrigues of the duke of Carinthia. He displayed great valour, and after conquering Silesia he was declared king of Poland. In his expedition against the Lithuanians he had the misfortune to lose one of his eyes, and a Jew doctor to whom he applied at Montpellier for a cure, deprived him of the other. This misfortune did not, however, disarm him of his courage, he assisted Philip of Valois against the English, and in the battle of Crecy with his horse led by the bridle by two brave knights, he displayed singular acts of valour and was mortally wounded 26th Aug. 1346. He was buried at Luxemburg.

JOHN I. king of Portugal, was raised to the throne, 1384, though but the natural son of Peter the Severe, against the rights of Beatrix, daughter of his brother Ferdinand I. His elevation was opposed by John, king of Castile, who had married Beatrix; but the usurper established himself in his power by the defeat of his opponents at the battle of Alimbarota; afterwards John turned his arms against the Moors of Africa, and took Ceuta and other

places, and died 14th Aug. 1433, aged 76. Under his reign the Portuguese began their famous discoveries.

John II. king of Portugal, was surnamed the Great, and succeeded his father Alphonsus V. 1481. He was successful in his suppression of some insurrections, the leaders of which he punished with death, and afterwards he carried his arms into Africa, and was at the taking of Arzile and Tangiers. He afterwards defeated the Castilians at the battle of Toro, 1476, and with wise policy encouraged the maritime excursions of his subjects, and favoured their settlements on the coasts of Africa, and in the Indies.—He died of a dropsy, 22d Oct. 1495, aged 41.

John III. king of Portugal, succeeded his father Emanuel, 1521. The beginning of his reign was marked by dreadful earthquakes which destroyed his cities and swallowed up the inhabitants; but John with benevolence and wisdom relieved the miseries of his subjects, and encouraged commerce and navigation. His fleets penetrated far into the east, and discovered Japan, and to ensure the tranquillity of his Indian settlements he sent among them the celebrated Francis Xavier. He died of an apoplexy 1557, aged 55, deservedly respected as a humane and enlightened monarch.

John IV. surnamed the Fortunate, was son of Theodore duke of Braganza, and was born 1604. He employed all the powers of his mind and of his situation, to the emancipation of his country, which the Spaniards after the death of Sebastian, had conquered, and since held as a tributary province, and by the assistance of his brave countrymen he shook off the odious yoke, and was proclaimed king 1630. He died at Lisbon, 6th Nov. 1636, aged 32.

John V. succeeded Peter II. on the throne of Portugal, 1707. He espoused the cause of the allies in the wars of the Spanish succession, and when the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, restored tranquillity to Europe, he devoted himself to the encouragement of commerce, of literature, and of industry among his subjects. He died 1750, aged 61, universally regretted.

John, of Gaunt or Ghent, duke of Lancaster, was the third son of Edward III. He was born at Ghent, 1340, and distinguished himself by his valour in the field. In consequence of his marriage with Constance, the natural daughter of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile and Leon, he laid claim to the throne on the death of his father-in-law, but was opposed by Henry of Transtamare, and enjoyed nothing but the empty title of king. In the wars of the black prince his brother in France, he supported him by his intrepidity, and after his death succeeded to the management of affairs. On the accession of Richard II. he was dragged from the retirement which he loved, to clear himself against the accusations of the courtiers, who charged him with attempts to seize the crown because he countenanced the doctrines of Wickliffe, against the overbearing power of the pope. He afterwards resigned his claims to the throne of Castile to his only daughter by Constance, who in 1386 married the heir apparent to that kingdom, and he received in return an honourable pension. John had for his third wife, Catherine Swinford, the governess of his children, and the sister of Chaucer's wife, and from his patronage of that poet he received pleasure, honour, and fame. John died 1399, highly respected for his valour and prudence. His son Henry succeeded to the English throne after the deposition of the second Richard.

John Sobieski, king of Poland. *Vid.* Sobieski.

John of Austria, Don, was the natural son of Charles V. of Germany. He was unacquainted with his birth, till his father on his death-bed revealed the secret to his son Philip II. who honourably called him to court, and in 1570 placed him at the head of his army against the Moors of Grenada, whom he defeated. In 1571, he commanded the naval armament against the Turks, and gained the celebrated battle of Lepanto, and two years after took Tunis. He was made governor of the Netherlands in 1576, and after taking Namur, Charlemont, and other towns, he completed his triumphs over the prince of Orange and the archduke Mathias, by the famous battle of Gemblours 1578. This celebrated warrior died 1578, at the early age of 32 in consequence of poison as it is supposed, administered by his enemies.

John, Fearless, count of Nevers and duke of Burgundy, distinguished himself at Nicopolis against Bajazet, who sold him his liberty for an exorbitant ransom. Restored to France he employed his influence in promoting sedition and civil war in the kingdom against the dauphin, afterwards Charles VII. and the partisans of the duke of Orleans. He murdered the duke of Orleans, and afterwards being reconciled to the dauphin, he was assassinated in his presence by one of his courtiers, 10th Sept. 1419, aged 48.

John, of France, duke of Berry, was son of king John, and distinguished himself at the battle of Poitiers. He died at Paris 15th June, 1416, respected for his many virtues.

John V. duke of Britanny, was surnamed the Conqueror, for the brave defence which he made against the emperor and against the king of France, who wished

to strip him of his dominions. He died 1st Nov. 1399.

John VI. duke of Britanny, was a prince of great valour and equal benevolence. He was in the service of Charles VII. of France, and fought bravely against the English. He died 1446 much lamented by his subjects.

John V. count of Armagnac was son of John IV. of Navarre. He disgraced himself by an incestuous commerce with his sister Isabella, which neither the representations of his friends, nor the threats of the pope, could persuade him to abandon. At last he was banished from his dominions by the French king, but afterwards was reconciled to his persecutors and was killed in his palace at Lecture in a siege 1473.

John, of Salisbury, a learned Englishman who in his youth was in the service of the abbot of Rheims, and then studied at Paris, where he took his degrees. He visited Rome, and at his return to Paris, opened a school there. He afterwards was in England and lived with Theobald, the primate, and with Thomas-a-Becket, and in 1177 was chosen bishop of Chartres by the clergy of that diocess, at the recommendation of Lewis the young king of France. He was an able prelate, and distinguished himself at the council of Lateran, and died 1181. His writings are lost, except Becket's Life—a Collection of Letters—and "Polycraticon."

John of Leyden. *Vid.* Boccold.

John of Paris, a celebrated Dominican, theological professor at Paris. He supported the cause of Philip the Fair, against Boniface VIII. in his treatise de Regia Potestate et Papali; but the doctrines which he asserted with respect to transubstantiation proved highly offensive to the Roman see, and he was suspended from his ecclesiastical offices by the archbishop of Paris. He appealed to Rome, but died in that city before his cause was heard 1304. He wrote besides Determinatio de Modo existendi Corporis Christi in Sacramento Altaris, 8vo.—Correctorium Doctrinæ S. Thomæ, &c.

John, of Udino, a celebrated painter, who studied under Giorgion at Venice, and Raphael at Rome. His fruits, animals, flowers, &c. exhibited great powers of execution. He died at Rome 1564, aged 70.

Johnes, Thomas, an ingenious gentleman, was born at Ludlow, in Shropshire, in 1748. From Shrewsbury-school he went to Eton, and afterwards to Jesus college, Oxford, where he took his degree of master of arts, in 1783. Previous to this he had made the tour of Europe, and was elected into parliament for the borough of Cardigan. He was also appointed auditor for the principality of Wales, and colonel of the Caermarthenshire militia. In 1795 he was returned knight of the shire for the county of Radnor. He devoted much attention to the improvement of his estates at Hafod, in Cardiganshire, where he planted an immense number of trees, and built an elegant house, which was enriched by a most valuable library; and he had also a printing-press, from whence issued several elegant productions. In 1807 this mansion was destroyed by fire, while the owner was in London. In 1811 Mr. Johnes experienced a more severe loss in the death of his favourite daughter, from the effects of which shock he never recovered. He died April 24, 1816. His publications are—1. A Cardiganshire Landlord's Advice to his Tenants. 2. Palaye's Memoirs of Froissart translated from the French, 4 vols. 4to. 3. The Chronicles of Sir John Froissart, 4 vols. 4to. and 10 vols. 8vo. 4. Translation of De Joinville's Memoirs of St. Louis, 2 vols. 4to. 5. Travels of Bertrandon de la Brocquiere in Palestine, 8vo. 6. The Chronicles of Monstrelet, with notes, 4 vols. 4to.—*W. B.*

Johnson, Samuel, an English divine, born 1649, in Warwickshire, and educated at St. Paul's school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He early obtained the living of Corringham in Essex, which on account of its unhealthy situation, he abandoned to the care of a curate, and came to settle in London. Here he plunged into the vortex of politics, and soon distinguished himself, and became the friend of lord Essex, and of lord William Russell, who made him his chaplain. He inveighed severely in his discourses from the pulpit, against the horrors of popery, and spoke with warmth against the succession of the duke of York to the throne. While his political friends wielded the weapons of eloquence in parliament, he himself attacked Dr. Hickes, the bold champion of passive obedience, in a pamphlet called, "Julian the Apostate." The work was quickly answered by Dr. Hickes, in a pamphlet called, "Jovian," and Johnson had already prepared a severe reply, which the seizure and imprisonment of his patron, lord William Russell, prevented him from publishing. His abilities, however, and his zeal were too conspicuous to be disregarded: after Russell's death, he was summoned before the privy council, and questioned about the answer he had written to Dr. Hickes, called, "Julian's Arts and Methods to undermine and extirpate Christianity:" but when he declared that he had suppressed it, and when his persecutors could procure no copy of it, though it was entered at Stationers'-hall, he was dismissed. But soon after he was prosecuted for the publication of Julian the Apos-

tate, and though ably defended by counsellor Wallop, he was condemned before Jeffries, and sentenced to pay 500 marks, and to be imprisoned till it was paid. Though thus confined his spirit was not subdued: he still wrote against popery; and when the army was drawn up on Hounslow heath in 1686, he drew up "an Address to the Protestants of the Army," which, after the dispersion of 1000 copies, was seized, and exposed the author to fresh persecution. He was in consequence of this condemned to stand in the Pillory, in Palace-yard, at Charing cross, and the Exchange, to pay a fine of 500 marks, and to be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, after being degraded from the priesthood. The degradation took place by the hands of bishops Crew, Sprat, and White; and on December 1, 1686, the sentence was executed. The stripes which he received were 317, from a whip of nine cords knotted, which he endured with great firmness and even alacrity. The king appointed a successor to his living, but as in the divesting him of his sacerdotal habit, either by accident or design, he had been permitted to retain his cassock, his degradation was considered as incomplete, and the bishop refused to admit the new incumbent without indemnity, and when he presented himself to the parish, the people refused to receive him in the room of Johnson, who thus retained his living. At the revolution, the parliament, 1689, resolved that the proceedings in the King's Bench against Johnson, were cruel and illegal; and therefore they recommended him to the king for some ecclesiastical preferment suitable to his services and sufferings. The deanery of Durham, in consequence of this, was offered to him, which he refused as a reward inadequate to his merits; but at the solicitation of lady Russell, and the influence of Tillotson, a pension of 300*l.* a-year was obtained from the king, for his own and his son's life, besides a gratuity of 1000*l.* In 1692 his house was forcibly entered in the night by seven assassins, who seemed to have been actuated to vengeance and murder by the publication of his book called "Argument to prove the Abrogation of King James, &c." Though his life was thus threatened with instant death, the cries of his wife prevailed upon the ruffians, who left him, after inflicting some severe bruises on his body, and two wounds on his head. His constitution was weakened by this dreadful catastrophe, and by the persevering spirit of his persecutors, though his zeal against popery remained unshaken. He died May, 1703. All his treatises were published in 1 vol. folio, 1710; a second edition of which appeared 1713. Johnson in his character was firm, undaunted, and enthusiastic; but his temper was violent, overbearing, and unsubmissive; and probably to the furious zeal with which he attacked those who differed from him, and to the abusive language which he indiscriminately used against his opponents, he might attribute the virulence and persevering spirit of his persecutors. His works appeared 1710, in 1 vol. folio.

Johnson, John, a nonjuror divine, born at Frindsbury, near Rochester, 1662, and educated at Canterbury school, and Magdalen college, Cambridge. He afterwards entered at Corpus Christi, of which he became fellow, 1685. He was in 1686 presented to the vicarages of Baston and Heron hill, near Canterbury, by Sancroft, the primate; and in 1697 he was further promoted by Tenison to the living of Margate, and afterwards to Apuldre. His abilities as a scholar and divine were very great, and therefore he was twice chosen proctor in convocation for Canterbury. But though protected by government, he manifested some opposition to the establishment, and not only expressed a mean opinion of the articles and liturgy of the church, but even refused to take the oaths of allegiance to George I. This threatened dangers, which, however, he prudently avoided by timely submission, though he afterwards continued restless, dissatisfied, and disloyal. He died 15th Dec. 1725. He wrote the "Clergyman's Vade-mecum," an excellent book, 2 vols. 12mo.—collection of Ecclesiastical Laws, Canons, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.—the Unbloody Sacrifice and Altar Unveiled and Supported, 8vo.—a Paraphrase on the Psalms, &c.

Johnson, or Jansen, Cornelius, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a painter. He came to England in the reign of James I. and drew that monarch, as well as the nobility of his court. He was soon after eclipsed by the superior fame of Vandyke; though his pictures possessed great merit in their high finishing, and the correctness of their drapery. He died in London.

Johnson, Martin, a seal engraver, better known as a painter. His landscapes are particularly excellent, and give a most correct and perfect delineation of the delightful prospects of England. His pieces are very scarce, and preserved in the cabinets of the curious with great care. He died in the beginning of James II.'s reign.

Johnson, Charles, a member of the Middle Temple, who left the profession of the law for the muses. He wrote some plays which, by the friendship of Wilks, were acted on the stage, and received some applause. He married a young widow, with a moderate fortune, and opened a tavern in Bow-street, Covent-garden, which he relinquished at the death of his wife, having acquired a decent competence.

He died about 1744. Though he is not ranked among the greatest of dramatic writers, yet he possessed merit, and deserved popularity. His dramatic pieces are nineteen in number. He is immortalized in Pope's Dunciad, because, says the note, he was famous for writing a play every year, and for being at Button's coffee-house every day, and for falling a martyr to obesity, and the rotundity of his parts.

Johnson, Maurice, an eminent antiquary, born of an ancient and respectable family at Spalding, where he established a gentleman's literary society. He was of the Middle Temple, and was bred to the bar. By his wife, daughter of Mr. Ambler, he had twenty-six children, sixteen of whom sat down together at his table. He was one of the last founders of the Antiquarian Society; and by his benevolence, and the liberality of his various communications, he fully deserved the handsome eulogium written on him by Dr. Stukeley, and inserted in the minutes of the society, to whose memoirs he contributed so much. He made a curious collection for the history of Carausius. He died, after suffering much from a vertiginous disorder, 6th Feb. 1755.

Johnson, Thomas, a native of Selby, Yorkshire, brought up to the business of an apothecary in London. He became, according to Wood, the best heraldist of his time; and wrote, Iter inagnum Cantuarium, 1629—Ericetum Hamstedianum, 1632, the first catalogue of plants published in England—Gerard's Herbal improved, a valuable work—Essay on the Bath waters, &c. He was an officer in the royal army, and was made M.D. by the university of Oxford for his services. He died in consequence of a wound which he had received in the shoulder at the siege of Basinghouse, 1644.

Johnson, Samuel, a celebrated English writer, born at Lichfield, 7th Sept. 1709. He was the son of a bookseller, and was educated at Lichfield school, where he had among his school-fellows Dr. James and Dr. Taylor; and after being one year at Stourbridge school, and passing two years in unsettled studies at home, he entered October, 1728, at Pembroke college, Oxford. His exercises in the university displayed, as they had done at school, superior powers; and his translation of Pope's Messiah into Latin verse, appeared so highly finished, that the poet spoke with the highest respect of his translator, and declared that posterity would doubt which poem was the original. Unhappily Johnson had to struggle with poverty at college, and in consequence of the insolvency of his father, he left the university in 1731, without a degree. Returned to Lichfield, he found his prospects in life dreary and unpromising. After his father's death, his whole property amounted to only 20*l.*; and thus destitute, he willingly accepted the offer of an ushership at Bosworth school. The situation proved disagreeable, and in a few months he removed to Birmingham, where, under the patronage of a bookseller, he published his first literary labour, a translation of Lobo. In 1734 he returned to Lichfield; and the next year he married Mrs. Porter, a widow of Birmingham, a lady much older than himself, and not possessed of the most engaging manners, or the most fascinating person. As she brought him 800*l.* he began to fit up a house at Edial, near Lichfield, for the reception of pupils; but as he had only three scholars, among whom was David Garrick, the plan was dropped as utterly impracticable and ruinous. About this time, under the patronage of Mr. Walmsley, his earliest friend, he began his Irene; and in March, 1737, he first visited London, in company with his pupil, Garrick, like himself, in quest of employment, and equally doomed to rise to celebrity in his profession. In London he formed an acquaintance with Cave, the printer of the Gentleman's Magazine; and his first performance in that work was a Latin Alcaic ode, inserted in March, 1738. Thus encouraged, he returned to Lichfield to fetch his wife; and from 1740 to 1743, he was laboriously employed in the service of this periodical work, and during that period wrote the parliamentary debates, valuable not as the effusions of orators, but as the bold composition of a man of genius on such subjects as were supposed to engage the legislators of the age. In 1738 he published his London, a poem, in imitation of Juvenal's third satire, which was well received, and honoured with the commendation of Pope, and passed to a second edition in one week. Though distinguished as an author, Johnson still felt the pressure of poverty, and therefore he applied for a school in Leicestershire; but though recommended by lord Gower, he was disappointed, as he had not the requisite degree of M.A. His attempts to be admitted at Doctors' Commons, without academical honours, proved equally unsuccessful; and therefore he determined to depend on the efforts of his pen for subsistence. Besides his valuable contributions to the Gentleman's Magazine, he in 1744 published the life of Savage, a work of great merit, which in the elegant language of pathetic narration, exhibited the sufferings and the poverty of a friend, whose calamities he himself had shared and bewailed. He began in 1747 his edition of Shakspeare, and published the plan of his English dictionary. This gigantic work was undertaken under the

patronage of the booksellers; and the lexicographer engaged a house in Gough-square, where, with the assistance of six amanuenses, he proceeded rapidly in the execution of his plan. This great work so valuable to the nation, and so honourable to the talents of the author, appeared, May, 1755, in 2 vols. without a patron. Lord Chesterfield, who had at first favoured the undertaking, but had afterwards neglected the author, endeavoured, by a flattering recommendation of the work in "the World," to reconcile himself to his good opinion; but Johnson, with noble indignation, spurned at the mean artifice of his courtly patron; and his celebrated letter reflected, with independent spirit and in severe language, against his selfish and ambitious views. The dictionary produced 1575*l.* but as the money had been advanced during the composition of the work, there was no solid advantage to be procured on the publication, and fame could ill satisfy the demands of creditors, and supply bread to the indigent author. In 1749 the Irene had been brought forward on the stage, by the friendship of Garrick, but with no success. The Rambler was undertaken 20th March, 1750, and till the 17th March, 1752, when it ceased, a paper had regularly appeared every Tuesday and Saturday; and it is remarkable that, during the whole of that time, only five numbers were contributed by other authors. But these publications, popular as they were, still left Johnson in distressed circumstances; and in 1756, the year after the publishing of his dictionary, he was arrested for a debt of five guineas, from which the kindness of Richardson relieved him. In 1758, he began the Idler, and continued it for two years with little assistance; and on the death of his mother in 1759, that he might pay some decent respect to her funeral, and discharge her debts, he wrote his Rasselas, and obtained for it, from the booksellers, the sum of 100*l.* Happily, however, these high services to literature were not to pass unrewarded: in 1762, he was honourably presented by the king, on the representation of Mr. Wedderburne, with a pension of 300*l.* per annum, without a stipulation of future exertions, but merely, as the grant expressed it, for the moral tendency of his writings, a character to which his Rambler was most fully entitled. From public motives, and not from obsequious flattery, Johnson afterwards became a political writer, and his "False Alarm," and his "Thoughts on the Falkland Islands," displayed, in a very striking degree, the great powers of his mind in the defence of the measures of the court. These services first suggested the idea of introducing him into the house of commons; but lord North did not attend with sufficient respect to the recommendations of Mr. Strahan, and of other gentlemen, who wished to see the gigantic powers, and the commanding elocution of this literary hero, exerted in parliament, and the proposal was dropped. In 1775, Johnson was complimented by the university of Oxford with the degree of LL.D. by diploma, as he had before received from them the degree of A.M. and the same honours from Trinity college, Dublin; and the circumstance reflected equal credit on those who bestowed, and on him who accepted the high distinction. In 1777, he began his Lives of the Poets, which he finished in 1781, a work of great merit, and which exhibits, in the most pleasing manner, the soundness of the critic, the information of the biographer, and the benevolent views of the man. In 1781, the loss of his friend, Mr. Thrale, in whose hospitable house and society he had passed 15 of the happiest years of his life, affected him much; he found his health gradually declining, from the united attacks of the dropsy, and of an asthma; and while he expressed a wish to remove to the milder climates of France and Italy, it is to be lamented that the applications of his friends for the increase of his pension proved abortive. During the progressive increase of his complaints, he divided his time in acts of devotion, and in classical recreations; and during his sleepless nights, he translated several of the Greek epigrams of the Anthologia into Latin verse. It is remarkable, that Johnson, whose pen was ever employed in recommending piety, and all the offices of the purest morality; and whose conduct and example in life exhibited the most perfect pattern of the Christian virtues; should, in the close of life, betray dreadful apprehensions of death. By degrees, indeed, the terrors which his imagination had painted to itself, disappeared; but still his example teaches us, that if the most virtuous and devout view the approach of death with trembling and alarm, the unrepented sins of life have much to apprehend from the all-searching eye of God. Johnson expired on the 13th Dec. 1784, full of resignation, strong in faith, and joyful in hope of a happy resurrection. His remains were deposited in Westminster abbey, near the grave of his friend Garrick; and the nation has paid an honourable tribute to his memory, by erecting to him a monument in St. Paul's, with an elegant and nervous epitaph from the pen of Dr. Parr. By his wife, who died March, 1752, and was deeply lamented by him, Johnson had no issue. His works are very numerous, and all respectable. Some of his smaller pieces were published by Sir J. Hawkins in 1787, with his life in 11 vols. 8vo. and of these an edition, by Murphy, appeared in 1792, in 12 vols. 8vo. His letters, and

every particular respecting his character, conduct, opinion, connexions, &c. have engaged the attention of the public, in the various publications of Mr. G. Strahan, Mrs. Piozzi, and others, and particularly in the interesting and valuable account of his life by Boswell, with whom he travelled to the Hebrides, of which he gave an account in 1773. In his person, Johnson was large, corpulent, and unwieldy, with little of the graces of polished life, occasionally offensive by involuntary or convulsive motions, and in his dress, singular and slovenly. His conversation, however, made atonement for the deficiencies of his personal appearance, and though from the superior powers of his mind, the great independence of his character, and the gigantic vigour of his genius, he was positive, and very impatient of contradiction, he was ever interesting and instructive, and exhibited at all times great goodness of heart, unshaken steadiness of principle, and commanding benignity. Humane, charitable, generous, and affectionate, with all his little defects of temper, it may truly be said, that there was scarce a virtue in principle which he did not possess. His goodness flowed from the heart, and his religion was the pure stream from the soul, humble, devout, contrite, and pious. As a literary character, his name stands on very high ground; correctness, elegance, and variety every where clothed under a strong and nervous style, captivate, enliven, and edify. The powers of a sound and matured judgment, of a vigorous imagination, and a most retentive memory, were happily united to illustrate what was obscure, to render pleasing what was harsh and unseemly, to explain what was difficult, and to embellish what was devoid of grace, of beauty, or of attraction. Besides the instructive account of his life by Boswell, much information may be collected from the labours of Hawkins, Murphy, Anderson, &c.

Johnson, Samuel, LL.D. governor of North Carolina, from 1787 to 1789, was president of the convention of that state which ratified the federal constitution, and had been a member of congress previous to 1789, when he was appointed a senator from North Carolina, and afterwards a judge of the supreme court of law and equity. He was a native of Edenton, and died at Shewarky, August 18th, 1816, aged 83. ☞ L.

Johnson, Sir Nathaniel, governor of South Carolina, succeeded James Moore in 1703, and continued in office till 1709. He was a military man, and when the colony was invaded by the French and Spaniards in 1706, displayed great judgment and skill in the measures which he adopted for its defence. Its enemies were defeated and driven from its shores with the loss of their commander and three hundred men, while that of the provincials was exceeding small. The proprietors rewarded his fidelity by the grant of an extensive tract of land. To him the merit is ascribed of having first introduced the cultivation of silk in South Carolina, in 1703. It was chiefly owing to his influence that the first establishment of the episcopal church was carried there, when the majority of the inhabitants were dissenters. He died in 1713. Before his arrival in Carolina, he had been for some time a member of the house of commons, and from 1686, to 1689, governor of Nevis, St. Christophers, Montserrat, and Antigua. ☞ L.

Johnson, Robert, governor of South Carolina, succeeded Daniel in 1717, and continued in office till 1719, when the government passed from the hands of the proprietors. Such was his popularity that the people solicited him then to receive the office from them, but he declined from a feeling of obligation to the proprietors. After the territory was purchased by the crown, he was again appointed governor in 1731, and held the place till his death, May 3d, 1735. ☞ L.

Johnson, Sir William, a major general of the militia of New-York, was a native of Ireland, and born about the year 1714. He came to America in early life, and settled on the Mohawk, where he carried on an extensive traffic with the Indians, and by learning their language, and accommodating himself to their manners, gained great influence over them. In 1755, he commanded the provincial troops of New-York, marched against Crown Point, and gained a victory over the French under baron Dieskau, for which he received from the house of commons the gift of 5000 pounds, and the title of baronet from the king. He was also appointed superintendent of Indian affairs in that colony, and in 1759, commanded the provincial troops in the expedition against Niagara, and soon by the death of his superior officer became commander-in-chief. By his courage and skill, he succeeded in capturing that fort. He died at his seat on the Mohawk, in 1774. He was brave, shrewd, and insinuating in his address, and obtained a greater influence over the Indians, than any other white person had ever acquired. ☞ L.

Johnson, Samuel, D.D. first president of King's college, New-York, was born at Guilford, Connecticut, and graduated at Yale college, in 1714. After spending some time in that seminary as a tutor, he was, in 1720, ordained pastor of the church at West Haven; but in 1722, embracing Episcopalianism, he went to England to obtain ordination, and returning the fol-

lowing year, was settled at Stratford, where he remained till 1754, and rendered himself conspicuous by a controversy respecting episcopacy. He was then appointed president of King's college in New-York, and employed himself in that station till 1763, when he resigned, and returned to his charge at Stratford, where he continued greatly beloved for his benevolence, and urbanity; and respected for his learning, in which he was equalled by few of his cotemporaries till his death in 1772.

☞ L.

Johnson, William Samuel, LL.D. F.R.S. president of Columbia college, New-York, was the eldest son of the reverend Dr. Samuel Johnson, and born at Stratford, Connecticut, October 7th, 1727. He was graduated at Yale college, in 1744. He studied law, and on his first appearance at the bar distinguished himself, and soon rose to the highest eminence. He was gifted in an unusual degree with the graces of the orator. He possessed a voice of the richest tones, a copious and flowing elocution, a fertile and brilliant fancy, an understanding uncommonly energetic, quick of apprehension, capable of disentangling the most complicated subjects, highly original in its views, and trained to laborious and profound research; and he had richly stored his mind with elegant literature, and legal science. In 1765, he was elected a delegate to the congress which met that year at New-York, and was its last surviving member. He was also chosen to a seat in the council of the colony, and was in October, 1766, appointed its agent in England, to defend its interests in the discussion of the claims against it by Mason. While there, he enjoyed an opportunity of forming many interesting connexions with the learned and illustrious men of that country, the most distinguished of whom were among his friends and associates, with Dr. Johnson he maintained a correspondence for many years. After his return to America in 1771, he resumed his professional employments, and was appointed in 1772, a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut. This office he held until 1774, and, during the same period, was one of the commissioners for adjusting the controversy between the proprietors of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna company. In 1785, he was elected a delegate to the congress of the United States, and in 1787, to the convention which framed the federal constitution. In this august assembly he acted a conspicuous part. His influence was not the less effective for the mildness and the modesty with which it was exerted, and to him the credit of having first proposed the organization of the senate as a distinct branch of the national legislature, has been ascribed. Under this constitution he was appointed one of the first senators of Connecticut, and in conjunction with his colleague, Mr. Ellsworth, drew up the bill for establishing the judiciary system of the United States. It was from engagements thus honourable and important that he was called in 1792, to assume the presidency of Columbia college. This institution which had suffered a severe depression during the political contests of past years, was now reorganized, and under the superintendence of Mr. Johnson assumed and maintained an elevated rank among the literary institutions of the country. This station his age and infirmities induced him to relinquish in 1800, when he retired to his native village, and spent the remainder of his life in the enjoyments of literature, the gratifications of a beneficent disposition, and the distinguished exemplification of the excellence of the Christian character. He died at Stratford, November 14th, 1819, aged 93. ☞ L.

Johnson, Thomas, the first governor of Maryland after the revolution, was a native of Calvert county, and educated a lawyer. He had obtained great distinction at the bar previously to the commencement of the revolution. At this period he stood high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, who manifested their confidence in his patriotism by appointments to the most responsible public stations. In 1774, he was a member of the committee of correspondence for Maryland, and was the same year elected a delegate to congress, and was several years a member of that body. Colonel Howard succeeded him as governor in 1789, on the establishment of the government under the new constitution, he was appointed district judge of Maryland. This office he declined but accepted that of associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, to which he was appointed in 1791, and which he resigned on account of ill health in 1793. In 1801, he was nominated for the office of chief justice of the district of Columbia, which he also declined. He died at Rose Hill, near Fredericktown, October 26th, 1819, aged 87. ☞ L.

Johnston, Arthur, a physician, born at Caskieben, near Aberdeen. After studying at Aberdeen, he went to Rome, and to Padua, where he took the degree of M.D. 1610. He next travelled through Italy, Germany, Denmark, England, and Holland, and at last settled in France, where he had, by two wives, 13 children. After distinguishing himself as a Latin poet at Paris, he returned after 24 years' absence, to Scotland, in 1632, and was then introduced to Laud, who at that time was in the north with Charles I. He dedicated his poetical paraphrase of David's Psalms, to his patron, by whose interest he was made phy-

sician to the king. He visited in 1641, one of his daughters, who was married, at Oxford, and being seized with a violent diarrhœa, died there in the course of a few days, aged 54. He wrote besides Epigrams —Musæ Aulicæ, &c.

Johnston, Charles, a novel writer, was born in Ireland, and bred to the bar; but being excessively deaf he was compelled to relinquish that profession. In 1760, he published "Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea;" a political romance, in which all the characters and scenes were drawn from real life. This was followed by some others of a similar description, as "The Reverie, or a Flight to the Paradise of Fools," 2 vols.; "The History of Arbaces, Prince of Betlis," 2 vols.; the Pilgrim, or a Picture of Life, 2 vols.; and the "History of John Juniper, Esq. alias Juniper Jack," 3 vols. In 1782, the author went to India, and died there about 1800.—*W. B.*

Johnston, Gabriel, governor of North Carolina, entered on his administration in November, 1734, and continued in the office till his death, in 1752. He was in most respects an excellent magistrate. He did much to establish order, and encourage learning and religion, and the colony advanced greatly in numbers and wealth during his government.

☞ L.

Johnstone, James, a physician, was born at Annan, in 1730. He studied at Edinburgh; and in 1750, took his doctor's degree, after which he settled at Kidderminster, where he became known by his treatment of a malignant fever that raged there some years, and of which he published an account. In this he first made known the power of mineral acid vapour to destroy febrile contagion. From Kidderminster he removed to Worcester, where he died in 1802. Dr. Johnstone, in some papers communicated to the Royal Society, stated a peculiar doctrine concerning the ganglions of the nerves.—*W. B.*

Johnstone, George, known as one of the commissioners, sent with lord Carlisle, and Mr. Eden, to treat with the Americans during the war, was the son of a Scotch baronet. He was brought up to the sea service, and was made master and commander, 1760, and two years after, post-captain, and in 1763, appointed governor of West Florida. He, after his return to England, sat in parliament for Cockermouth and Appleby, and fought a duel with lord George Germaine, in consequence of some reflections which he had made in parliament on his conduct. He also distinguished himself for his zeal in the affairs of the East India company, and for his violent attacks on the conduct of lord Clive. He was author of Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies, particularly in Bengal, 8vo. 1771, and he died 1787.

Joinville, John Sire de, a French statesman, born of a noble family in Champagne. He became one of the favourite lords in the court of Lewis IX. and was consulted on all occasions with confidence by the monarch. He wrote the History of St. Louis, an interesting work, best edited by Ducange, 1668, folio, and also in 1761, by Melot. He died about 1318, aged nearly 90 years.

Joly, Claude, a French writer, born at Paris, 1607. He was canon of the cathedral, and also precentor. He died in consequence of a fall into a trench, made for the foundation of a high altar in his church, 1700, at the great age of 93. He published a collection of maxims for the Education of a Prince, against the false Politics of Mazarine, burnt by the hands of the hangman, 1665—Codicil d'Or, on the same subject, &c.

Joly, Guy, the secretary, and faithful friend of Cardinal de Retz, was author of "Memoirs of his Times," from 1641, to 1665.

Jonah, the fifth of the minor prophets, flourished under Joash and Jeroboam, kings of Israel. When he refused to go to Nineveh, and fled in a ship to Tarshish, he was during a dreadful storm, thrown, at his own request, into the sea, and after being three days swallowed by a large fish, he was cast out on dry land. His preaching to the Ninevites was attended by their conversion. The gourd, the sudden decay of which he bitterly lamented, while he disregarded the fate of the thousands of Nineveh, is supposed by some to be the plant called Palma Christi. He died about 761 B.C.

Jonas, Anagrimus, a learned Icelander, the astronomical coadjutor of Gundebrand, bishop of Holum, in Iceland, the pupil of Tycho Brahe. On the death of his friend, he refused to succeed him in his diocess, but remained in the humble but peaceful situation of minister of Melstadt. In his 86th year he took for his second wife, a young girl, and died about nine years after, 1640. His works were Idea Veri Magistratus, 1589, 8vo.—Brevis Commentarius de Islandiæ, 1593, 8vo.—Anatome Bleskeniana, &c. 1612—Epistola pro Patria Defensoria, 1618—Vita Gundebrandi, 1630, 4to.—Crymogæa, &c. 1630, 4to.—Specimen Islandiæ, &c. 1634, 4to.

Jonas, Justus, a learned divine, born at Northausen, in Thuringia. He was the friend, and the able defender of Luther and of his doctrines. He was principal of the college of Wittemberg, for some time, and died 1555, aged 62.

Jonathan, son of Saul, and the faithful friend of David, was slain in battle with his father by the Philistines, B.C. 1055.

Jonathan, a general of the Jews, son of Matthias, and brother to Judas Maccabeus, after defeating Bacchides, the Syrian chief, and Demetrius Soter, and his general Apollonius, was at last treacherously seized by Tryphon, and cruelly put to death, though a large ransom had been paid for his liberation, B.C. 144.

Jones, Thomas, an eminent divine, was born in Montgomeryshire, in 1756. He was educated at Shrewsbury-school, and next at St. John's college, Cambridge, from which he removed to Trinity college, where he obtained a fellowship, and became a distinguished tutor, especially in mathematics. He died in 1807. The only things he published were, "A Sermon on Duelling;" and "An Address to the Volunteers of Montgomeryshire."—*W. B.*

Jones, Inigo, a celebrated architect, born 1572, in the vicinity of St. Paul's, London, where his father was a cloth-worker. He was apprenticed to a joiner, and his attention to his business, and his improvement in the art of designing, gradually recommended him, and the earl of Pembroke, sensible of his great natural genius, generously enabled him to travel over Italy, and the best part of Europe. While on his travels he was noticed at Venice by Christian IV. king of Denmark, and he returned to England in the train of that monarch. He soon gained the protection of the English court, he was made architect to the queen, and to prince Henry, but when he succeeded to the reversion of surveyor-general of the king's works, he, with unusual generosity, refused to accept any salary, till the heavy debts contracted under his predecessor had been totally liquidated. In 1620, he was directed by the king, when at lord Pembroke's at Wilton, to examine the group of stones, called Stone Henge, and after deep research, and exact measurement, he concluded, that this venerable pile is nothing but a Roman temple, dedicated to Cœlus, and erected between the times of Agricola and Constantine. He was also that same year appointed one of the commissioners for repairing St. Paul's cathedral, and he continued in the same honourable appointments under Charles I. He was also made manager of the masques and interludes in fashion in those times of pomp and pageantry, and it was in this office, that he unfortunately quarrelled with Ben Jonson, who with all the virulence of an enraged poet, ridiculed his friend in the character of Lantern Leather-head, in the comedy of Bartholomew fair, and in other pieces. Notwithstanding these attacks of private malevolence, which were disgusting not only to the friends of both parties, but even to the king, Jones increased in fame, in popularity, and in opulence. The troubles of the nation, however, affected him deeply, he was not only grieved for the misfortunes of a kind master, but his property was plundered on account of his loyalty, and after the king's death, he was obliged to pay 400*l.* as a composition to Cromwell. Worn out with years, and with grief at the public calamities, he died 1652, and was buried in St. Bennet's church, St. Paul's wharf, where the monument erected to his memory, was greatly defaced by the fatal fire of 1666. Though sprung from a low origin, Jones so improved the native powers of his mind, that he became an excellent mathematician, a tolerable scholar in Greek and Latin, a decent poet, and to the highest celebrity in architecture, added an extensive knowledge of all human sciences. Besides the repairing of St. Paul's in a style of commanding grandeur, and national dignity, he displayed his abilities in the design of the palace of Whitehall, in the erection of the banqueting house, of Catherine's chapel in St. James's palace, the church and piazza of Covent-garden, and other private buildings. His "Stone Henge restored," was published 1655, in folio, by Mr. Webb, his friend and heir, and in 1665, appeared "a Vindication" of the work, reprinted in 1725. Several designs of his buildings are preserved in Campbell's Vitruvius Britannicus. The principal part of his designs were published by Kent, 1727, folio, and other inferior designs in 1744. He left in MS. some valuable notes on Palladio's architecture, published 1714, by Leoni.

Jones, William, a learned mathematician, born 1675, in the isle of Anglesey. He taught mathematics in London, and had in the number of his pupils, lords Hardwicke and Macclesfield. By the friendship and influence of lord Hardwicke, he obtained a sineeure of 200*l.* a year, and afterwards succeeded to the more lucrative office of deputy teller in the exchequer. His abilities mean time recommended him to the notice of the learned. He was the friend of Newton, and the correspondent of the greatest mathematicians of Europe. He died in easy circumstances, in 1749, but it is to be lamented, that the work which he had completed with great and intense labour, as an introduction to the mathematical and philosophical compositions of Newton, has been lost. The author had just completed it when attacked by illness, and he had just time before he expired, to send it fairly written, by an amanuensis, to his friend, lord Macclesfield, recommending the publication for the benefit of his family. The work, however, was forgotten, and at lord Maccles-

field's death, the manuscript could no where be found. The works of Mr. Jones were a compendium of the Art of Navigation, 8vo. 1702—Synopsis Palmariorum Matheseos, 8vo. 1706, several papers in the philosophical transactions, and other works to support the doctrines of his friend Newton, against the attacks of Leibnitz, and other philosophers.

Jones, Sir William, a learned judge, son of the preceding, was born in London, 1748. The early loss of his father was supplied by the attentive care of his mother, a woman of high character for sensibility and understanding, and he was placed at Harrow school, where he acquired such perfect knowledge of classical learning, that Dr. Summer the master, declared that he knew Greek better than himself. He entered at University college, Oxford, in 1764, and devoted himself laboriously to the study of the oriental languages. He became at the age of 19, tutor to lord Althorpe, and though he paid due attention to his pupil, he yet found time to read the best part of the Old Testament in the original, while resident at Wimbledon. He visited the continent in 1769, with his pupil, and in 1770, entered at the temple to study the law. Deservedly distinguished as an able scholar, he now proved to the world, how usefully he had devoted himself to literature, and he published in 1774, his Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry, dedicated to the university of Oxford. His translation of Isæus, with learned notes, appeared in 1779, and the next year he felt for the safety of the empire, and in consequence of the London riots, published an inquiry into the legal mode of suppressing riots. In 1793 his legal knowledge, and his acquaintance with the literature of the East, recommended him to the ministry, as a fit person to preside in the supreme court of Calcutta, and on that occasion, he received the honour of knighthood, and soon after, married Anna Maria Shipley, the bishop of St. Asaph's daughter. He left England in April 1793, and on his arrival in India, he was enabled to establish an Asiatic society, for the purpose of illustrating the history, learning, and antiquities of the east. To the memoirs of this learned body, the formation of which his active mind had planned, in his voyage from Europe, he made most valuable contributions. When disengaged from the occupations of his judicial office, he unbent all the powers of his comprehensive mind, to the literature of the east, and he acquired such an acquaintance with the Sanscrit language, and the code of the Bramins, that he was courted and admired by the most learned and intelligent of the native Indians. To enlarge our knowledge of Asiatic history, and Eastern literature, was not, however, the sole object of his active mind, he was a pious and a sincere Christian, and his researches were equally directed to investigate and to prove from oriental books, and from the various traditions of the heathen natives, the great historical facts, and important details contained in the Holy Scriptures. In one of his discourses to the Asiatic society, he has evinced his attachment to the religion of his country, and his belief in her sacred tenets, by supporting the validity of the Mosaic history of the creation, in a manner more satisfactory and more convincing than any other writer. This great and good man, from whom so much was expected still, in the paths of oriental science and literature, who deserved so well of his country, and of her Asiatic colonies, by his firmness, his legal knowledge, and his unshaken integrity, was snatched away after a short illness at Calcutta, 27th April, 1794, aged 48. His remains were interred in the burial ground at Calcutta, where an English inscription by himself, and a Latin one by his brother judge, Sir William Dunkin, mark the spot. An elegant monument has lately been erected in St. Paul's cathedral, which does no less honour to his merits than to the munificence and liberal sentiments of the East India directors, by whom it was raised. The works of Sir William have been published in 6 vols. 4to. 1799, and proved him not only an elegant scholar, but a good poet, an able critic, and an indefatigable historian, whose name must be revered wherever virtue and literature are cultivated. His life has been written by his friend, lord Teignmouth, 4to. 1804.

Jones, William, an English divine, born at Lowick, Northamptonshire, 1726, and educated at the charter-house and university college, Oxford, where he obtained an exhibition. After entering into orders he took the curacy of Finedon, Northamptonshire, where he wrote his answer to bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit. In 1754, he married the daughter of the Rev. Brook Bridges, and became curate to his brother-in-law, at Wadenhoe, where he wrote his catholic Doctrine of the Trinity, a work of merit. In 1764, he was presented by Secker to Bethersden vicarage, Kent, and afterwards he went to reside at Nayland, Suffolk, till on the elevation of Dr. Horne, to the see of Norwich, he became domestic chaplain to his old and venerable friend. He afterwards was invited by lord Kenyon to undertake the tuition of his two sons, and in 1798 he was presented by the archbishop to the living of Hollingbourne, in Kent. As a divine, Mr. Jones was a pious and exemplary character. He espoused the tenets of the Hutchinsonian system, as he evinced in his Essay on the first principles

of Natural Philosophy, published in 1762, and completed in his Physiological disquisitions, or Discourses on the Natural philosophy of the Elements, 1781. During the French revolution, he ably supported the government of the country, by some seasonable and well written pamphlets, particularly an excellent collection of tracts, called the Scholar Armed, 2 vols. 8vo. He also published 2 vols. of sermons in 1790. This worthy man died 6th Jan. 1801. His works have been collected together and published in 12 vols. 8vo. with a full account of his life. For some time he held Pluckley rectory, in Kent, which he exchanged for Paston, in Northamptonshire. His memoirs of his pious friend bishop Horne, is an interesting performance, and does honour to his head and heart.

Jones, Henry, a poet, born at Drogheda, in Ireland. He was bred a bricklayer, but nature formed him for a poet, and after he had distinguished himself by his productions, in the midst of his humble mechanical employment; he was introduced to lord Chesterfield, when lord lieutenant, in 1745. That nobleman pleased with his poetical effusions, brought him over to London on his return from Ireland, and by his influence, procured a liberal subscription to the poems of his humble friend. He also recommended him strongly to Colley Cibber, he prevailed upon the managers of Covent garden to introduce his plays on the stage, and nearly secured the reversion of the laurel for his brow; but while the patron was kind and generous, the poet was fickle, violent, prodigal, and capricious. After various vicissitudes of fortune, the consequence of imprudence and folly, he died in great want April 1770, in a garret of the Bedford coffee-house. Though not a poet of superior reputation, he possessed merit. His "Earl of Essex," by no means a contemptible performance, appeared in 1753.

Jones, Jeremiah, a dissenting divine, educated under his uncle, Sam. Jones, of Tewkesbury, who had among his pupils, bishops Butler, Chandler, and Secker. He kept a school at Nailsworth, and presided over a dissenting congregation at Avening, Gloucestershire, and in his manners was an amiable, easy, and affable man. He wrote a Vindication of the former part of St. Matthew's Gospel, against Whiston's charge of dislocations, &c. 1719—a new method of settling the canonical authority of the Old Testament, 3 vols. 8vo. 1726, lately reprinted, Oxford. He died 1724, aged 31.

Jones, John Paul, captain in the American navy, was a native of Scotland, and the son of John Paul, a gardener of the earl of Selkirk. He was born in 1747, and educated by the earl in the same manner as his own sons. He commenced a seafaring life at the age of fifteen, and at length became commander of a merchant vessel, and employed himself a number of years in the West India trade. During a voyage to Tobago, his crew mutinied, and in a contest with them he killed their leader, for which on his arrival at Tobago he was tried and acquitted. But on his return to England, being threatened with imprisonment and a new trial, he came to America, and to disguise himself added to his paternal name, that of Jones. The colonies had at that time just commenced the conflict of the revolution, and Jones immediately entered their service as a lieutenant in the navy, and went in the expedition against New-Providence. Soon after he was appointed to command a sloop of twelve guns, with which he captured several vessels. In the beginning of 1778 he sailed from Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, in the Ranger, a privateer of eighteen guns, and cruised some time on the British coast. He soon after challenged the Drake, a British vessel of superior force to his own, lying in the harbour of Waterford, and on meeting captured her, after a desperate conflict. In 1779, he obtained the command of the Bonne Homme Richard of 40 guns, in which he raised a commodore's flag, and with a fleet of five inferior vessels, sailed from L'Orient to cruise on the British coast, and intercept the British Baltic fleet; after having captured a large number of merchant vessels, and made several descents on the coast, he on the 22d of September fell in with that fleet, convoyed by a frigate and sloop of war. By the disobedience of one of his captains he was left to fight the frigate alone, and after a conflict of the most desperate nature, succeeded in making her a prize. His own vessel was totally disabled and soon after sunk. Another of his vessels having captured the sloop also, he sailed with his prizes to the Texel. Not long after he returned to France, and in 1780, obtaining another vessel, sailed for the United States. On passing near Bermuda he fell in with a British frigate of superior force, and putting the captain off his guard by proposing himself to be in the British service, attacked him unexpectedly in the night and sunk his vessel. After the peace Jones returned to Europe, and engaged in the service of the empress of Russia, who gave him a commission in the fleet in the Black Sea, where he was instrumental, by the plans he proposed, in capturing the Turkish fleet. He at length returned to France, where he continued till his death, which took place at Paris in 1792. He was buried at the expense of the national convention.

☞ L.

Jones, John, M.D. first professor of surgery in King's college, New-York, was one of the most distinguished physicians in that

province. He entered on the duties of his professorship in 1767. He died in 1791. He published several surgical works, which were highly respectable. ☞ L.

Jones, William, governor of Rhode-Island, was born at Newport, and learned the business of a carpenter. On arriving at the age of manhood he engaged in the public service, and had the command of a marine corps on board one of the national frigates. After the war he was a merchant in Providence until his death. He was an exemplary and highly respected citizen, and was several years a representative from Providence, and speaker of the assembly. In 1811 he was elected governor of the state, and continued six years in office. He died April 9th, 1822, aged 67. ☞ L.

Jones, John, a Benedictine monk, born in London, and educated at Merchant-tailors', and St. John's college, Oxford. As he was inclined to the Roman catholic faith, he went to Spain, and took the name of Leander de Santo Martino, with the degree of D.D. He was afterwards made Hebrew and divinity professor, and vicar-general of his order, and died in London, 1636. He wrote Sacra Ars Memoriæ ad Scripturas divinas in promptu habendas, &c. accommodata, 8vo.—Conciliatio Locorum Communium totius Scripturæ—the Bible, with a glossary, 6 vols. fol. &c.

Jones, David, a native of Caernarvonshire, who died about 1780. He wrote some poetical pieces of merit, and edited two collections of Welch poetry, and made, besides, a collection of ancient Welch MSS.

Jones, John, a Welch antiquary, known for his collecting, and his transcribing of old Welch MSS. on which he bestowed the labour of above 40 years. Fifty large volumes are still preserved, bearing the date of 1590 to 1630.

Jones, Rice, a Welch poet, born in Merionethshire. He published Welch Anthology, 4to. 1770, containing selections from the poets of various ages. He died 1801, aged 86.

Jones, Griffith, an English writer, editor of the London Chronicle, and connected with Johnson in the literary magazine, and with Smollet and Goldsmith in the British magazine. He was a very amiable character, and projected with his brother those various and entertaining books which are now become so fashionable as well as valuable for the improvement of young minds. He died 1786, aged 65.

Jones, John, a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I. He wrote a play called Adrasta, or the Woman's Spleen.

Jones, John, a medical writer, born, says Dr. Aiken, in Wales. He took his medical degree at Cambridge, and practised with reputation in Bath, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire. He wrote the Dial of Agues, 1556—the Benefit of ancient Baths, 1572—a brief discourse of the natural beginning of all growing and living things, &c. 1574—Galen's Elements translated. He died about 1580.

Jones, Sir William, judge of the king's bench, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. was author of Reports in his court, and in that of common pleas.

Jones, Sir Thomas, a judge of the king's bench, under Charles II. and James II. author of some reports. When James wished to assert the dispensing power, and said he could soon have 12 judges of his opinion; True, answered, Sir Thomas, you may have 12 judges, but not 12 lawyers.

Jones, Richard, a Welchman, the ingenious author of "Gemma Cambricum," in Welch, which contained in clear brevity, all the books and chapters of the Bible, published 1652. He was admitted at Jesus college, Oxford, 1621, and died in Ireland, but when is unknown.

Jong, Ludolph de, a Dutch painter, who died 1697, aged 78. His portraits were finished in a superior style, and by his genius and industry, he amassed a large fortune.

Jonghe, Baldwin, or Junius, a Franciscan monk, born at Dort, in Holland. He was author of Tuba Concionatorum—Sertum Catholicum fidei, and other works on divinity, and died at Brussels, 1634.

Jonin, Gilbert, a Jesuit, known also as an eminent poet. He died at Tournon, 1638, aged 42. He wrote Greek and Latin odes, elegies, &c. with great elegance. He also translated Anacreon into Latin. His works appeared at Lyons, 6 vols. 8vo.

Jonsius, John, a native of Holstein, who distinguished himself as an elegant writer at Frankfort, on the Maine. He died young, 1659. His Latin treatise, De Scriptoribus Historiæ Philosophiæ, edited, Jena, 1716, in 4to. is much admired.

Jonson, Benjamin, a celebrated English poet, born at Westminster, 1574. His father, who was a clergyman, and had severely suffered in the reign of Mary, by imprisonment, and by the loss of his property, died about a month before the birth of the poet. He was placed at Westminster school, where Camden was then master, but the imprudent marriage of his mother with a bricklayer altered his plans of life. He was recalled home to work in his step-father's business, but this so disgusted him that he enlisted for a soldier, and passed with the army into the Netherlands, where he distinguished himself greatly by his personal valour. On his return to England he seemed determined to pursue his studies, and entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, but the narrowness of his circumstances cut short his residence in the university.

and destitute of resources, he applied for support to the stage. His first appearance was at the Curtain, one of those mean and obscure theatres which then were built in the skirts of the town, but his efforts were ridiculed, and in the most common characters he was unable to perform with credit. His prospects, however, were soon clouded, he fought a duel with a brother actor, and despatched him, while he himself received a wound in the arm. He, however, escaped punishment, as he was discharged from prison, by some means now unknown, though during his confinement he was prevailed upon by the insinuation of a priest, to become a convert to the church of Rome, in which he continued for 12 years. Soon after this, since he could not shine as an actor, he attempted to write plays, but his efforts at first were unsuccessful, till Shakspeare, who, like himself, had felt the severities of fortune, extended his friendship to him, and not only interested himself in his behalf, but supported his claims to public applause by acting himself in some of his characters. His first play printed was, Every Man in his Humour, a comedy, which was generally followed by another every year; but when his enemies ridiculed the tardy efforts of his muse, he produced his "Volpone," in five weeks. By joining with Chapman and Marston in writing "Eastward-hoe," a comedy, he was accused of reflecting on the Scotch nation, and with his two poetical companions was thrown into prison, but upon making due submission they escaped the loss of their ears and noses, and obtained a pardon. As the exhibition of masques was then very popular, the genius and abilities of Jonson were employed for the diversion of the court; he composed in 1603 part of the device, which was to entertain James as he passed from the tower to Westminster abbey, on his coronation, and continued during that reign and the beginning of the next, to preside over all the amusements and the pageantry of the royal household. Thus favoured by the court, Jonson became a popular character, and by his merit deserved and obtained the friendship of men of taste and literature, of Shakspeare, Beaumont, Fletcher, Donne, Camden, Selden, Corbet, and others. He visited France in 1613, and in 1619 was honourably presented with the degree of M.D. by the university of Oxford. That year he succeeded on the death of Daniel to the place of poet laureate, of which the king two years before had granted him the reversion, and on his petition his salary of 100 marks was in 1630 augmented to as many pounds. About this time he visited his friend and correspondent Drummond, of Hawthornden in Scotland, and celebrated his adventures in a poem, which was afterwards unfortunately burnt. Yet though liberally patronised by the king, and handsomely rewarded for his plays and masques, Jonson through carelessness or extravagance was poor. From the solitude of an obscure lodging he solicited and obtained the king's favour, but the gratuity of 100*l.* from his royal patron averted but for a while the increasing horrors of indigence. He died of the palsy 6th Aug. 1637, in his 63d year, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Over his grave, on a rough pavement stone, the gift of Jack Young of Great Milton, Oxfordshire, are inscribed these quaint, but expressive words, "O rare Ben Jonson." The literary fame of Jonson drew against him a crowd of mean and obscure poetasters, who expected gain and reputation by attacking his superior merit; but his funeral obsequies were sung by "the friends of the muses," by lord Falkland, lord Buckhurst, Beaumont, Hawkins, Waller, Cartwright, Mayne, Waryng, and others. His works were edited in 1716, in 6 vols. 8vo. and more completely in 7 vols. 8vo. with notes by Mr. Whalley, 1756. Jonson was married, and had some children, but none survived him.

JONSTON, John, a Polish naturalist, born at Sambter, 1603. He travelled over Europe, and died on his estate at Lignitz, Silesia, 1675. He published a natural History of Birds, Fishes, Quadrupeds, Insects, Serpents, and Dragons, folio, 1653—a treatise on Hebrew and Greek Festivals, 1660—Thaumatography, 1661, &c.

JORAM, king of Israel after his brother Ahaziah, B.C. 896. He was delivered from the power of Benhadad the Syrian, who besieged his city, but though he acknowledged the interference of God, and the prophetic fame of Elisha, he became an idolater. He was afterwards defeated by Hazael, king of Syria, and slain by his servant Jehu, as he fled from the battle, B.C. 884.

JORAM, king of Judah after his father Jehoshaphat, 889. B.C. was drawn into idolatry by the arts of Ahab, his father-in-law, whose daughter Athaliah he had married. He was engaged in war with the Edomites, who rebelled against him, and with the Philistines, who defeated him. He died 885. B.C.

JORDAN, Sir Joseph, an English admiral, to whose extraordinary valour his country was indebted for the naval victory of Solebay over the Dutch, 1672. The time of his death is unknown.

JORDAN, Charles Stephen, a Prussian writer, vice-president of the academy of sciences at Berlin. He died at Berlin, his native city, 1746, aged 46, and the king, Frederick the Great, not only erected a monument to him with this inscription, "here lies Jordan, the friend of the muses and of the king," but wrote a eulogy in his praise. Jordan wrote Literary Travels in France.

England, and Holland, with Satirical Anecdotes, 8vo.—a Miscellany of Literature, Philosophy, History, &c.—the life of De la Croze; works which some critics do not esteem so highly as his royal friend did.

JORDAN, Thomas, a dramatic author in the reign of Charles I. Two of his comedies and a masque are mentioned with commendation by Langbaine and others.

JORDAN, John Christopher, privy counsellor to the king of Bohemia, was eminent as an antiquary. His notes on the Chronology of Dionysius Hal. Polybius, Diodorus Sic. and Livy are excellent. He died about 1740.

JORDANO, Luca, a celebrated painter, born at Naples, 1632. He early studied under his neighbour Joseph Ribera, and displayed such abilities that at the age of seven his pieces were highly respectable. He visited Rome and the other cities of Italy, where he studied and copied the works of the greatest masters, but especially those of Pietro da Cortona, Paul Veronese, L. da Vinci, M. Angelo, and A. del Sarto. He improved upon the beauties of other masters with such effect that he was called by Bellori the ingenious bee who extracted his honey from the flowers of the best artists. His reputation gradually spread not only over Italy but the rest of Europe, and Charles II. of Spain was so pleased with his productions, that he invited him in 1692 to adorn the Escurial and the churches and palaces of some of the Spanish cities. Jordano, by the excellence and the variety of his pieces, which exceeded in number those of every other painter, even Tintoret, acquired great opulence. He died at Naples, 1705, and a monument was erected to him in St. Bridget church before the chapel of St. Nicolas de Bari, which had been beautifully adorned by his pencil. In his private character he was very amiable, he was benevolent in his conduct, friendly to his pupils, and to great affability united a remarkable flow of wit and humour.

JORDANS, James, a painter, born at Antwerp, 1594. He was instructed in his art by Adam Van Oort and Rubens, and to the excellence of the best masters added a deep and correct study of nature. His early marriage with the daughter of Oort, his master, prevented his visiting Italy; but application and genius supplied every deficiency. In his pieces he displayed great judgment and correctness: his manner was bold, yet graceful; striking, yet natural. His works adorned the public buildings of some of the cities of Flanders, and he also laboured for the kings of Sweden and Denmark. He was a pleasant and agreeable companion, easy in his manners, and lively in his conversation. He died at Antwerp, 1678, aged 84.

JORDEN, Edward, an English physician, born 1569, at High Halden, Kent, and educated at Hart hall, Oxford. He studied in foreign universities, and took his doctor's degree at Padua. On his return he practised in London, and was member of the college of physicians, but his attempts to manufacture allum proved injurious to his fortune. The latter part of his life was spent at Bath, where he died of the gout and stone, Jan. 1632. He wrote a discourse on the Disease called the Suffocation of the Mother, 4to.—Discourse on Natural Baths and Mineral Waters, 4to. 1631, reprinted by Guidott, with a treatise on the Bath waters, &c. 1649.

JORNANDES, author of a book de Rebus Gothicis, et de Origine Mundi, et de Rerum and Temporum Successione, 1617, 8vo. was a Goth in the reign of Justinian.

JORTIN, John, an English divine, born in London, 23d Oct. 1698. His father was of French origin, and came to England when toleration was not allowed to the protestants of France. Young Jortin was educated at the Charter-house, and in 1715 he entered at Jesus college, Cambridge. He was engaged two years after at the recommendation of his tutor, Dr. Thirlby, in making extracts from Eustathius for Pope's Homer, but though his services were approved, he never was introduced to the poet. In 1722 he published "Lusus Poetici," some Latin poems which were well received by his friends, and in 1726-7 as being fellow of his society he was presented to the college living of Swavesey, near Cambridge, which he resigned in 1728 upon marrying, and came to settle in London, where he resided for 25 years. He at first officiated at a chapel in Bloomsbury, and in 1737 obtained the living of Eastwell, Kent, which he soon resigned on account of the insalubrious air of the place. In 1746 he was made afternoon preacher to Oxendon chapel, and the next year he became assistant to Dr. Warburton at Lincolns'-Inn. In 1749 he was appointed to preach Boyle's lectures, and in 1751 he was made rector of St. Dunstan in the East by Herring the primate, who four years after conferred on him the degree of D.D. In 1762 he became chaplain to Osbaldiston, bishop of London, who gave him a prebend in St. Paul's, the living of Kensington, and in 1764 the archdeaconry of London. He died after a short illness, Sept. 5, 1770, and was buried in Kensington new churchyard, leaving a widow and a son and a daughter. Dr. Jortin, respectable as a divine and as a man, was deservedly esteemed as a polite scholar and an able orator. His publications were numerous and highly valuable. He published in 1730 four sermons on the Truth of the Christian Religion, afterwards incorporated in his Discourses on the Truth of the Christian Religion, 8vo. 1746—Miscel-

laneous Observations upon Authors, Ancient and modern, 2 vols. 8vo.—Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, 8vo. 1751, continued in four succeeding volumes down to 1517—the era of the reformation—Six Dissertations on Different Subjects, 8vo. 1755—Life of Erasmus, 4to. 1758—Remarks on the works of Erasmus, 4to. 1760, besides other inferior works. In 1771 four vols. of his sermons were published by his son, and inscribed to his parishioners of St. Dunstan's, republished with three volumes more, 1772, &c.

Joseph, son of Jacob by Rachel, was the favourite of his father, and consequently was exposed to the envy and hatred of his brothers, who at last sold him as a slave to some Midianitish merchants, by whom he was carried into Egypt. In Egypt, by his prudence and virtue, and under the protecting hand of providence, he rose to become the governor of the country, and he saw, during the famine which prevailed in the land and in Canaan, his brothers prostrate themselves before him according to the fulfilling of his dreams. He afterwards sent for his father and his family to settle in the land of Goshen, and after governing the nation with wisdom and success he died about 1636 B.C. His bones were brought out of Egypt by Moses, and buried in Canaan. Joseph had two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh, who became heads of two tribes in Israel.

Joseph, husband of Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the lineage of David. He was son of Jacob according to St. Matthew, or according to St. Luke of Heli, a difference which is explained by recollecting that Heli and Jacob were brothers, and that after the death of Heli, Jacob married agreeable to the law of Moses, his brother's widow, and became father of Joseph.

Joseph, of Arimathea, a man of opulence, and a counsellor, who became privately a disciple of our Saviour. After the crucifixion he buried the body of his master in a new tomb, and then joined himself to the apostles. He died at Jerusalem.

Joseph I. 15th emperor of the house of Austria, was born at Vienna, 28th July, 1678. He was crowned king of Hungary 1687, elected king of the Romans 1690, and in 1705 on the death of his father Leopold he succeeded to the empire of Germany. Pursuing the same political measures as his father, he engaged England, Savoy, and Holland in his war against France, to raise the archduke Charles to the throne of Spain, and then exerting his power as head of the Germanic empire he deprived the electors of Bavaria and of Cologne of their dominions for assisting his enemies, and in the most despotic manner he divided their possessions among his friends and relations. Thus absolute in Germany, he turned his arms against Italy, and not only Mantua, Parma, Modena, Lucca, and Genoa, but even Etruria, Sicily, and Naples became obedient to his dictates. From Italy he marched against the Hungarian insurgents, headed by the brave prince Ragotzki, whom he defeated and obliged to fly into Turkey. His successes were stopped by the attack of the smallpox, which proved fatal 17th April, 1711, in his 33d year.

Joseph II. emperor of Germany, son of Leopold and Maria Theresa, was born 13th March, 1741, elected king of the Romans 1764, and crowned emperor the following year on the decease of his father. He was in his conduct actuated by the most benevolent motives to improve the prosperity of his country; and to be acquainted with the wants and situation of his subjects he travelled over the greatest part of his dominions. In Croatia he facilitated the commercial intercourse of his Hungarian subjects by the forming of a high road between Zing and Carlstadt; at Venice he settled in an amicable manner the boundaries of his kingdom and those of the republic, and in Bohemia he administered to the wants of his people and checked the ravages of the famine which the troubles of Poland had caused. He afterwards had two interviews with the king of Prussia, whose great military character he highly admired, but unfortunately these visits ended in a mutual plan for the violent seizure of part of the Polish provinces. In 1781 he passed into France, but he disregarded the pompous ceremonies with which the court wished to receive him, and found greater pleasure and more sincere satisfaction in examining the curiosities of Paris, the manufactures of Lyons, and the canals of Picardy. Anxious to listen to the complaints of the unfortunate, he often disguised himself to converse with obscure individuals and to relieve their distresses; and that every opportunity might be indulged of displaying his humanity he appointed one day in the week in which he would receive petitions even from the meanest beggar. In 1780 he succeeded by the death of the empress queen to the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia, and soon after published decrees in favour of the liberty of the press and of toleration. The respect and attachment to his person which the Flemings had displayed was repaid by his improvements in the harbour of Ostend at his own expense, and by his declaring the place a free port. His attempts, however, to render the navigation of the Scheldt free, though favoured by Lewis XVI. met with opposition from the Hollanders, who viewed with jealousy the rise of a rival in the commerce of Antwerp. With his usual humanity Joseph saw and pitied the state of the peasants through his states, and there-

fore slavery was abolished in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; and with equal boldness in favour of spiritual freedom, he published an edict to disclaim the secular submission of his subjects to the see of Rome, and to suppress some of the monasteries. This severe attack excited the alarm of the pope; but the journey of Pius VI. to Vienna could not reconcile the emperor, or abolish his decree, and soon after, in 1786, the ecclesiastical princes at Ratisbon determined to withdraw from the temporal jurisdiction of Rome. His visit to the empress of Russia at Cherson, in the meantime, did not only tend to ensure the partition of Poland, but aimed at the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. But though a humane prince, Joseph was not a warrior; he indeed reduced Schabatz in person, but his troops were defeated under prince Lichtenstein, and the dreadful battle of Rohadin, which lasted four days, proved fatal to his views, and the siege of Belgrade was abandoned. Laudohn indeed by his valour and great experience restored confidence among the imperialists, and by the taking of Darbieza, Novi, and Belgrade, contributed to the glory of his master's arms, which ill success hitherto had tarnished. The war, however, was unpopular, and a peace hastily concluded left the emperor the opportunity of attending to the discontents and tumults which had now been excited in the Netherlands. Before these could be checked, Joseph fell a sacrifice to a lingering disease, and died 20th February, 1790. He was succeeded by his brother Leopold. Though admired for his benevolence, Joseph has been blamed by some historians for his fondness of innovation, and for the formation of plans which he had not the wisdom to complete, or the firmness to execute.

Joseph, king of Portugal, of the family of Braganza, ascended the throne 1750, and died 24th Feb. 1777, aged 62 years and eight months. His reign was turbulent and unfortunate. Lisbon was swallowed in 1755 by an earthquake, and in 1758 a violent conspiracy was formed against the monarch whose life was saved by the personal courage of his coachman, and in consequence of this the Jesuits, who had meditated the assassination, were expelled from the kingdom, and their property confiscated. Afterwards the king quarrelled with the court of Rome, and in 1761 a war was kindled against Spain, in which he was assisted by the English. In the latter part of his reign he resigned the reins of government into the hands of his queen, Mary Ann of Spain.

Joseph Meir, a learned rabbi, born at Avignon, 1496. He died near Genoa, 1554. He wrote a Hebrew book on the annals of the kings of France and the Ottoman sultans, &c.

Joseph, Ben Gorion, a Jewish historian, who abridged the history of Josephus, with whom he is often confounded by the rabbins. He flourished in the tenth century. His works appeared with a Latin version by Gagnier, Oxford, 1706, 8vo.—and in Hebrew and Latin, Gotha, 1707, 4to.

Joseph, of Paris, a capuchin, the friend and confidant of Richelieu. His services were such in the employment of emissaries that Lewis XIII. procured him a cardinal's hat, which he did not live to receive. He died of an apoplexy at Ruel, 1638. His life has been frequently written and contains curious particulars.

Joseph, Father, an apostate monk, who under the assumed name of Joshua and at the head of 6000 banditti attempted in 1678 to extirpate the catholic religion in Hungary. After committing the greatest enormities his followers were dispersed upon the sudden death of their leader.

Josephus, Flavius, a celebrated Jewish historian, who studied at Rome, and afterwards bravely defended a small town of Judæa against Vespasian for seven weeks. He was taken into the favour of the emperor, and was with him at the siege of Jerusalem, where he alleviated the misfortunes of his country, and obtained all the sacred books in the booty. He wrote the History of the Wars of the Jews in Greek—the Antiquities of the Jews—a Defence of the Jews—books of very great merit and best edited by Havercamp, Amsterdam, 2 vols. fol. 1725. He died A.D. 93, aged 56.

Joshua, son of Nun, and of the tribe of Benjamin, was appointed by Moses as his successor to conduct the people of Israel into the possession of the land of Canaan. He died B.C. 1424, aged 110.

Josiah, king of Judah after his father Ammon, 641 B.C. is celebrated for the zeal with which he restored the law of Moses, and destroyed idolatry. He died B.C. 610, aged 39, in consequence of the wounds which he received in a battle at Megiddo against Necho king of Egypt.

Joubert, Laurence, a physician, born at Valence in Dauphiny 1530. He studied at Paris and at Rome, and afterwards settled at Montpellier, where he became, after Rondelet's death, Regius professor 1567. His reputation was so great that nothing was considered as too difficult for his art, so that Henry III. sent for him to consult him how he might render his marriage prolific, which, however, was unavailing. He died 1582. His writings are in French, and in Latin, and all on his profession; the best edition of which is 1645, 2 vols. folio.

Joubert, Francis, a priest of Montpellier, who was confined in the bastile for his attachment to the doctrines of the Jansenists. He died 1763, aged 74. He is author

of a commentary on Revelation, and other works.

JOUBERT, Bartholomew Catharine, a native of Pont-de-Vaux, in the department of Ain, born 14th April, 1769, and bred up to the law. The revolution altered his pursuits, and panting for military glory, he entered into the army, and from a grenadier rose to the rank of general. He was second in command under Buonaparte in the conquest of Italy, and signalized himself at the battles of Millesimo, Ceva, Montebaldo, Rivoli, and in the Tyrol. His valour and presence of mind were such that Buonaparte going into Egypt emphatically told the directory, I leave you Joubert. He was afterwards opposed to the Russians under Suwarrow, at the battle of Novi, but was killed at the beginning of the engagement, 1799, leaving behind him the character not only of a great general, but of an amiable man.

JOURDAIN, Amable Brechillet, an oriental scholar, was born in 1788. He was placed with a notary, but being related to Anquetil Duperron, he quitted the law to study the eastern languages, in which he made such a progress that Langles obtained for him the place of assistant secretary in that department. He died in 1818. He enriched the Moniteur with curious dissertations, assisted Michaud in the "History of the Crusades," and obtained a prize from the academy of belles lettres for a dissertation on those works of Aristotle and the other Greek philosophers, for which we are indebted to the Arabs. At the time of his death he was engaged on a history of the rise and fall of the Barmecides.—*W. B.*

JOVIANUS, Flavius Claudius, a native of Pannonia, made emperor after Julian's death, an honour which he accepted upon the promise of the army to become Christians. He made a dishonourable peace with the Persians, and was accidentally suffocated by charcoal, which had been placed in his room, seven months after his elevation to the throne, 364 A.D.

JOVINIAN, a monk of Milan, who became the head of a sect, who maintained that our Saviour's body was not real flesh, but a phantom. He enlarged the number of his followers by offering violence to women, and by permitting the indulgence of every sensuality, till at last Honorius ordered him to be whipped and sent into banishment. He died in Dalmatia, in consequence of his debaucheries, 406 A.D. His works were attacked by Jerome.

JOVIUS, Paul, an eminent historian, born at Como, in Italy, 1483. After studying in his native place he went to Rome for the advantages of the Vatican library in his literary pursuits, and here he wrote his first piece, "de Piscibus Romanis," which he dedicated to cardinal de Bourbon. He also attached himself by the meanest flattery to Francis I. king of France, who granted him a pension, which however was discontinued in the reign of the next monarch, through the influence of Montmorency, constable of the kingdom, whom Jovius had offended. The favourable manner in which he had spoken of the house of Medicis in his historical compositions, induced him to hope he might obtain a bishopric from Clement VII.: he made the request, and gained the see of Nocera, but under the next pontiff he attempted in vain to obtain the vacant bishopric of his native place, and upon the refusal he retired in discontent to Florence, where he employed himself in the completion of his history. He died 1552, and was buried in St. Laurence's church at Florence. His history, containing the events of his own times from 1494 to 1544, was printed 3 vols. folio, Florence, 1552, and at Strasburg, 1556; but though valuable and interesting, it is to be read with great caution. To great learning Jovius united wit and liveliness, his style was elegant and polished, and his judgment solid. In his private character he was dissolute and licentious, and to a reprehensible degree credulous. There was another Paul Jovius, who from a physician became bishop of Nocera, 1585, and distinguished himself as a poet, and a man of letters.

JOVIUS, Benedictus, brother to the historian, was known as a poet and historical writer.

JOUSSE, Daniel, a lawyer, born at Orleans. He died 1781, aged 77. He wrote some valuable works on his profession.

JOUVENCY, Joseph, a French Jesuit, professor of belles lettres at Caen and afterwards at Paris. He died at Rome, 1719, aged 76. He defended in his writings the Jesuit Guignard, whose works had inflamed Castal to attempt the life of Henry IV. and did not scruple to compare this assassin to our Saviour, and the judge who condemned him to Pontius Pilate. He continued the History of the Jesuits from the year 1591 to 1616, but the work was condemned by the parliament of Paris, 1713. He wrote besides "Latin Orations," an Appendix De Diis et Heroibus Poeticis, and valuable notes on Persius, Juvenal, Ovid, Martial, &c.

JOUVENET, John, a French painter, born at Rouen, 1641. His family, who were distinguished as painters, were of Italian origin. After studying under his father, he went to Paris, and improved himself under Le Brun, and gained the approbation of the academy of painting by presenting them his Esther fainting before Ahasuerus. After passing through all the offices of the academy he was made one of the four perpetual rectors on the death of Mignard. His

paintings are numerous and very valuable, especially his sacred pieces. In his old age he was struck with the palsy in his right side, and then began to use his left hand, with astonishing dexterity and success in the completion of some of his pieces. He died at Paris, 1717, leaving no children but a nephew, of great merit in his profession.

Joyeuse, Anne de, a duke and admiral of France, the favourite of Henry III. He was mild in private life, but as a commander extremely severe. He was killed in an expedition against the Huguenots, 1587.

Joyeuse, Francis de, brother to the above, was a cardinal, and the able and political confidential minister of Henry III. and IV. and Lewis XIII. He founded some public edifices, and died dean of the college of cardinals at Avignon, 1615.

Joyner, William, or Lyde, an English writer, born in St. Giles's parish, Oxford, April, 1622. He was educated in the schools of Thame and Coventry, and then entered as demy at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. At the time of the rebellion he embraced the popish religion and went abroad, and afterwards returned to London. In 1678 he came to live at Horspath, near Oxford, but was arrested by the vice-chancellor as a Jesuit; but upon his appearance at the sessions he was discharged, and then retired to the obscurity of the village of Ickford, in Buckinghamshire. On James's accession he was restored to his fellowship, but was expelled the year after, and died at Ickford, 14th Sept. 1706. He wrote the Roman empress, a comedy, 1670, 4to.—Observations on Cardinal Pole's life, 1686, 8vo.—Latin and English poems.

Juan, George, a Spaniard, knight of Malta, and known as an able mathematician. He went with Don Anthony de Ulloa, and the French mathematicians to Peru, to ascertain the figure of the earth. He published on his return Observations on the Voyage, in Spanish, translated with the remarks of Ulloa into French, and published 2 vols. 4to. Amsterdam. He wrote besides a treatise on the Construction and Management of Vessels. He died at Madrid, 1773.

Juba, king of Mauritania, was driven from his kingdom by Cæsar for espousing the cause of Pompey. He destroyed himself B.C. 42.

Juba, son of the preceding, was carried prisoner to Rome by Cæsar, but under Augustus he recovered his dominions, and married Cleopatra, Antony's daughter. He wrote the History of Arabia—the History of Rome—and other works in Greek, &c.

Juda, Leo, son of a priest of Alsace, by a concubine, was well skilled in Hebrew, and died minister of Zurich, 1542, aged 60. Besides a translation of the Bible from the original, he wrote against Erasmus, who had reflected on him for changing his religion.

Juda, Hakkadish, a learned rabbi, the friend of Antoninus. He collected, twenty-six years after the destruction of the Temple, "the Misna," or Constitutions and Traditions of the Jewish Magistrates, &c. This book is the text of the Talmud, which has been well edited by Surenhusius, 3 vols. folio.

Juda-ching, a rabbi of Fez, in the 11th century, called the prince of Jewish grammarians, author of an Arabic dictionary and other works.

Judah, fourth son of Jacob and Leah, was the head of a tribe, and to him his father in the spirit of prophecy declared, that the sceptre should not depart from him till the Messiah should come, which was fully accomplished. He died 1636 B.C. aged 119 years.

Judas Iscariot, so called from the place of his birth in the land of Ephraim, was the disciple and the betrayer of Jesus. When he found that his master was condemned, he threw back the 30 pieces of silver for which he had betrayed the innocent blood, and went and hanged himself.

Jude, St. an apostle, and the author of an epistle, was brother of James the less, and he is called sometimes Thaddeus, Lebbeus, or the zealous. He preached the gospel in Libya, Mesopotama, Syria, Idumea, and Arabia, and suffered martyrdom at Berytus as it is supposed A. D. 80.

Judex, Matthew, a learned German, born at Tiposwald in Misnia, 1528. He studied at Dresden, Wittemberg, and Magdeburg, and afterwards became divinity professor at Jena, a place from which he was soon driven. His learning was great, and his private character highly respectable, yet he unfortunately had many enemies, and the persecution to which he was exposed shortened, it is said, his life. He died 1564, aged 36, leaving five children by his wife, whom he had ten years before married at Magdeburg. He was concerned in the composition of the two first Centuries of Magdeburg, and he had proposed to write an ecclesiastical history.

Juglaris, Aloysius, an Italian Jesuit, born at Nice. He taught rhetoric in his society, and was then preceptor to prince Charles Emanuel at the court of Savoy, and died at Messina, 15th Nov. 1653. He wrote 100 panegyrics on Jesus Christ, 40 in honour of Lewis XIII. some on several learned bishops, besides epitaphs, &c. His works were together published at Lucca, 1710.

Jugurtha, natural son of Manastabal,

and grandson of Masinissa king of Numidia, served with credit in the Roman armies in Spain, and afterwards instead of dividing the kingdom with Adherbal and Hiempsal, the two sons of his uncle Micipsa, he destroyed them and seized upon the whole sovereignty. The Romans interfered, but Jugurtha possessed courage, and opposed their armies. After various successes he was defeated by Metellus, and by Marius, and at last betrayed into the hands of the Romans by Bocchus. He died at Rome, 106 B.C. six days after his arrival.

Juigne Broissiniere, D. Seigneur de Moliere, author of Dictionnaire Theologique, Historique, Poetique, Cosmographique et Chronologique, Paris, 4to. 1644, and Rouen 1668, was an advocate of the French parliaments. His work is considered as incorrect by Moreri.

Julia, a virgin and martyr of Carthage. When her country was ravaged by Genseric she was sold to a pagan, and put to death for refusing to join in a heathen sacrifice 440.

Julia, daughter of Cæsar and Cornelia, was a Roman lady of great virtue. After the death of Cor. Cæpio, her husband, she married Pompey, and died in childbed, 53 B.C.

Julia, daughter of Augustus, was the wife of Metellus, afterwards of Agrippa, and lastly of Tiberius. She disgraced herself by her debaucheries, for which she was banished, and died of want in the beginning of the reign of Tiberius. Her daughter, of the same name, was equally licentious.

Julia, daughter of Titus, committed incest with her brother Domitian.

Julia Domna, the wife of the emperor Severus, was well skilled in philosophy, and the sciences. Her son, Caracalla, killed his brother Geta in her arms. It is said, that she starved herself to death because Macrinus was elected emperor in her son Caracalla's room.

Julian, emperor of Rome, was son of Jul. Constantius, the brother of the great Constantine. Under Constantius, the son of Constantine, he displayed great bravery, and was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers, and became sole sovereign soon after by the death of Constantius. On his elevation to the throne, he declared himself a pagan, regardless of the Christian tenets which he had embraced; and on that account, he received the name of apostate. He was mortally wounded in a battle against Sapor, king of Persia, whose dominions he had invaded, and died soon after, A.D. 363, aged 32. In his private character he was respectable, and he possessed a great share of learning. The best of his works is his History of the Cæsars. His works were edited by Spanheim, Leipsic, 1696, folio.

Julian, St. archbishop of Toledo, author of a treatise against the Jews,—Historia Wambæ,—and other works in divinity, died 690.

Juliana, a singular character of Norwich, who in her zeal for mortification confined herself for several years between four walls. She wrote, "sixteen Revelations of Divine Love showed to a devout Servant of our Lord, called Mother Juliana, an Anchoret of Norwich, who lived in the days of king Edward III." published by F. R. S. Cressy, 1610.

Julien, Peter, a French sculptor, was born at Paulien in 1731. After gaining a prize at the academy of Lyons, he settled in Paris, where he studied under William Coustou, and obtained another prize for a bas relief, representing Sabinus offering his chariot to the vestals. In 1768 he went to Rome, where he executed several fine works. On his return to France he became assistant to Coustou, and, in 1779, gained a place in the academy, by his "Dying Gladiator." He died in 1804.—*W. B.*

Julio, Romano, an Italian painter, the disciple and favourite of Raphael. He distinguished himself not only by his pencil, but also by his knowledge of architecture. He built a palace for his patron, Clement VII. and adorned the churches and public buildings of Rome, with his highly finished paintings. He afterwards went to Mantua, which his genius was employed to improve and to beautify. He died at Mantua, 1546, leaving two children behind him. De Piles, who has given a judicious critique of his works, says, that his genius took wing all at once, or like a torrent, broke over its banks. His compositions, therefore, were all expressive of beauty, fire, and dignity; sublime in the conception, grand and correct in the execution.

Julius I. pope and saint, succeeded Mark, 337, and died 352. He possessed learning, piety, and benevolence. He ably supported Athanasius against the Arians, and wrote various things. Some of his letters are still extant.

Julius II. Julian de le Rovere, born at Albizala, near Savona, was successively bishop of Carpentras, Albano, Ostia, Bologna, and Avignon, and was raised to the purple in 1471, by his uncle, Sixtus IV. and made commander-in-chief of the papal troops against the revolted Umbrians. On the death of Alexander VI. he had the art and influence to prevent the election of cardinal d' Amboise, and to place Pius III. in the vacant chair, which he himself was called to fill 22 days after, 1st Nov. 1503, by the sudden death of the new pontiff. Thus raised by bribery to the height of his ambition, he, after laying the foundation of St. Peter's church, 1506, meditated the temporal aggrandizement of his court. He

wished to recover from the Venetians, Faenza and Rimini, and the other conquests made by Alexander VI. which, after his death, they had recovered; and by signing the league of Cambray with the emperor, and the kings of France and Arragon, and by laying the whole Venetian states under an interdict, he triumphed over his enemies. Thus victorious against the Venetians, he now intrigued against the French, whom he regarded with envy, for having opposed his elevation to the pontificate; and his artful insinuations procured for him the support of the Swiss republic, and of the kings of England and Arragon. At the head of his troops, Julius marched to meet the enemy, he besieged Mirandola, and soon entered its gates as a conqueror; but fortune soon changed, and Trivulce, the French general, seized Bologna, and made the papal troops and their allies of Venice, fly before him. Julius retired in disgrace to Rome, and soon saw the general council of Pisa pronounce his suspension for contumacy, a step which he opposed by laying the French kingdom under an interdict. The violence of his enemies, however, and the chagrin which corroded him from pique and disappointment, proved too powerful for his constitution. He was carried off by a fever, 21st Feb. 1513, aged 70. Great as a statesman and as a warrior, Julius had little claim to the meekness, benevolence, and humility, which should belong to the ecclesiastical character. To the aggrandizement of his temporal power, he scrupled not to sacrifice every principle of honour and of virtue. He was, however, a liberal patron of literature and of the arts. He was the first who introduced the custom of wearing the beard long, which was soon after imitated by Charles V. Francis I. and their courtiers.

Julius III. John Marie du Mont, a native of Arezzo, made archbishop of Sipontum, a cardinal, and in 1550, pope. He joined the emperor against Octavius Farnese, duke of Parma; but the expedition was attended with disgrace. He is blamed for dissolving the council of Trent, where he had presided in the name of Paul III. and for the treaty of Passau. He was a weak and narrow-minded pontiff, little calculated to uphold, with dignity, the power of the holy see. He died 23d March, 1556, aged 68.

Juncker, Christian, an able medallist, born at Dresden. He died 1714, aged 46. He translated some of the classics into German; but his works were often hurried on account of his pressing wants. Among his respectable publications are, Centuria Fæminarum eruditione et Scriptis Illustrium—Schediasma de Diariis Eruditorum—Vita Lutheri, &c.—Theatrum Latinitatis, &c.—Vita Ludolphi, &c.

Junctin, or Guintino, Francis, a native of Florence, who though a Carmelite, quitted the catholic religion for the protestant when settled in France. He amassed a large fortune by being a corrector of the press, a manufacturer of paper, and a banker; and died 1580. He possessed merit as a mathematician, and published arithmetical works,—Commentaries on Sacrobosco's Sphere—a Discourse on the Age of the Love of Petrarch—a treatise on the reformation of the Calendar, &c.

Jungerman, Godfrey, professor of law at Leipsic, died at Henau, 1610. He is known as the editor of Julius Pollux, and the translator of Longus.

Jungerman, Lewis, brother to the preceding, distinguished himself by his works on botany, and natural history. He died at Altorf, 1653.

Jungius, Joachim, a native of Lubeck, who studied at Glossen, where he became professor of mathematics. He afterwards applied to physic at Augsburg, and took his degree of M.D. at Padua. He died at Hamburgh, 1657, aged 98. He wrote some Latin tragedies, besides treatises on metaphysics, &c.

Junilius, a bishop of Asturia, in the sixth century, author of two books on the divine laws, &c.

Junius, Adrian, a learned Dutchman, born 1511, at Hoorn, where his father was burgomaster. After studying at Haerlem and Louvaine, he went to Paris, and then to Bologna, where he applied himself to medical pursuits. He came to England about 1543, and was physician to the duke of Norfolk. He published, among other works, a Greek and Latin Lexicon, which he dedicated, 1548, to king Edward, for which he was severely censured by the pope, who had not acknowledged the accession of the young monarch. He afterwards returned to Holland; but on the accession of Mary, he again settled in England, and made himself known to the new queen by his epithalamium on her marriage with Philip of Spain. The difficulties of the times drove him again to the continent, and some years after he was invited to become physician to the king of Denmark; but as the air and climate proved insalubrious to his constitution, he declined the honourable appointment, and settled at Haerlem, as principal of the college there. The siege of this city by the Spaniards, 1573, and the loss of his library on that melancholy occasion, affected him greatly, so that his disorders increased, and he died at Middleburg, 1575. His works, which are numerous, prove him to have been an able scholar.

Junius, or du Jon, Francis, professor of divinity at Leyden, was born at Bourges,

1545. He studied at Geneva, and afterwards taught a school there for his support; but at the age of 20 he was made minister of the Walloon church at Antwerp. The violent contests between the papists and protestants, however, proved disagreeable to him; he left Antwerp, and afterwards became chaplain to the prince of Orange, and attended him in various expeditions. Afterwards he read public lectures at Neustadt, and Heidelberg, and then visited France, and was kindly received by Henry IV. after which he settled at Leyden, 1592, and was cut off by the plague ten years after. He was four times married. His publications were 64 in number, the best known of which is his Latin version of the Hebrew Bible, in which he was assisted by Tremellius. He has been commended by Bayle and Scaliger, though Du Pin says he was no great divine.

Junius, Francis, son of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg, 1589. He was first educated at Leyden, but at his father's death, he studied mathematics to follow a military life. The conclusion of the war, however, altered his plans; he devoted himself to literature, published some of his father's works, and then travelled to France and England. For thirty years he was in England in the family of the earl of Arundel; and taking advantage of frequent visits to Oxford, he laboriously applied himself to the acquisition of the ancient languages of the Cimbri, Goths, Franks, Frisons, and other northern nations, from whose obsolete idioms he deduced the derivation of many German and English words. Though thus engaged in insipid and perhaps unprofitable studies, he enjoyed a great flow of spirits and an excellent constitution, and attained a good old age, though fondly attached to the labours of a sedentary life. In 1677, he visited his nephew, Dr. Is. Vossius, at Windsor, and was there attacked by a fever, which carried him off, Nov. 19th that year. He was interred in St. George's chapel. He left by his will, all his MSS. and collections to the public library of his favourite Oxford. His chief works were, Glossarium Gothicum—de Picturâ Veterum, 4to. printed also in English, 1638—Observationes in Willerami Francicam Paraphrasin Cantici Canticorum, 1655, 8vo.—several letters in G. I. Vossius's collection.

Juntas, two printers of celebrity, who had printing offices at Venice, Florence, and Geneva. Philip began to print at Geneva 1497. He died 1519. Bernard, his brother or cousin, was equally known. The Greek classics by Philip, are held in very high estimation.

Junta, Thomas, a physician of Venice, who published, 1554, a learned treatise on the battles of the ancients.

Juret, Francis, a native of Dijon, whose notes on Symmachus, and poetical pieces in the Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum, were highly esteemed. He died 1626, aged 73.

Jurieu, Peter, called by the papists the Goliath of the protestants, was born 24th Dec. 1637, at Mer, in the diocess of Blois, where his father, Daniel J. was minister of the reformed religion. He was educated partly under Peter de Moulin, his mother's brother, who was in England, and when of age, he was ordained minister in that church; but after his return, to succeed his father at Mer, he was re-ordained according to the form of the foreign protestants. He afterwards officiated at Vitri, and then became professor of Hebrew and divinity in the university of Sedan. In 1681 he retired to Holland, and there was appointed divinity professor at Rotterdam, and minister of the Walloon Church. Already distinguished by his writings, he now applied himself to the study of the Revelation, and liberally explained the striking passages of that mysterious book, by application to the events then passing under his eye. The revolution in England enabled him to consider William III. as the instrument of God raised up against antichrist. While with enthusiastic zeal he attempted to convince the world of the truth of his explanations, and of the fulfilling of the prophecies, he excited, by his violence, a host of enemies against him. Bayle, who had long been his friend, took up the arms of controversy against him, and so unpopular were his principles, that in several of the churches of Holland, his opinions on baptism, justification, and other ecclesiastical topics, were publicly condemned, though his name was omitted in the censure. These troubles, and the popular discontent which his accusation of heterodoxy, against Saurin, pastor of Utrecht, excited, produced a dejection of spirits, which, after continuing some years, carried him off, 1713, at Rotterdam, in his 76th year. He was a man of great learning, and vast information; but unfortunately he was violent in his temper, intolerant in his principles, and unwilling to yield, or even to listen, to the candid representations of his opponents. His chief works are, Histoire du Calvinisme et du Papisme mise en Parallele, &c. 1683—Lettres Pastorales, 3 vols.—le Vrai Systeme de l'Eglise, &c.—l'Esprit de M. Arnauld, 1684—les Prejuges Legitimes contre le Papisme—le Janseniste Convaincu, &c.—Traité Historique contenant le Jugement d'un Protestant sur la Theologie Mystique, &c. 1700—Traité de la Nature et de la Grace—Apologie pour l'Accomplissement des Propheties, 1687, &c.—sermons, &c.

Jurin, Dr. James, secretary of the Royal Society, and president of the college of physicians, London, was eminent as a physician and as a writer. He contributed much to the philosophical transactions, and had a dispute with Michelloti on the momentum of running waters, with Keill and Senac on the action of the heart, with Robins on distinct vision, and with the followers of Leibnitz on moving bodies. His treatise on vision is printed with Smith's optics. He died 1750.

Jussieu, Anthony de, an eminent botanist, born at Lyons, 1686. He travelled over various parts of Europe to improve the science of botany, and natural history; and he was, for his great abilities, admitted into the academy of sciences at Paris, and made botany professor in the Royal garden, and professor to the king. Besides several valuable communications to the learned societies of Paris, he abridged Barrelier's work on the plants of France, Spain, and Italy—and made an appendix to Tournefort's—and wrote a discourse on the Progress of Botany. He died 1758.

Jussieu, Bernard de, brother to the preceding, was born at Lyons, 1699. He was equally eminent as a botanist and physician, and was member of the learned societies of Europe. He was a great favourite with the king, over whose plants he was appointed curator, and whose botanical garden at Trianon he adorned with great skill. He wrote, the Friend of Humanity, &c.—and edited Tournefort's plants near Paris, 2 vols. 12mo. He died 1777, universally esteemed, aged 79. His brother Joseph, was also an excellent naturalist, as well as engineer. He was with Condamine in Peru, 1735, and he published an account of his voyages, &c. He died 1779.

Justel, Christopher, counsellor and secretary to the French king, was born at Paris, 1580. He wrote Code of Canons of the Church Universal—and the Councils of Africa, with notes—and the Genealogical History of the House of Auvergne—and Collections of Greek and Latin Canons. He died at Paris 1649.

Justel, Henry, son and successor of the above in his offices about the king, was born in Paris, 1620. He was highly respected for his learning, and he was particularly attached to England, and to her literary characters, such as Locke, Dr. Hickes, &c. He gave to the university of Oxford the Greek MSS. of his father's Canones Ecclesiæ Universalis, for which he was in return complimented with the degree of LL.D. 1675. He had long foreseen the persecution of the protestants, and on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he migrated to London, and was made keeper of the king's library, St. James's, with a salary of 200*l.* per annum. This he held till his death, Sept. 1693, and was succeeded by Dr. R. Bentley. He wrote several learned works.

Justi, N. de, a German mineralogist, who studied at Jena, 1720, supported by the liberal contributions of those friends who foresaw his future celebrity. Under the direction of professor Zink, he acquired an extensive knowledge of mineralogy, and became known by his treatise on political economy. He examined, with philosophic eye, the various mines of Schemnitz, Hanneberg, Hungary, and Austria, and for his services was made a member of the council of mines; and some time after he was nominated professor of political economy and natural history at Gottingen university. He was meditating the plan of a German Encyclopedia, after the French, when he was carried off by a sudden disease. His works were, a treatise on Mineralogy, 1757—a treatise on Money, a work of great merit, for which, by the misinterpretation of some passages, he was for a little time imprisoned, with severe treatment, at Breslaw, by order of the king of Prussia, and the elector of Wirtemberg—Miscellanics on Chymistry and Mineralogy, 2 vols. 4to. &c.

Justin I. from a swineherd and soldier, rose to the rank of general, and was proclaimed emperor of the east by his army, on the death of Anastasius, 518. He opposed the Arians, and with great munificence rebuilt Antioch, and other towns, which had been destroyed by an earthquake, and died A.D. 527, aged 77; respected for his piety, wisdom, and humanity.

Justin II. was nephew and successor of Justinian, 565. He caused his relative, Justin, the last emperor's grand nephew, to be assassinated, and treated some of his subjects with cruelty on suspicion of treachery. His indolence and weakness gave way to the superior arts of his wife, Sophia, niece of the empress Theodora, who managed the empire with great ability, with the assistance of Tiberius. Justin made war against Chosroes, king of Persia, and obtained some advantage over his enemy. He died 5th Oct. 578.

Justin, St. a native of Sichar in Samaria, who from a heathen philosopher, became a zealous supporter of Christianity. During the persecution of Antoninus, he appeared before the emperor, and pleaded the cause of the injured Christians with success. He suffered martyrdom, 166. He wrote two apologies for the Christians, besides a Dialogue with Trypho, best edited 1636, folio.

Justin, a Latin historian, who abridged the universal history of Trogus Pompeius, in a very pleasing and interesting style.

Justinian I. emperor of Rome after

his uncle, Justin I. 527, is celebrated more from the fame of his general Belisarius, than his own personal exertions. The Roman laws were under him reduced into a code, which was called the Digest or Pandects, and the more modern laws were likewise collected under the name of Novellæ. He firmly opposed the popes, Sylverius and Vigilius, and abolished the Roman consulate. He built St. Sophia's church at Constantinople, and died 565, aged 83.

Justinian II. succeeded his father Pogonatus Constantine, 685. He was successful against the Saracens; but his infamous intention of destroying all the inhabitants of Constantinople, procured his deposition and banishment, 694. He, 10 years after, regained his throne with the assistance of the Bulgarians; but he was at last assassinated, with his son Tiberius, by Philippicus Bardanes, who ascended the throne, 711.

Justiniani, St. Lawrence, a noble of Venice, general of the monastery of St. George, in Alga. He was made the first patriarch of Venice, 1451, by pope Eugenius IV. He died four years after, aged 74, and was canonized by Alexander VIII. 1690. His works, consisting of Lignum Vitæ—de Casto Connubio—Fasciculis Amoris—and other pious treatises, were published at Lyons, 1568, folio, and Venice, 1755, with an account of his life.

Justiniani, Bernard, nephew of the preceding, was born 1407-8, at Venice. He studied at Verona and Padua, and was employed by the pope. In 1461 he went as ambassador from Venice to Lewis XI. of France, who knighted him. After being 20 times raised to the office of Sage grand, he was, in 1474 made procurator of St. Mark, an honour inferior only to the doge. He died 1489. He left de Origine Urbis Venet. printed 1492, folio—the Life of his Uncle—and other historical works.

Justiniani, Augustin, bishop of Nebo, in Corsica, was born at Genoa, 1470. Francis I. of France patronised him on account of his learning, and made him his almoner, with a liberal pension. After being professor of Hebrew for five years at Paris, he returned to Genoa, and passed over to his diocess, 1522. He perished, together with the vessel which conveyed him from Genoa to Nebo, 1536. He wrote Psalterium Hebræum, Græcum, Arabicum, et Chaldaicum, cum tribus Latinis Interpretationibus et Glossis—besides other works.

Justiniani, Fabio, a native of Genoa, who became bishop of Ajaccio, and died there 1627, aged 59. He is author of Index Universalis Materiarum Biblicarum—a Commentary on the Book of Tobit, &c.

Juvara, Philip, a Sicilian architect, born at Messina. He was the pupil of Fontana, and distinguished himself by the beautiful edifices which he erected at Turin. He went to Spain on the invitation of Philip V. but the model which he proposed for the construction of a magnificent palace, on the ruins of that which had been destroyed by fire, though approved, was not carried into execution, through the intrigues of the queen; and Juvara, disappointed and chagrined, died of grief at Madrid, 1735, aged 50.

Juvenal, de Carlencas Felix, a French writer, born at Pezenas, where he also died, 1760, aged 81, highly respected as an amiable private character. He wrote, Principles of History—Essays, on the History of the Sciences—Belles Lettres—the Arts.

Juvenalis, Decius Junius, a Roman poet, celebrated for the spirit, boldness, and elegance of his satires, not unmixed, however, with licentious expressions and indecent remarks. He was sent in honourable exile as governor of Egypt, and died at Rome under Trajan, 128.

Juvencus, Cassius Vectius Aquilinus, a Spaniard, of noble birth, in the fourth century. He wrote a poem, in four books, on the life of our Saviour, a work of little merit.

Juxon, William, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Chichester, and educated at Merchant-tailors' and St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, 1598, and president 1621. His intimacy with Laud, who was of the same college, raised him to high stations: in 1627 he was made dean of Worcester, in 1633 clerk of the king's closet, the next year bishop of Hereford, and before consecration translated to London. He was, in 1635, made lord treasurer; but whilst these high appointments offended the puritans, and drew their indignation against the ministry, and particularly against Laud, Juxon was exemplary in his conduct, and irreproachable in the discharge of his duties. He suffered severely during the rebellion; and after attending his royal master to the scaffold, he was imprisoned by the suspicious parliament, who wished him to disclose the private conversation which he had held with the king, but without effect. At the restoration, Juxon was raised to the see of Canterbury. He died 4th June, 1663, aged 81, and was buried in St. John's chapel, Oxford.

KABBETE, John, a Dutch painter, who travelled over France and Italy to improve himself. He settled afterwards at Amsterdam, where he died, 1660. Some of his landscapes and ruins, which possess great merit, have been engraved by Perelles.

KAHTER, John, professor of poetry, mathematics, and theology at Rinletz, and member of the society of Gottingen, was born at Wolmar, Hesse Cassel, 1649. He died 1729, author of Dissertations on Theology, Philosophy, &c. in 2 vols. 12mo.

KAIN, Henry Lewis le, a celebrated actor, born at Paris, 14th April, 1728. He was originally engaged in the making of surgical instruments, and was introduced to Voltaire, who observed and cultivated his talents, and enabled him to appear on the French theatre, and to acquire there such celebrity as to be called the Garrick of France. Lewis XV. though prejudiced against him, acknowledged his merit, and all France followed the monarch's example. In the expression of grief, despair, sensibility, and all the strong emotions of the mind, Kain had no superior. His first appearance on the stage was in 1750, and he died at Paris of an inflammatory fever, 8th Feb. 1778. It is remarkable that Voltaire, who foresaw his greatness, was never present at his representations, as he left France for Prussia a few days before the appearance of his friend on the public theatre; and after an absence of 27 years, he heard, on his return to Paris, that Kain was no more. Kain left two children.

KALB, Baron de, a major-general in the American army, was a native of Germany, and born about the year 1717. He entered the French army in early life, and in a service of forty-two years, rose to the rank of brigadier-general. During the war of 1755 he visited the American colonies under an assumed character, for the purpose of collecting intelligence for the French cabinet, and was suspected to be a spy, and seized, but eluded detection. After the conquest of Canada he returned to France. In 1777 or 1778 he returned to the United States, and entered the American army as a volunteer, in which he was soon advanced to the rank of major-general, and intrusted with the command of a detachment sent from the main body in New-Jersey, to reinforce general Lincoln. After the capture of Lincoln, the command of the whole southern army devolved upon him till the arrival of general Gates. At the unfortunate battle near Camden, on the 15th August, he commanded the right wing of the army, and fell mortally wounded. Congress voted a monument to his memory. ☞ L.

KALE, William, a Dutch painter, who died 1693, aged 63. His paintings on gold and silver, and crystal vases, on gems, and other precious stones, were highly admired.

KALGREEN, N. a dramatic writer of Sweden. Besides his Gustavus Vasa, an opera, &c. he wrote some lyric poems, and died 1798.

KALRAAT, Barent Van, a native of Dordt, eminent as a painter. His views of the Rhine possess great merit. He died 1721, aged 71.

KALUBKO, Vincent, a Polish historian, elected bishop of Cracow by the chapter. He retired to a monastery of the Cistercians, when his cathedral was burnt, 1218, by lightning, and there he died, 1223. He wrote Chronicon Regni Poloniæ, in the form of a dialogue.

KAM-HI, emperor of China, succeeded to the throne 1661. He was the grandson of a Tartar prince, who had in 1644 invaded and conquered China, and he showed himself a liberal patron of the literature, and of the arts of Europe, and of the labours of Christian missionaries. Though well acquainted with geography, he never would suffer a map to appear before him, except China was placed in the midst of the earth. He died 1722, aged 71.

KAMPEN, Jacob Van, a native of Haerlem, born 1658, and eminent as a painter. The figures in his pieces are generally as large as life, and with a strong and happy colouring and effect.

KANDLER, John Joachim, an ingenious artist, employed in the porcelain manufactory of Meissen. His figures were much admired for execution and grace, especially his St. Paul, the scourging of Christ, the death of St. Xavier, the twelve apostles, &c. The group which he completed at the desire of Augustus of Poland, for Lewis XV. was deservedly commended, and procured a very handsome reward from the French monarch. Kandler was a native of Selingstadt, in Saxony, and died 1776, aged 70.

KANOLD, John, author of some works on the plague—of Memoirs on Nature and Art, in German—a periodical work, and other things, was a German physician, and died at Breslaw, 1729, aged 50.

KANT, Immanuel, a native of Konigsberg, son of a saddler, descended from a Scotch family, of the name of Cant, settled in Prussia. From the charity school of his village, he removed to Fredericianum college, and then in 1740 to the university.

To maintain himself he now became a private tutor in a clergyman's family, afterwards in a nobleman's, and then returned to the university, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1755, and became a public tutor of celebrity. His knowledge was very extensive, and his publications were equally numerous, but he paid particular attention to metaphysics, and though his labours were sometimes obscure, his principles and opinions were popular, but while followed by numbers, he found himself attacked by some severe opponents. He died 12th Feb. 1804, aged 80. His works are on the theory of the winds—physical Geography—Principles of Motion and Rest—Volcanoes in the Moon—the Rotation of the Earth on its Axis, and what alterations had taken place, &c.

Kastner, Abraham Gothelf, a mathematician, was born at Leipsic in 1719. He became professor of mathematics and moral philosophy at Gottingen; also secretary to the Royal Society at that place, and keeper of the observatory. He died in 1800. Among other works he wrote "A History of the Mathematics, 2 vols. 1797.—*W. B.*

Kateb, a Prussian poet, at the court of the Samanides. He wrote some moral poems of great merit.

Kauffman, Mary Angelica, a female artist, was born in 1740, at Coire, in Switzerland. She was instructed in painting by her father, who next took her for farther improvement to Rome; from whence she removed to Venice, where she found a friend in lady Wentworth, and accompanied her to England. In this country she experienced the most liberal patronage, and became a member of the Royal Academy. She married Sir A. Zucchi, a Venetian artist, with whom she returned to Italy, and died at Rome in 1807. Bartolozzi engraved a number of prints from her designs.—*W. B.*

Kaunitz Ritberg, prince of, a celebrated statesman, for 40 years chancellor and prime minister of Austria. He was first ambassador in France, and by negotiating the marriage of Antoinette, with Lewis XVI. he acquired great consequence. He served with fidelity, Maria Theresa, Joseph II. and Leopold, and by his abilities and intrigues, gained a great ascendency in the European courts. He died at Vienna, 1794, aged 84.

Kay, William, a native of Breda, distinguished as a historical painter. He died 1568, aged 48, it is said, of grief, because the duke of Alva, while sitting to him for his picture, passed sentence of death on counts Egmont and Hoorn.

Keach, Benjamin, author of Travels of True Godliness, in the style of Bunyan, and of Scripture Metaphors, in folio, reprinted 1777, works of great merit; was a baptist teacher, who died at the beginning of the 18th century.

Keate, George, a native of Trowbridge, Wilts, educated at Kingston school. After visiting Geneva, and Voltaire, and making the tour of Europe, he entered at the Inner-Temple, and was called to the bar. Promotion and honours, however, followed not so rapidly as he expected, and he quitted the profession to become an author. Among other things, he wrote, Ancient and Modern Rome, a poem, 1760—an Account of the Pelew Islands, from captain Wilson's papers, and other works. He died 1797, aged 68.

Keating, Jeffry, a clergyman of Tipperary, author of the history of the poets of his own country, printed in London, with the genealogies of some Irish families. He died 1650.

Keble, Joseph, an English lawyer, son of Richard Keble, sergeant at law under Cromwell's usurpation, was born in London, 1632. He was of Jesus-college, Oxford, and was made fellow of All-Souls, by the parliamentary visiters, 1648. He settled afterwards at Gray's-Inn, and when a barrister, was remarkable for his regular and constant attendance at the court of king's bench, though employed in no cause. He died suddenly, Aug. 1710. He published an explanation of the laws against recusants, 8vo. 1681—an Assistance to Justices of the peace, &c. folio,—Reports from the King's Bench, Westminster, 3 vols. folio—two Essays on Human Nature, or the Creation of Mankind, and on Human Actions. He left besides in MS. above 100 large folios, and 50 thick quartos.

Keckerman, Bartholomew, a native of Dantzic, who studied at Wittemberg, Leipsic, and Heidelberg. After being professor of Hebrew at Heidelberg, he was honourably invited by his fellow-citizens of Dantzic, to come and settle among them. He obeyed their summons, 1601, but he fell a sacrifice to his intense application in the education of youth, and in the pursuits of literature, and died 1609, aged only 38. His works, which are learned, though, says G. Vossius, full of plagiarism, were collected and published at Geneva, 1614, 2 vols. folio.

Keene, Edmund, an English bishop, born at Lynn, Norfolk, where his father was an alderman. He was educated at Caius-college, Cambridge, and in 1740, by the interference of his brother, the English ambassador in Spain, with Walpole, he was made rector of Stanhope, Durham, in the room of bishop Butler. In 1748, he succeeded Dr. Whalley, at the head of St. Peter's college, and in 1750, he served the office of vice-chancellor, and showed himself a warm and judicious advocate for the improvement of university discipline. His

efforts, however, were not without opposition and obloquy; he was ridiculed in the prose pamphlet, "Fragment," and in the poem called, "Capitale." In 1752, he was made bishop of Chester, and on the death of Dr. Mawson, 1770, he was translated to Ely. In this new appointment he obtained an act of parliament, to alienate the old palace of Holborn, belonging to his see, and for building a new one in Dover-street, and thus he not only got rid of a great incumbrance, but added an annual revenue of 5000*l.* to repair and maintain his palace. He died 1781, leaving a son, who was member for Cambridge, and a daughter.

Keill, John, an eminent mathematician, born at Edinburgh, Dec. 1st, 1671. After studying, and taking the degree of M.A. in his native city, he followed his friend and tutor David Gregory, to Oxford, and in 1694, entered at Baliol as a Scotch exhibitioner. Here he soon acquired celebrity, as being the first who taught Newton's principles by proper experiments, and soon became better known by his "Examination of Burnet's Theory of the Earth" to which were subjoined "Remarks on Whiston's new Theory." In 1700 he was appointed deputy professor of natural philosophy at Oxford, by Dr. Millington, and the next year he published his famous treatise, called "Introductio ad Veram Physicam," which has been considered as a most able introduction to Newton's Principia. He was next elected member of the Royal Society, to whose transactions he was a respectable contributor. In 1709 he was made treasurer to the Palatines going to settle in New-England, and after his return, the next year, he was appointed Savilian professor of astronomy, at Oxford. In 1711 he was engaged in a controversy with Leibnitz, and ably defended the claim of Sir Isaac Newton to the invention of fluxions, in which his efforts were seconded and approved by the Royal Society, against the violent attacks of the foreign philosopher. The same year he was made decipherer to the queen, and two years after was honoured with the degree of M.D. by the university of Oxford. His edition of Commandinus' Euclid, appeared 1715, and 1718 his Introductio ad Veram Astronomiam, translated by himself into English, at the request of the dutchess of Chandos. He was carried off by a fever, 1st Sept. 1721, in his 50th year, highly respected. He was married 1717.

Keill, James, younger brother to the preceding, was born at Edinburgh, 27th March, 1673. He applied himself to medical studies, and particularly to anatomy, and had for his merit, the degree of M.D. conferred upon him by the university of Cambridge. He settled at Northampton, 1703, as a physician, and he died there from that painful disorder, a cancer in the roof of his mouth 16th July, 1719, and was buried in St. Giles's church, where a monument was erected by his brother. He published an account of Animal Secretion—the Quantity of Blood in the Human Heart, and Muscular Motion—Medicina Statica—Anatomy of the Human Body, 8vo.—an Account of the Dissection of John Bayles, aged 130—a Translation of Lemery's Chymistry, and papers in the philosophical transactions.

Keith, James, field-marshal of Prussia, the younger son of William Keith, earl marshal of Scotland, was born 1696. He was educated under Ruddiman, and intended for the law, but the breaking out of the rebellion showed the military bent of his genius. He joined the Pretender, and was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and then fled to France, where he applied himself to mathematics, and the studies of a military life. After travelling through Italy, he became in 1717, acquainted with the Czar Peter, but he refused to enter into the Russian service, and went to Madrid, where he obtained a commission in the Irish brigade. He afterwards accompanied his friend and patron, the duke of Lyria, in his embassy to Russia, and there he engaged in the service of the Czarina, was made lieutenant-general, and honoured with the black eagle. Here he distinguished himself in the wars against the Turks and the Swedes, as well as in negotiations; but dissatisfied with the politics of the court, and the servility which attended his situation, he left Russia, and came to Berlin, where the king of Prussia raised him to great honours, and made him governor of his capital, and field-marshal of his armies. He gained so strongly the confidence of that monarch, that he was his counsellor in the cabinet, and his companion in his relaxations, and he attended him in his travels through Germany, Poland, and Hungary. After distinguishing himself as a warrior and a politician in the service of his new master, he was unfortunately killed at the battle of Hohkerchen, 1758.

Keith, Sir William, governor of Pennsylvania, entered on the office in 1717, and exercised an administration favourable to the colony till 1726, when he was displaced through the influence of James Logan. He had before held the office of surveyor-general of the customs in America. After his return to England, he published a History of Virginia. He died in 1749.

☞ L.

Keller, James, a learned Jesuit, born at Sekingen, 1568. He was counsellor to Albert of Bavaria, and the confidential friend of the emperor Maximilian. He died at Munich, 1631. He wrote various books under fictitious names; but his

Mysteria Politica, 1635, in 4to. from its contents, was exposed to the censures of the Sorbonne, and burnt publicly.

Kelley, Edward, a famous necromancer, born at Worcester, 1555, and educated at Oxford, which he left without a degree. For some ill conduct in Lancashire, he lost both his ears at Lancaster, but afterwards became an active associate to Dr. Dee, and travelled with him abroad, and ably supported him in his pretended intercourse with familiar spirits. By his celebrity, and his art of commuting metals into gold, he recommended himself to the notice of the emperor Rodolphus II. who knighted him, but afterwards dissatisfied with his impostures, sent him a prisoner to Prague. Kelley endeavoured to extricate himself from confinement, but he fell from the window of his apartment, and broke both his legs, in consequence of which he died soon after, 1595. His works were a poem on Chymistry—on the Philosopher's Stone—a Relation of what passed between Dr. Dee, and certain Spirits.

Kelly, Hugh, an Irishman, who from a stay-maker, became a hackney writer to a lawyer in London, and then turned author. He possessed great application, and wrote with fluency and success. He died 1777. His works are Thespis, a poem, after Churchill's manner—False Delicacy—a Word to the Wise—School for Wives, comedies—Clementina, a tragedy—the Romance of an Hour, a comic entertainment —the Memoirs of a Magdalen, a novel, and some periodical works.

Kelly, John, a divine, was born in the Isle of Man, in 1750. Bishop Hildesley employed him in the translation of the Bible into the Manks tongue; after which he was ordained as minister of the episcopal congregation of Ayr, in Scotland, where he was engaged by the duke of Gordon to superintend the studies of the marquis of Huntley. Through this patronage he obtained the vicarage of Ardleigh, and next the rectory of Copford, in Essex; on which he entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of doctor of laws in 1799. In 1803 he published a Grammar of the Manks Language; and he also had nearly completed a Dictionary of the Celtic Tongue, when the sheets were destroyed in the fire of Mr. Nichols, the printer. Dr. Kelly died in 1809.—*W. B.*

Kemp, John, LL.D. professor of mathematics in Columbia college, New-York, was born at Achlossan, North Britain, April 10th, 1763, and obtained the degree of Master of Arts at Aberdeen, in 1781, with great reputation for mathematical talents and knowledge. About the close of the war of the revolution he came to Virginia, and not long after, removed to New-York, where, in 1785 he was appointed teacher of mathematics in the college, and the next year professor of that department. He also instructed in Natural Philosophy. In 1795, he was appointed professor likewise of Geography, History, and Chronology; and discharged the duties of those appointments with distinguished talents and fidelity. He died November 15th, 1812, in his 51st year. ☞ L.

Kempis, Thomas, a famous theologian, born at Kempen, in the diocess of Cologne, 1380. He was educated at Deventer, and afterwards entered among the members of the monastery of Mount St. Agnes. He here displayed great piety, patience, and self-mortification, and besides transcribing books of devotion, as the rest of his brethren, he composed several works of divinity, much admired by the papists. He died 1471, in his 92d year. The largest edition of his works, consisting of sermons, pious treatises, &c. is in 3 vols. folio, Cologne, 1680. His famous book, De Imitatione Christi, which has been translated into all languages, has been by some writers ascribed to Gerson, a Benedictine monk. This has consequently occasioned not a little controversy.

Ken, Thomas, an English prelate, descended from an ancient Somersetshire family, was born at Berkhamstead, Herts, July, 1637. He was educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, 1657. He was patronised by bishop Morley, and afterwards went to Holland, as chaplain to the princess of Orange. In 1683 he went with lord Dartmouth, against Tangier, and on his return, was made chaplain to the king. In his character he displayed great firmness and consistency of conduct, and far from offending his royal master, by refusing admittance into his house, to Eleanor Gwyn, the favourite mistress, he received higher marks of esteem, and was nominated to the vacant see of Bath and Wells. Before he was, however, admitted, Charles was taken ill, and was attended by his faithful chaplain, whose devout services were much interrupted by the interference of popish priests. On James's accession, Ken was settled in his see, but though attempts were made to render him favourable to the projected alteration of the national religion, he remained steady to his principles, and was one of the seven bishops sent to the tower. At the revolution he was unwilling to take the oaths of allegiance to the new monarch, and therefore retired, and was deprived of his bishopric. He devoted the rest of his life to literary and pious pursuits, and was so much respected for his steady principles, that queen Anne granted him a pension of 200*l.* per annum. He died at Longleat, the seat of the Thynnes, in Wiltshire, of an ulcer in his

kidneys, 19th March, 1710-11. He wished always to be impressed with such a sense of mortality that he continually carried his shroud in his portmanteau. His works were published 4 vols. 1721, and consist of hymns, pious manuals, an epic poem in 13 books, called Edmund, sermons, &c. His nephew, Hawkins, prefixed an account of his life. Though accused of popish principles, he died in the faith of the church of England.

KENDAL, George, a native of Dawlish, Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and made by bishop Brownrigg, prebendary of Exeter, and in 1647, rector of Blissland, Cornwall. He afterwards removed to a benefice in London, and took his degree of D.D. 1654. Though he recovered his prebend at the restoration, he lost it and all his preferment in 1662 for nonconformity. He was author of a Vindication of the Doctrine of Grace and Special favour to the Elect, &c. fol.—the Doctrine of the Perseverance of the Saints, against John Goodwin, fol. &c.

KENNEDY, John, M.D. a Scotch physician, who resided for some years at Smyrna, and died 26th Jan. 1760. His valuable collections of Greek and Latin coins and pictures, were sold by auction, and afterwards came into the possession of Dr. Hunter. In his dissertation on the coins of Carausius, Dr. Kennedy asserted that Oriuna was the emperor's guardian goddess, an opinion which excited a violent controversy between him and Dr. Stukely, who supported that Oriuna was the wife of Carausius.

KENNEDY, John, rector of Bradley, Derbyshire, was author of Scripture Chronology, 8vo. 1751—Jackson's Chronological Antiquities Examined, 8vo. 1753, &c.

KENNEDY, James, second son of sir W. Kennedy by Margaret, daughter of Robert III. king of Scotland, was educated at Paris and Rome, and became Regent during the minority of James II. He was archbishop of St. Andrew's, and the founder of St. Mary's college there. He died chancellor of Scotland 1472, aged 68.

KENNET, White, an English prelate, born at Dover, 10th August, 1660. His father was vicar of Postling in Kent, and from his mother's father, a wealthy shipwright, he derived the name of White. He was educated at Westminster school, and entered at Edmund hall, Oxford, where he applied himself with unusual perseverance to study, and published his letter from a student concerning the approaching parliament, a political pamphlet which highly offended the whig party. He also published at this time his "Ballad," a political poem, and in 1684 appeared his translation of Erasmus' Moriæ Encomium. That year he took his degree of M.A. and was then presented to the living of Ambrosden, Oxfordshire. In 1689, whilst shooting, his gun burst, and wounded his skull so severely that he was trepanned, and was ever after obliged to wear a black patch on the injured part. He distinguished himself at Oxford as an eloquent and popular preacher, and as an active tutor in his hall, and in 1693 he was presented to the rectory of Shottesbrook, in Berkshire. In 1699, he took his degree of D.D. and the next year, unsolicited, was appointed minister of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London. In 1701 he became archdeacon of Huntingdon, and that year engaged with Dr. Atterbury in a controversy about the rights of convocation. In 1705 he preached Dr. Wake's consecration sermon, which was much applauded, particularly by judge Holt, and some time after was appointed chaplain to the queen. His sermon at the funeral of the duke of Devonshire in 1707, notwithstanding the censure of some wits, proved very agreeable to the next duke, who recommended him to the deanery of Peterborough. The opposition which he showed to Sacheverell for some time exposed him to obloquy, and when the ministry were changed he was represented as an enemy to the queen and her government. The imputation was industriously circulated, and with such malignity that in an altar piece painted for Dr. Welton, rector of Whitechapel, Judas was represented in the number of the 12 apostles at the last supper, with the countenance of Dr. Kennet, and more strongly to point the resemblance, the black patch appeared on his head. The picture was viewed and condemned by the sober spectator, and the bishop of London at last ordered the scandalous piece to be removed from the church. His popularity, however, was not diminished, he was some time after promoted to the see of Peterborough, which he enjoyed ten years. He died in St. James's street, London, 19th Dec. 1728. He had begun to make a large collection of maps, papers, &c. to write a full history of the propagation of Christianity in the English American colonies, which never was completed. He wrote the third volume of "a Complete History of England," published by the booksellers 1706, besides a Vindication of the Church—a Letter to the Editors of Somner's treatise of the Roman Posts, &c.—Sermons, &c. His valuable MSS. collection was purchased by the earl of Shelburne, and a curious MS. diary by him is also preserved in the noble lord's library.

KENNET, Basil, younger brother of the bishop, was born 21st Oct. 1674, at Postling. He was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1697. In 1706, by his brother's interest, he was made chaplain to the English facto-

ry at Leghorn, but so violent was the opposition which he met from the papists, when he reached Italy, that he escaped with difficulty the horrors of the inquisition. On his return to Oxford, 1714, he took the degree of D.D. but died very soon after of a slow fever, the seeds of which he had brought with him from Italy. Basil Kennet was distinguished in private life as an amiable and benevolent man, and as an author his works are sufficient proof of his great abilities. He published in 1696, Romæ Antiquæ Notitia, in two parts, a valuable book addressed to the duke of Gloucester—the Lives and Characters of the Ancient Greek Poets, 8vo. 1697, also inscribed to the duke, to whom it was expected he was to be appointed sub-preceptor—an Exposition of the Apostle's Creed after Dr. Pearson, 1705—an Essay towards a Paraphrase on the Psalms, &c. 8vo. 1706—Sermons, &c. on various occasions, 1715, 8vo.

Kenneth II. the 69th king of Scotland, succeeded his father Alpin, 823. He made war against the Picts and conquered them, and he brought the famous stone chair to Scone, in which the kings of Scotland were crowned, till carried to England by Edward I. He died 854.

Kenneth III. son of Malcolm, obtained victories over the Danes, and also over the English at Strathcluyd. He was assassinated by his subjects 994, for attempting to alter the right of succession in favour of his family.

Kennicott, Benjamin, a celebrated Hebrew scholar, born at Totness, Devonshire, 1718, where his father was parish-clerk. His talents were displayed at school with such success that by the liberal contributions of some gentlemen, friendly to infant merit, he was sent to Exeter college, Oxford. Here he devoted himself to study with so much assiduity, that by the publication of two popular dissertations—on the Tree of Life—and on the oblations of Cain and Abel—he obtained the degree of B.A. from the university, gratis, and before the statutable term. His excellent sermons next recommended him to public notice, but about 1753, he began to digest the plan of his great and national labour, the publication of the Hebrew text of the Bible collated from various MSS. In this arduous undertaking, too expensive for the resources of a private man, he was nobly supported by the munificence of learned bodies, and even of sovereign princes; and to accelerate, and indeed remunerate his labours, he was made canon of Christ Church, and keeper of the Radcliffe library. After indefatigable patience, and the most laudable perseverance, he completed his great undertaking. The compendious history of the Hebrew text, from the closing of the canon to the invention of printing, with an account of 103 MSS. appeared first; in 1760 the proposals for collecting the MSS. at home and abroad were laid before the public; in 1776 the first volume was published, and in 1780 his labours were brought to a conclusion in the 8th volume. After thus contributing largely to the improvement of Hebrew literature and sacred criticism, this worthy man began to publish some remarks on select passages of the Old Testament, but died before the completion at Oxford, in 1783. He left a widow, but no children. He was vicar of Culham, Oxfordshire.

Kenrick, William, a native of Watford Herts, who from the humble occupation of a rule maker, became a popular writer. He went to Leyden to improve himself, and at his return in 1759 he published his epistles, philosophical and moral, in verse. In 1766 appeared his "Falstaff's Wedding," a comedy, an admirable imitation of Shakspeare, and which he at first intended to impose on the world as the production of that great bard. For some time he wrote in the Monthly Review, but in consequence of a dispute with the principal, he set up the London Review, which did not much answer. He was equally unsuccessful in the newspaper which he began in opposition to the Morning Chronicle, which, after conducting some years, he abandoned from a similar quarrel. He translated Rousseau's Emilius and Eloisa—Milot's History of England, and other works, and produced besides various dramatic pieces, which if not all successful, yet possessed merit. He died 1779.

Kent, William, a native of Yorkshire, who abandoned the business of coach painter for the superior branches of the profession. By the liberality of some friends he was enabled, in 1710, to go to Rome, and improve himself; but the patronage and confidence of Lord Burlington raised him to consequence and independence. On his return to London, he was employed in various works, but he possessed little genius as a painter. His talents, however, displayed themselves soon as an ingenious and able architect, and his temple of Venus in Stowe gardens, Holkham house, Norfolk, and other buildings are monuments of his genius. By the influence of lord Burlington and other friends, he obtained the place of master carpenter, architect, painter, keeper of the pictures, &c. to the king, with a salary altogether worth 600*l.* per ann. He died of an inflammation in his bowels, at Burlington-house, 12th April, 1748, aged 63. He may be deservedly considered, as Walpole observes, the father of modern gardening in England.

Kentigern, or St. Mungo, a Scotchman, educated, according to Camden, at

Oxford, and made bishop of Glasgow. He was the pupil of Palladius, and founded St. Asaph monastery in the sixth century.

KENYON, Lloyd lord, an English judge, eldest son of Lloyd Kenyon of Briyno, Esq. was born 1733 at Gredington, Flintshire, and on leaving Ruthin school, Denbighshire, he became an articled clerk to Tomlinson, attorney at Nantwich, Cheshire. On leaving Cheshire he entered at Lincolns'-inn, and was called to the bar in 1761. Though known as an able lawyer and a good conveyancer, and much employed in chancery, he did not rapidly rise to eminence till in 1780 he was called upon with Erskine to defend lord George Gordon. Distinguished on this memorable occasion, he was in 1782 made attorney-general and chief justice of Chester, and elected member of parliament for Hindon, Wilts. He was in March, 1784, made master of the rolls, and on lord Mansfield's resignation in 1788 he was by the recommendation of lord Thurlow raised to succeed him as chief justice of the King's bench, with the dignity of the peerage. In this elevated office lord Kenyon endeared himself to the people of England, as an upright and impartial judge, as the friend of his country, the supporter of her constitution, the advocate of virtue, and the unshaken punisher of vice, however great or powerful the offender. Though warm in his temper he never suffered justice to yield to prejudice or passion, but regarded the strict execution of the law as the firmest bulwark of national honour. The death of his eldest son, a young man of promising abilities, in a decline, is supposed to have hastened his dissolution, by producing, in consequence of his broken spirits, the black jaundice, of which he died at Bath, 2d April, 1802, aged 69. He left two sons, George his successor in the title, and Thomas.

KEPLER, John, a celebrated astronomer, born 27th Dec. 1571, at Wiel, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg. His family was respectable, though his father was reduced from high military offices to the humble occupation of an inn-keeper. His earliest years were not improved by education, but on his father's death he went to Tubingen university, where he studied philosophy and mathematics with great attention, and made such progress that in 1593 he was invited to a mathematical chair at Gratz, in Styria. In 1597 he married, and three years after, in consequence of the confusion which prevailed in religion and politics, he left Styria and went to settle in Bohemia where the friendship of Tycho Brahe had invited him. Tycho introduced his friend to the emperor Rodolphus, but the intimacy which it was fondly expected was calculated to contribute not only to the advancement of science, but to mutual comfort, proved the source of dissatisfaction and distrust. Kepler was offended with the reserve of his friend, and Tycho did not communicate all the knowledge which honour and promise would have dictated. These rising dissensions, however, were stopped by the death of Tycho, and Kepler left to the exertion of his own powers, was directed to finish the tables begun by his friend, which he dedicated to his imperial patron under the title of Rodolphine Tables. But though appointed mathematician to the emperor for life, and though respected for his learning and abilities, Kepler had to struggle with the horrors of poverty through the jealousy or malice of the imperial ministers, who paid him his pension with a very sparing hand, so that he removed from Prague to Lintz, and in 1613 assisted at the assembly at Ratisbon, and was particularly consulted in the reformation of the calendar. He went in 1630 to Ratisbon to solicit the payment of the arrears of his pension, and whilst there he was seized with a fever, occasioned, it is said, by hard riding, and fell a victim to the disease in Nov. of the same year. His works were, besides Ephemerides—Physica Cœlestis Tradita Commentarius de Motibus Stellæ Martis—Epitome Astronomicæ Copernicæ—Somnium Astronomicum de Astronomia Lunari—Prodromus Dissertationum Cosmographicarum, &c. a work which the author considered as his best performance, and which he valued so much that he declared he would not exchange the glory of the discoveries which he had made to become elector of Saxony. As an astronomer Kepler was a man of high celebrity, whose genius and discoveries have been deservedly commended by Des Cartes, Newton, Gregory, Horrox, and other astronomers. He first proved that the planets do not move in circles, but in ellipses, and that in their motions they describe equal areas in equal times, and that the squares of their periodical times are equal to the cubes of their distances. Yet though thus the worthy precursor of the great Newton, he maintains puerile absurdities, and foolishly imagines that the earth has a sympathy with the heavens, and that the globe is a huge animal which breathes out the winds through the holes of the mountains, as through its mouth and nostrils. After his death his wife married again. His son Lewis was a physician at Konigsberg, in Prussia, and published his father's Somnium Astronomicum, and died at Konigsberg 1663.

KEPPEL, Augustus Viscount, second son of the earl of Albemarle, was distinguished as an able admiral. He accompanied Anson round the world, and when raised to the highest honours of his profession he was placed at the head of the English Chan-

nel fleet, and on the 12th July, 1778, he engaged the French fleet, under d'Orvilliers, off Ushant, but the action was partial, and the next day when the admiral wished to renew the engagement he found it impossible. This encounter spread great discontent through the nation, and the admiral was tried at Portsmouth, on the accusation of Sir Hugh Palliser, the second in command, and honourably acquitted. The charge was retorted by the admiral, and Sir Hugh Palliser was censured by the sentence of a court-martial. In 1782 the admiral was made a peer, and under two administrations was twice made first lord of the admiralty. He was an able officer, and a man of great respectability in private life, and it is much to be lamented that a political difference between him and the second in command prevented that exertion of British valour which might have ensured a most brilliant victory to the fleet. He died 1786.

Kerckchore, Joseph Van der, a painter of Bruges, who died 1724, aged 55. His council of the Gods, preserved in Ostend town-hall, is much admired.

Kerckring, Thomas, a physician, who lived at Hamburgh, as the grand duke of Tuscany's resident. He was member of the London Royal Society, and obtained some celebrity in his profession. He died at Hamburgh, 1693. His chief works are Spicelegium Anatomicum, 4to.—and Anthropogeniæ Ichnographia, in which he supported the doctrine of an ovary in the human female.

Kerguelin de Tremara, Yves Joseph, author of a relation of a voyage in the North Sea, 4to. 1768—naval events of the war between France and England, 1778, &c. was a naval French commander of merit, and died 1797.

Keri, Francis Borgia, a learned Jesuit of Hungary, author of a history of the emperors of the East, from Constantine to the fall of Constantinople, and of the Ottoman princes, their successors. He was also an able astronomer, and made some improvements in the telescope. He died at Buda, 1769.

Kerkherdere, John Gerard, historiographer to the emperor Joseph I. was born near Maestricht, 1678, and died 1738. He published some Latin poems, besides a Commentary on Daniel, and a Treatise on the Situation of the Earthly Paradise, which he placed above Babylon.

Kersaint, Armand Guy Simon, count of, a native of Paris, who served with credit in the French navy, and on the breaking out of the revolution took an active part in the measures of the national assembly. He was attached to the party the Girondists, and therefore in the convention he opposed boldly the violent measures of the sanguinary terrorists. On the day of the condemnation of Lewis XVI. he had the magnanimity to resign his seat in the bloody assembly, and when called to their bar he with undaunted countenance defended his conduct. So much virtue could not pass unpunished in those days of slaughter. He was discovered in his retreat, and dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, and condemned to die, 5th December, 1793. He was then aged 52.

Kersey, John, author of an excellent book in folio, called "the Elements of Algebra"—of an English Dictionary—and of an Edition of Wingate's Arithmetic, was born at Bodicott, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, and died about 1690, aged 74.

Kervillars, John Marin de, a Jesuit, who translated Ovid's Fasti and Elegies into French, and assisted in the Memoires de Trevoux. He died at Paris 1745.

Kessel, John Van, a native of Antwerp, born 1626. His flowers, birds, and insects, executed according to the seasons of the year, possessed great merit, and are now very scarce. His portraits were after the manner of Vandyk. His son Ferdinand, who was also eminent, though inferior to his father in the execution of his pieces, was patronised by John Sobieski at Warsaw. A nephew of Kessel also settled at Antwerp, and acquired celebrity by painting after the manner of Teniers' Conversations, &c.

Ketel, Cornelius, a Dutch painter, who came to England and painted Elizabeth and her nobility. On his return to Holland he made himself ridiculous by his attempting to paint with his fingers, and even with his toes. He died 1602.

Kett, William, a tanner of Norfolk, who raised and headed an insurrection in the reign of Edward VI. His followers amounted to above 20,000 men, and by inveighing against enclosures, and the oppression of the nobility, he increased his influence among the deluded multitude. He took Norwich, and defeated lord Northampton, but was afterwards routed by lord Warwick, and hanged with some of his associates on the tree which he had called the tree of reformation, and where he administered justice and issued orders to his followers, 1549.

Kettlewell, John, an English divine, born at North Allerton, Yorkshire, 10th March, 1653. After an education in his native town, he entered at Edmund hall, Oxford, and five years after was elected fellow of Lincoln, where he became an able tutor. By his publication of "Measures of Christian Obedience," 1681, he acquired great reputation, and was patronised by the duchess of Bedford and by lord Digby, who gave him the living of

Coleshill, Warwickshire. At the revolution he refused to take the oaths of allegiance, in consequence of which he was deprived of his living, and went to settle in London, where he was respected as an able writer and good divine. He died of a consumption in Gray's-Inn-lane 12th April, 1695, and was buried in the grave which once contained Laud's remains at Barking. He is represented by Nelson, who knew him well, as an amiable man in private life, benevolent, learned, and humble. His works, which consisted of Religious tracts, besides tracts upon "New Oaths," the duty of Allegiance, &c. were collected into 2 volumes, folio, 1718, with his life prefixed.

Keulen, Janssen Van, a portrait painter of Dutch extraction, born in London, and for some time the favourite of Charles I. and of the English court before the introduction of Vandyk. Though he fell in the public estimation by the celebrity of his rival, he yet had the good sense of living with him on the most intimate terms, and died 1665.

Keysler, John George, a German antiquary, fellow of the London Royal Society, was born at Thournau, 1689. He was carefully educated at the university of Halle, and then travelled as tutor to the two sons of count Giech-Buchau, and visited the chief cities of Germany, France, and the Netherlands with the eyes and the judgment of a philosopher. He afterwards undertook the care of the two grandsons of baron Bernstorf, minister of state to the elector of Hanover, and after viewing in their company the chief places on the continent, he came to England, where he was received with all the respect due to learning and eminent virtue. He was admitted fellow of the London Royal Society, and deserved it by his explication of Stone-Henge, which he called an Anglo-Saxon monument, and by a dissertation on the mistletoe of the Druids. He spent the rest of life in tranquil and honourable retirement, under the patronage of his pupils, and died 20th June, 1743, aged 54, of an asthma. As he was an able antiquarian, he published Antiquitates Selectæ Septentrionales et Celticæ, &c. Hanover, 12mo. 1720 —besides Travels through Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, &c. translated into English, 1756.

Kheraskof, Michael, a Russian poet of the 18th century, made vice-president of the college of mines, counsellor of state, and curator of Moscow university. He wrote a poem on the Utility of Science—some tragedies—Pindaric odes, fables, idyls, satires—Ariadne and Theseus, a romance—Numa Pompilius, a poem in four cantos, besides "Rossiada," an epic poem in 12 cantos, which celebrates in animated and sublime, though occasionally in unharmonious verse, the conquest of Casan by Ivan Vassilevitch II.

Khilhof, Prince, a Russian nobleman, ambassador to Charles XII. of Sweden, and ungenerously thrown into prison when that monarch undertook war against Russia. After 18 years' confinement, he died in the prison of Westeras, just as he was going to be restored to liberty, 1718. During his imprisonment he wrote the Kernel of the Russian History, in seven books, to his own times, which, though an abridgment, possesses considerable merit, and was published in 1770 by Muller in 8vo.

Kick, Cornelius, a painter of Amsterdam, of great merit. His flowers were represented with such brilliancy that they exhibited all the freshness and beauty of nature. He died 1675, aged 40.

Kidder, Richard, a learned prelate, born in Suffolk, or as Wood says, in Sussex. In 1649, he entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and obtained from that society the living of Stanground, Huntingdonshire, from which he was ejected in 1662, for nonconformity. He, however, afterwards conformed, and obtained from lord Essex the rectory of Raine in Essex, and in 1674 the living of St. Martin Outwhich, London. In 1681, he was made prebendary of Norwich, and in 1698 dean of Peterborough. On the deprivation of Ken for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance to William and Mary, 1691, he was appointed in his place to the see of Bath and Wells. He was unfortunately killed in his bed with his lady, by the fall of a stack of chimnies in his palace at Wells, in the great storm which happened in the night between the 26th and 27th Nov. 1703. He was privately buried in the cathedral. Dr. Kidder was an elegant and learned writer, and a most able divine. His publications were sermons preached at Boyle's lectures, and inserted in "Demonstration of the Messias," in three parts—a commentary on the five books of Moses, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. besides some controversial tracts, &c.

Kien-Long, emperor of China, died at the end of the 18th century, after a reign of 60 years, at the age of 90. When lord Macartney appeared at his court, he gave him some of his verses to be presented to the English king. In his character he appeared to be a popular, sensible, and benevolent monarch.

Kierings, Alexander, a Dutch painter of Utrecht, who died 1646, aged 56. His landscapes were much admired for correctness, so that even the fibres of trees were distinctly seen in his pieces.

Kilburn, Richard, author of a survey of Kent, published 1659 in 4to. in his 54th year, was a native of Kent.

Kilbye, Richard, a native of Radcliffe, Leicestershire, was fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, 1577, and was elected rector

in 1590. He was afterwards Hebrew professor in the university, and obtained a prebend in Lincoln cathedral, and was one of the translators of the present Bible. He was also author of some sermons, and died 1620.

KILBYE, Richard, a minister of All-hallows, in Derby, who wrote the Burden of a Loaded Conscience, often reprinted, and died 1617.

KILIAN, Cornelius, a native of Brabant, for fifty years corrector of the press to Plantin. He published Etymologicon Linguæ Teutonicæ—some Latin poems—an apology for correctors of the press, against authors. He died 1607.

KILLEN, William, chancellor of Delaware, a native of Ireland, came to America in early life, and settled at Wilmington, where, after having gained a respectable knowledge of the classics, and studied law, he became an attorney and soon gained distinction in the profession. Soon after the separation of the colonies from Great Britain, he was appointed chief-justice of the supreme court of Delaware, and in 1793 became chancellor of that state. He held that office with a high reputation for ability and integrity till 1801, when he resigned. He died on the 3d of October, 1805. ☞ L.

KILLIGREW, Catharine, daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, was born about 1530, at Giddy-hall, Essex, and married Mr. Henry Killigrew, who, for his services as ambassador, was knighted. To a great genius she joined an extensive knowledge of Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, and wrote verses with elegance. She died about 1600.

KILLIGREW, William, son of Sir Robert Killigrew, was born at Hanworth, Middlesex, 1605, and after three years' residence at St. John's college, Oxford, he travelled abroad. At his return, he was appointed governor of Pendennis castle and Falmouth haven, Cornwall, and gentleman-usher of the privy chamber to Charles I. He suffered severely during the civil wars, for his attachment to the royal cause, but at the restoration he was again taken into favour and made vice-chamberlain to the king, an office in which he continued twenty-two years. He died 1693, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. He wrote four plays, the siege of Urbin, Selindra, Ormasdes, or Love and Friendship, Pandora, published at Oxford, 1666, in folio. besides Midnight and Daily Thoughts in prose and verse, 8vo.—The Artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court, &c. 8vo. &c.

KILLIGREW, Thomas, brother to the preceding, page to Charles I. and groom of the chamber to Charles II. was born 1611. He visited Spain, France, and Italy, and for some time was English resident at Venice. He wrote 11 plays, collected into one folio volume, 1664, besides other things. He was twice married, and died 1682, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. He was a man of great wit, and in his facetious company Charles II. passed many a vacant hour in the highest familiarity. Though remarkably jocular in conversation, his writings display little of that vein of humour.

KILLIGREW, Henry, brother to the preceding, was born 1612. He was of Christ church, Oxford, and then became chaplain in the king's army, and in 1642 was created D.D. and made chaplain to the duke of York and prebendary of Westminster. After suffering during the civil wars, he was, at the restoration, reinstated in his prebend, and made master of the Savoy hospital, and rector of Wheatamstead, Hertfordshire. He wrote at the age of 17 the Conspiracy, a tragedy, afterwards altered into Pallantus and Eudora, 1652. He also published some sermons, &c. and died about 1690.

KILLIGREW, Anne, called by Wood "a grace for beauty, and a muse for wit," was daughter of Henry just mentioned. To a highly finished education she added great skill in painting, and drew the picture of the duke of York, and of the dutchess to whom she was maid of honour. This excellent woman, admired for piety and benevolence, as well as learning, died of the small-pox, June, 1685, and she had the felicity of having her merits celebrated by the energetic muse of Dryden. In 1686 appeared her "poems" in 4to.

KILLIGREW, Margaret, known as the writer of 13 folio volumes, was daughter of Thomas Lucas, and second wife of W. Cavendish, duke of Newcastle. The life of this her husband is the best of her works, and it has been translated into Latin. She died 1673.

KILWARDEN, Arthur Wolfe lord, an Irish judge. Though born of an obscure family, he received a liberal education, and after some residence at Trinity college, Dublin, he was called to the bar 1766. His abilities gradually recommended him, he became king's counsel, was chosen member of parliament, and in 1787 made solicitor-general, and in 1789 attorney-general. The death of Lord Clonmel opened his way to the dignity of chief-justice of the king's bench, in which high office all his measures were conducted with wisdom, integrity, and justice. The moderation and impartiality of his public life, and his private virtues, however, were not proof against the violence of a blood-thirsty mob. During a popular insurrection in the streets of Dublin, he was met by an armed multitude, as he returned from the country, and his car-

riage was immediately surrounded by the ferocious rabble, and he and his nephew, the Rev. Richard Wolfe, were dragged away and piked to death in Thomas-street, Dublin, 23d July, 1803. His daughter, who was with him in the coach, was spared by the murderers, one of whom courteously protected her, and conveyed her to a place of safety. The last words of the expiring judge were, that no violent punishment should be inflicted on his murderers, but that they might be impartially tried by the law.

KIMBER, Isaac, a native of Wantage, Berks, known as a dissenting divine, and eminent as the author of the life of Oliver Cromwell, 8vo.—History of England, 4 vols. 8vo.—Life of Bishop Beveridge, prefixed to his works—Twenty posthumous sermons, &c. He was also for some years engaged in the London magazine, and died in London, 1758, aged 66.

KIMBER, Edward, son of the preceding, left the trade of a bookseller for the army, and served with credit in America. He was, after his father, editor of the London Magazine, and wrote a history of England, 10 vols. 8vo.—the Pocket Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland—besides Joe Thompson, a novel, and other works. He died 1769, aged 50.

KIMCHI, David, a Jewish rabbi at the beginning of the 13th century, born in Spain. His commentary on the Old Testament is much valued, as well as his Hebrew dictionary, best edited 1506, folio, and Grammar, 1545. He was, in consequence of his learning and eloquence, appointed 1232, to settle the disputes between the synagogues of France and Spain, about the works of Maimonides. His brothers Joseph and Moses were likewise eminent in literature.

KINASTON, Francis, son of Sir Edward, was born in Shropshire, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford. He took his master's degree at Cambridge, and when introduced at court was knighted. He translated into Latin Chaucer's Troilus and Cressida, and also published in 1636 the constitutions of the Musæum Minervæ, a learned society, of which he was the first president. He died 1642.

KING, John, an English prelate, born at Wornall, Bucks, 1559, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford. He became chaplain to queen Elizabeth, dean of his college, 1605, and bishop of London, 1611. He died 30th March, 1621. He was an eloquent speaker in the star chamber, according to Coke, and so eminent as a preacher, that king James called him the king of preachers. He published lectures on Jonah, besides sermons.

KING, Henry, son of the preceding, was born at Wornall, Jan. 1591, and educated partly at Thame school, and Westminster, and admitted student of Christ church, 1608. He was chaplain to James I. and was made archdeacon of Colchester, canon of Christ church, and in 1638 dean of Rochester, and 1641 bishop of Chichester. Though suspected with truth of puritanical principles, he was treated with great harshness during the civil wars. At the restoration he recovered his bishopric, and died Oct. 1669, universally esteemed as the epitome of all honours and virtues. He published Sermons—Exposition of the Lord's Prayer—the Psalms of David turned into metre—poems, elegies, sonnets, &c. —Latin and Greek poems.

KING, John, second son of the bishop of London, was student, and afterwards canon of Christ church, Oxford, and canon of Windsor. He was also public orator of the university, and died 1639. He is author of Oratio Panegyrica de Caroli Principis in Hispan. Adventu—Gratulatio pro Carolo Reduce, &c.—Cenotaphium Jacobi, &c.—besides sermons.

KING, Edward, a promising young man, fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, 1633. He was soon after drowned as he was passing from Chester to Ireland, a melancholy circumstance which gave birth to the beautiful poem of Lycidas, by his friend Milton. A collection of his poems has been published, which does credit to his abilities as a favourite of Apollo.

KING, William, a humourous English writer, born in London, 1663, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was student. In 1688 he appeared before the public as the defender of Wickliffe against the calumnies of Varillas, in a manner strongly expressive of his wit and learning, and at the same time he determined to follow the law as his profession. He took his degree of LL.D. 1692, and by the favour of Tillotson, the primate, was admitted to plead in the courts of civil and ecclesiastical law. In 1694 his Animadversion on Molesworth's pretended Account of Denmark, which had offended the Danes, was so much approved, that he was appointed secretary to the princess Anne of Denmark. In 1697 the literary world was engaged in the controversy about the epistles of Phalaris, and Dr. King published on the occasion, two letters addressed to Mr. Boyle, for which he was severely handled by Dr. Bentley. Though fully qualified to shine as an advocate, as he evinced in the case of lord Anglesea's divorce, yet he shrunk from the laborious fatigues of active business, better pleased with the character of a polite writer, whose powers were occasionally called into action by a spirit of satire, or the wish

to amuse by facetious sallies. By degrees, however, a comfortable independence was dissipated in pleasure and indolence; and Dr. King was, by the interest of his friends, lords Rochester and Pembroke, appointed, about 1702, judge of the high court of the admiralty in Ireland, sole commissioner of prizes, keeper of the records in Birmingham tower, and vicar-general to the primate. These honourable and lucrative offices, however, could not fix the giddy attention of Dr. King; he preferred wit and the muses to active life and independence, and resigned all his employments, and returned to London about 1708. In 1710 he was engaged with Swift, Oldsworth, Mrs. Manley, and others in the publication of the Examiner, in vindication of the queen's measures, and of the new ministry; and at the trial of Sacheverell, he employed his pen in the happiest vein of satire against the Whigs. In 1711 he was, by the friendship of Swift, appointed to the office of gazetteer, worth 250*l.* per annum. But such was the indolence of his disposition, and the fickleness of his mind, that oppressed with the idea of sitting up occasionally till three or four o'clock, to correct the press, he resigned the appointment the midsummer, next year. He soon after found his health decline, and shutting himself up for some time against all society, he died at some lodgings opposite Somerset-house, provided him by his friend, lord Clarendon, 25th Dec. 1712. He was interred in the north cloisters of Westminster-abbey. This singular man, though apparently chargeable with levity, was in his real character, virtuous and religious, in his dealings conscientious, and though fond of trifles, entertaining in his conversation, sincere and benevolent in his disposition, and so tenderhearted that tears would often flow profusely on the least moving occasion. Besides the pieces already mentioned, he wrote, Historical Account of Heathen Gods and Heroes, for the use of Westminster school—the life of M. A. Antoninus, from Madame Dacier—Dialogues of the Dead—a Journey to London, after the manner of Lister—the Transactioneer—the Art of Love—the Art of Cookery—Rufinus, &c.—Britain's Palladium. His original works in verse and prose were published, 3 vols. 8vo. 1776.

King, William, archbishop of Dublin, was born at Antrim, 1st Dec. 1650, and educated at the school of Dungannon, after which he entered at Trinity college, Dublin. He was patronised by archbishop Parker, of Tuam, and soon distinguished himself by his abilities as a writer in defence of the protestant cause in Ireland. He entered the lists against Manby, dean of Londonderry, who had lately become a convert to the catholic faith, and who vindicated his conduct in a pamphlet. His exertions in this controversy appeared so meritorious that he was made dean of St. Patrick, and became a most active and indefatigable supporter of the revolution, though exposed to personal danger and constant persecution in consequence of the temporary success of the catholics, and of the cause of James II. in Ireland. After the battle of the Boyne, he was promoted to the see of Derry. In 1691 he published, "the State of the Protestants in Ireland, under James II." and afterwards applied himself sedulously to promote union and concord in his diocess. In 1702 appeared in 4to. his celebrated work, "De Origine Mali," in which he supports that the evils which exist in the world are not inconsistent with the goodness of God. This able performance, though well received at home, excited the censure of foreign critics, and among others was opposed by Bayle and Leibnitz. The work was translated into English by Edm. Law, afterwards bishop of Carlisle, with notes, &c. and a refutation of the several opinions which militated against the doctrine of the author. The third edition of the translation, 2 vols. 8vo. appeared 1739. In 1702 he was translated to the see of Dublin, and at three different times was one of the lords justices of Ireland. He died at Dublin, 8th May, 1729. His other works were, a Discourse concerning the Inventions of Men in the Worship of God, 1694, which engaged him in a controversy with Boyce, one of the dissenters of his diocess—sermons, &c.

King, Peter, chancellor of England, was born at Exeter, 1669. His father, who was a grocer and salter, intended him for an assistant in his business: but the son, after being engaged some years in the shop, at last broke from the obscurity of an humble trade. He had devoted his leisure hours to laborious study, and he was advised by his maternal uncle, Mr. Locke, who left him half his library at his death, to improve himself further by studying at Leyden, and afterwards he entered at the Inner Temple. Here his superior abilities and his unceasing application, raised him soon to eminence, and after distinguishing himself at the bar, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons in 1699, for Beeralston, Devon. But though raised to consequence by the practice of the law, he did not forget literary pursuits; his "Inquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, &c. of the Primitive Church," appeared in 1692; and in 1702 he published the History of the Apostle's creed, with critical observations on its several articles, two works of great merit and extensive popularity. In 1708 he was made recorder of London, and knighted by queen Anne: the next year he was one of the managers

of the House of Commons in the affair of Sacheverell; and at the accession of George I. he was raised to the office of chief-justice of the Common Pleas. In 1725 he was created a peer, and immediately succeeded lord Macclesfield as lord chancellor. Though his abilities were great, yet it is said the public expectation was disappointed by his conduct in chancery, as more of his decrees were repealed by the lords than had been known for the short time he presided in the court of equity. He resigned the seals in 1733; and, weakened by a paralytic disorder, died at his seat, at Ockam, Surrey, July 22, 1734, leaving four sons and two daughters, and a widow, daughter of Richard Seys, of Boverton, Glamorganshire, esq.

King, William, an English writer, son of the Rev. Peregrine King, was born at Stepney, Middlesex, 1685. He was educated at Salisbury, and Baliol college, Oxford; and in 1718, was made principal of St. Mary hall, by lord Arran, the chancellor, to whom he was secretary. In 1722 he resigned his headship upon becoming candidate to represent the university, but was defeated by Dr. Clarke, and then went to Ireland. While in that kingdom, he wrote his "Toast," an epic poem, conveying much satire, which he did not publish, but dispersed among his friends. At the dedication of the Radcliffe library in 1749, he spoke a Latin oration in the Oxford theatre, and was universally applauded, and deserved the high encomiums of T. Warton, in his Triumphs of Isis. Dr. King, in his political principles, was a strenuous tory, and not much affected to the Hanoverian succession; and in those times of violent party, he did not escape the abuse of the hirelings of ministry. He published about 1754, an "Apology," in 4to. in which he boldly attacked his adversaries, and refuted their frivolous and malevolent accusations. He published the first five volumes of South's sermons, and was esteemed for his wit and learning, and for great independence of spirit. He died 1763.

King, sir Edmund, a surgeon and chymist, esteemed by Charles II. who is said to have spent much time in his laboratory. He attended the king in his last illness, and was ordered 1000*l.* by the privy council, which he never received. Some of his papers on ants, on the transfusing of blood from a calf to a sheep, and on animalcules in pepper, are found in the philosophical transactions. The time of his death is unknown.

King, John Glen, D.D. a native of Norfolk, educated at Caius College, Cambridge. He was chaplain to the English factory at Petersburg, and was appointed medallist to the empress of Russia, at whose request he undertook a work on medals, but died 1787, before its completion. He published, the Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church, with an account of its Doctrines, Worship, and Discipline—Observations on the climate of Russia, &c. with a View of the Flying Mountains, near Petersburg—Observations on the Barberini Vase.

King, Edward, a learned antiquary, was born in Norfolk, in 1735. He was educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar, and became recorder of Lynn. In 1767 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and, in 1770, a member of that of Antiquaries, of which last he became president, on the death of dean Milles, in 1784, but being set aside at the next election, he withdrew from the society. He died April 16, 1807. Mr. King published—1. An Essay on the English Constitution. 2. Hymns to the Supreme Being. 3. Proposals for a Marine School. 4. Morsels of Criticism, 4to. and 3 vols. 8vo. 5. Considerations on the National Debt. 6. Remarks concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds, 4to. 7. Vestiges of Oxford Castle, fol. 8. Munimenta Antiqua, 3 vols. fol. 9. Remarks on the Signs of the Times, 4to. This was answered by bishop Horsley.—*W. B.*

Kinsey, James, LL.D. was a delegate from New-Jersey to the first congress in 1774, but resigned his seat in November of the following year. He was active in the cause of the revolution, and a member of the committee of correspondence for Burlington county. In November, 1789, he was appointed chief-justice of New Jersey, and died at Burlington, January 4th, 1802, aged 70. ☞ L.

Kippingius, Henry, a native of Rostock, educated in the university there, where he took the degree of M. A. He was pressed for a soldier, and served in the army; but when observed by a Swedish counsellor with a Latin book in his hand, his fortunes and his merits became known, and he was made the librarian of the noble inquirer, by whose interest also he procured the place of sub-rector of Bremen university. He wrote a supplement to the History of John Pappus—treatises on the Creation—on Roman Antiquities, &c. and died 1678.

Kippis, Andrew, eminent as a biographer, was born in 1725, at Nottingham, and educated under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. He first settled as a dissenting teacher at Boston, Lincolnshire, 1746, and four years after removed to Dorking, Surrey, and in 1753 became the minister of the congregation of Princes-street, Westminster. In 1763, he engaged as philological tutor in Coward's academy, for the education of dissenting ministers, and afterwards acquired such eminence as a wri-

ter, that he was created D.D. by the university of Edinburgh, and admitted fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies in London. Dr. Kippis died 1795, in Westminster, and was buried in Bunhill-fields' burying ground. The best known of his works is the Biographia Britannica, of which he began to publish a new edition in 1777, and of which five volumes appeared, and a sixth was nearly ready for the press before his death. He published, besides, a Vindication of Protestant Dissenting Ministers in their application to parliament, 1773, which created a controversy, though in amicable terms, between him and Dean Tucker—the Life of Captain Cook, 4to. 1788—the Life of Dr. Lardner prefixed to the edition of his works, 1788—several sermons, and tracts: and he was also concerned for some years in the Monthly Review, and afterwards in the Library, a periodical work in 1761, which did not succeed; and he also wrote the History of Knowledge, &c. which so much recommended the sale of the new Annual Register. The style of Dr. Kippis was clear, elegant, and pleasing, and from his great application, and extensive reading, he was a man of intelligence, learning, and judgment.

Kirch, Mary Margaret, a native of Leipsic, daughter of Matthias Winkelman, a Lutheran divine. She married, in 1692, Godfrey Kirch, an astronomer of eminence of Luben, in Lower Lusatia, who, when appointed royal astronomer, in 1700, in the newly established academy of sciences at Berlin, found in his wife an intelligent assistant, and an able calculator. She discovered, in 1702, a comet, on which she and her husband published some observations, and in 1707 she observed that remarkable aurora borealis which the astronomers of Europe, and particularly the Paris academy of sciences noticed in their memoirs. The husband died 1710, and the following year his wife published a Discourse on the approaching conjunction of Jupiter, Saturn, &c. This respectable woman, equally eminent for her private virtues, died at Berlin, 1720, aged 50. Her son, Christian Frederic, acquired some celebrity by his writings, and as astronomer to the Berlin academy of sciences, and died there 1740, aged 46.

Kircher, Athanasius, a Jesuit, born 1601, at Fulda, in Germany, taught at Wirtzburg, in Franconia, and then went to settle in the Jesuits' college at Avignon, 1635, and from thence passed to Rome, where he was professor of mathematics and Hebrew. He died at Rome 1680. His works are very numerous, but rather curious than useful, amounting to 22 vols. fol. 11 in 4to. and 3 in 8vo. He is described as ridiculously fond of hieroglyphical characters and inscriptions. The chief of his works are, Œdipus Ægyptiacus, &c. 4 vols. fol.—Ars Magnesia—Lingua Ægyptiaca Restituta—Mundus Subterraneus, &c.—Organon Mathematicum, &c.—Ars Magna Sciendi, &c.

Kircher, Conrad, of Augsburg, is known by his Greek concordance of the Old Testament, Frankfort, 1602, containing the Hebrew words in alphabetical order, with the corresponding Greek words placed under.

Kirchman, John, a learned German born at Lubeck, 1575. He studied at Frankfort, Jena, and Strasburg, and after acquiring celebrity as a scholar, he was invited by the magistrates of Lubeck, in 1613, to undertake the office of rector of their college, which he executed with great reputation. He died 20th March, 1643. He wrote "de Funeribus Romanorum"—de Annulis, &c.

Kirchman, N. an eminent professor of philosophy at Petersburg, who was unfortunately killed by a ball of fire, while he was making experiments on electricity, and endeavouring to draw down the electric fluid from the clouds, 6th Aug. 1758.

Kirchmayer, John Gasper, professor of logic at Wittemberg, was born at Uffenheim in Franconia, and died 1700, aged 65. He was a learned man and published some valuable commentaries on Corn. Nepos, Tacitus, Cicero, Sallust, and Pliny—Orations and Poems—a treatise de Balsamo, &c.

Kirk, Colonel, an English officer in the service of James II. who disgraced himself by his cruelties in the west of England against the unfortunate abettors of Monmouth's rebellion in 1685. To the most wanton barbarity, it is said that he added lust of the most offensive nature, though some are inclined to doubt the truth of his barbarities mentioned in Pomfret's poem. It is said that James, in his wish to make converts to the catholic religion solicited this monster, who rudely replied, that when quartered at Tangier he had promised the dey, when he changed religion he would become a Mahometan. Kirk was in the army under King William. The year of his death is unknown.

Kirkland, Thomas, a physician of eminence who died at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, 1798, aged 77. He was member of the medical societies of Edinburgh and London, and acquired some celebrity as an intelligent writer and a popular practitioner. He wrote an inquiry into the state of Medical Surgery, 2 vols. 8vo.—Observations on Pott's Remarks on Fractures—Commentary on Apoplectic and Paralytic Affections, 8vo.—Treatise on Childbed Fevers, 8vo.—Thoughts on Amputation.

Kirkland, Samuel, an American missionary to the Indians, was a native of Norwich, Connecticut, and graduated at the college of New-Jersey in 1765. After having spent some time among the Seneca Indians to learn their language, he was, in 1766, ordained a missionary, and devoted his attention to the Oneida tribe, among whom he laboured for more than 40 years. He died at Paris, New-York, where he resided, in 1808, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. ☞ L.

Kirstenius, Peter, professor of physic at Upsal, and in the service of queen Christina, was born at Breslaw in Silesia, 25th Dec. 1577. He applied himself assiduously to literature, and to botany and philosophy, and after studying for fourteen years at Leipsic, Wittemberg, and Jena, he visited the Low Countries and France, and afterwards extended his travels to Italy, Greece, and Asia. He had for some time the management of the school, and of the university of Breslaw, but he resigned it for the practice of physic, and the study of Arabic. He accompanied Oxenstiern to Sweden, and was in 1636 chosen professor of physic at Upsal, but he died 18th April, 1640. He was, according to his epitaph, well acquainted with 26 languages. His principal works are, Grammatica Arabica —Tria Specimina, &c.—Deeas Sacra, &c. Vitæ quatuor Evangelistarum ex antiquissimo Codice M.S. Arabico erutæ, folio.—Notæ in S. Matthæum.

Kirstenius, George, a native of Stettin, in Pomerania, eminent as a botanist, who died in Sweden 1660, aged 48. He was author of Disquisitiones Philologicæ, 4to.—Adversaria et Animadversiones in Agricolæ Commentaria, &c. 4to.

Klaproth, Martin Henry Von, professor of chymistry at Berlin, died there Jan. 1, 1817, at a very advanced age, having been a distinguished writer on that science above forty years. He was the discoverer of uranium, the zirconia, and Mellitic acid. He also made interesting experiments on copal, and completed the discovery of tellurium and titanium. His works in German make six volumes octavo.—*W.B.*

Kleber, I. B. a celebrated French general, born at Strasburg, 1750. He was early devoted to architecture, and to improve his talents he was sent to Paris to refine his taste by the instruction of the well-known Chalgrin. Here by accident he saw some foreigners insulted in a coffee-house, and with noble indignation he defended them against their opponents, and thus secure in their gratitude and friendship he was prevailed to accompany them to Munich. In this new situation he obtained from Kaunitz, the son of the imperial prime minister, a lieutenancy in his regiment, but after eight years of honourable service in the Austrian army he returned to France. He was now appointed inspector of the public buildings of Upper Alsace by Galaisiere, and for six years devoted himself to the peaceful labours of his profession. The French revolution recalled him to a military life, and he obtained from Wimpfen the place of adjutant major in Custine's army. For his great and meritorious services at the taking of Mayence he was raised to the rank of general of brigade; but when faction solicited enemies to Custine, whom the revolutionary tyrants already doomed to the scaffold, Kleber had the courage not only not to accuse him, but to speak favourably of his conduct. In la Vendee he directed the attack of the island of Noirmoutier, but the cruelties exercised on the innocent royalists were too shocking for his benevolent mind; he solicited his recall, and was permitted to go to the army of the North. The defeat of the Austrians at Merber-le-Chateau, and at Marchiennes, was rapidly followed by the fall of Mons, the evacuation of Louvaine, and the siege of Maestricht, which in 10 days opened its gates to the conqueror. These victories followed by the submission of Dusseldorf, of Frankfort, and the battle of Butzbach, instead, however, of serving the gallant Kleber, rendered him suspected to the Directory, and he retired in discontent to the solitude of a country-house near Paris. Here he employed himself in digesting memoirs of his military life when Buonaparte going to Egypt called him away to follow his standard and share his glories. At the siege of Alexandria as he was scaling the walls he was wounded on the head, but he did not retire from the field of danger. When Buonaparte advanced against Cairo he left his faithful friend commander in Alexandria, and when he afterwards quitted Egypt to return to Europe he appointed him his successor with full powers. Though victorious on all sides, Kleber listened to a proposal of peace, and he signed the treaty of El-Arisch with Sir Sidney Smith, which permitted the French to return with their arms and baggage to Europe. This armistice was not approved by the English government, and after he had delivered some of his fortresses into the hands of the Turks, Kleber was informed by lord Keith that the treaty of El-Arisch was void. Undismayed at his situation, the general with great presence of mind provided against every imminent danger; he recovered the strong holds which had been given up, and he marched at last to the attack of a Turkish army at the obelisk of Heliopolis, and defeated them with great slaughter, though ten times more numerous than his own soldiers. After this victory he subdued the spirit of insurrection which had burst forth at Cairo and in other places, and he now

formed plans for the peaceful government of the country, and for a regular intercourse between the various towns of Egypt, when he was suddenly attacked, while walking in his garden, by Solyman, a Turk, who despatched him with four blows with a dagger, 1800. In his appearance Kleber was pleasing and comely, his stature was six feet, well proportioned; his features were mild, but his eyes were expressive, and in the field of battle his voice, otherwise soft and melodious, spoke with the terror of thunder.

Kleist, Ewald Christian de, a native of Zeblin, in Pomerania, distinguished as an officer in the Prussian service, and as a poet. The battle of Kunnersdorff, between the Russians and Prussians, August, 1759, proved fatal to him as he was, as major, leading his men of Haussen's regiment into the thickest of the fight. His idyls, after the manner of Gesner, are much admired for their elegance and simplicity, and his moral treatises also possess merit. He wrote besides Reflections on the Military Art, 1759.

Klingstadt, a painter, born at Riga, 1657. He died at Paris, aged 77. His miniatures for snuff-boxes were much admired, though generally very licentious. His larger pieces were rare, but exquisitely finished, and for some of them he exacted as much as 500*l.* sterling.

Klocker, David, a painter, born at Hamburg. After improving himself in Italy, he settled at Stockholm, where the king liberally patronised him. His pieces, which are chiefly historical and possess merit, are preserved in Sweden. He died 1698, aged 79.

Klopstock, Frederic Theophilus, was born at Quedlinburg in 1724. After a liberal education at his native place, he was sent to study theology at Jena, where he wrote a great part of his "Messiah," which he published in 1747 at Leipsic. Though this poem was censured by some, it was admired by more; and Bodmer, with the Swiss in general, were loud in its praises. Klopstock was invited into that country, from whence he was called to Copenhagen by the most flattering promises, which were amply fulfilled. In 1771 he went to reside at Hamburgh, as Danish legate, and counsellor of the Margrave of Baden, who allowed him a pension. He died there March 14, 1803. The character of Klopstock as a writer is that of a poet of fervid imagination; but though rich in imagery, and lofty in sentiment, he is frequently obscure, perplexed, and turgid. His wife was an amiable and very ingenious woman. She corresponded in English with Richardson, the novelist.—*W. B.*

Knapton, George, a portrait painter in crayons, the pupil of Richardson, and the keeper of the king's pictures, died at Kensington, 1778, aged 80.

Kneller, Sir Godfrey, an eminent painter, born at Lubec, 1648. He was educated at Leyden, and was intended for the military profession, but his genius directed him to the drawing of figures; and after making rapid progress in the art, under the instruction of Rembrandt at Amsterdam, he went to Rome. Here he studied under Carlo, Marat, and Bernini, and then went to Venice, and afterwards came to England, where his reputation quickly recommended him to the notice of Charles II. and of the court. He continued in favour with the succeeding monarchs, and acquired such celebrity that he drew no less than ten crowned heads, besides electors and princes. William III. was particularly sensible of his abilities, he knighted him, and made him a gentleman of his privy chamber, and George I. honoured him with the title of baronet. He was also created a nobleman and knight of the holy Roman empire by Leopold, and received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Oxford. Kneller deserved these honours: no painter surpassed him in the outline and graceful disposal of his figures, and his likenesses were always considered as remarkably striking, though expressed in a flattering manner. Kneller, honoured by princes, and flattered by poets and wits, was not a little ostentatious of his consequence, he lived in great splendour at his house at Whitton, near Hampton-court, but though accused of vanity, his manners are represented as blameless. He died Oct. 27th, 1723, and was buried at Whitton, and a monument by Rysbrach, with a partial inscription by Pope, was erected to his honour in Westminster abbey.

Knight, Samuel, a native of London, educated at St. Paul's school and Trinity college, Cambridge. He held two livings, and was prebendary of Ely, and arch-deacon of Berks, and also chaplain to George II. He published the lives of Colet, and of Erasmus, 8vo. and died 16th Dec. 1746, aged 72, and was buried in his church at Bluntisham, Huntingdonshire.

Knolles, Richard, a native of Northamptonshire, educated at Oxford. After being some time fellow of Lincoln college, he was elected master of Sandwich school, where he became celebrated as a public teacher, and where he died, 1610. He wrote Grammaticæ Latinæ, Græcæ, et Hebraicæ Compendium——History of the Turks, 1610, folio, a valuable book, often reprinted and improved, especially by Ricaut, 1680, folio—the Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings and Emperors, to 1610.—a brief Discourse of the Greatness of the Turkish Empire, &c.

Knolles, Sir Robert, a native of Chesh-

ple, known as a warrior in the wars of Edward III. in France. From a common soldier, he became a general, and acquired both celebrity and opulence by his conquests in France. With the spoils of castles, cities, and monasteries, which he had destroyed, he built Rochester bridge, as a monument of his exploits. He died at his estate in Kent, 1407, aged 90.

Knollis, Francis, an English statesman. He was born at Grays, Oxfordshire, and educated at Oxford, and when introduced at the court of Edward VI. he was distinguished for his zeal in the cause of reformation. During Mary's reign, he retired to the continent, but on Elizabeth's accession, he obtained the office of vice-chamberlain of the household, and of privy counsellor, and afterwards was made treasurer of the household, and knight of the garter. His abilities were employed on various occasions by the court, and he was one of those commissioners who sat at the trial of the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots. He was author of a treatise against the Usurpation of Papal Bishops, 1608, 8vo. and a General Survey of the Isle of Wight, never printed, and he died 1596.

Knorr Von Rosenrot, Christian, a learned German, who died 1689, aged 53. He is supposed to be the author of Kabbala Denudata, seu Doctrina Hebræorum Transcendentalis, &c. Opus Antiquissimæ philosoph. &c. ex Hebræo, Sultzbach, 1677, and 3 vols. folio, 1684, Frankfort.

Knott, Edward, a Jesuit, born at Pegsworth, near Morpeth, Northumberland. His real name was Matthias Wilson, and he entered among the Jesuits, 1606, and was professor of divinity in the English college at Rome. He was afterwards provincial of England, and died in London, 4th Jan. 1655-6, aged 75, and was buried at St. Pancras. He was a great disciplinarian, and possessed of extensive learning. His writings against the protestants, gave rise to Chillingworth's famous book, called the Religion of Protestants.

Knowler, William, an English divine, the learned translator of Chrysostom's Comment on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. He died 1767, aged 68.

Knowles, Thomas, a native of Ely, educated at Ely school, and Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was made lecturer of Bury St. Edmund's, and prebendary of Ely cathedral, and died at Bury, 1802. He was an able divine, and wrote the Scripture Doctrine of the Existence and Attributes of a God, 12 sermons, 8vo.—Answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit, for which he was made D.D. by Secker—Lord Hervey's, and Dr. Middleton's Letters on the Roman Senate—Dialogue on the Test Act—Observations on the Tithe Bill—Primitive Christianity, in Defence of the Trinity—Advice to a young Divine, in six Letters—The Passion, a sermon—Observations on the divine Mission of Moses—On Charity and Sunday Schools—A discourse on Confirmation.

Knowlton, Thomas, an English botanist. He was in the service of Dr. Sherrard, and afterwards of lord Burlington, at Lanesborough, Yorkshire, and died 1782, aged 90. His observations on the situation of the ancient Delgovicia, and on two men of extraordinary size, and on large deer's horns found in Yorksbire, appeared in the philosophical transactions, in letters to Mr. Catesby. He also discovered in Wallengfenmere, the moor balls, or globe conferva, called by Linnæus, Conferva Ægagrophila.

Knox, John, the famous reformer of Scotland, was born 1505, at Gifford, East Lothian, and educated at the university of St. Andrews, under the celebrated John Major. He applied himself sedulously to the study of divinity, but the conversation of Wishart, the English commissioner in Scotland, as well as the writings of Jerome and Austin, opened his mind to the gross impositions of popery. He embraced publicly the tenets of the protestants, and then retired from persecution, into Germany, but some time after returned to St. Andrews. Here he boldly began to preach against the pope, and afterwards passed over to England, where he became chaplain to Edward VI. and might have obtained a bishopric, had he not been an enemy to the liturgy and the established form of episcopacy. At the accession of Mary, he went over to the Continent, and after visiting Frankfort and Geneva, and profiting by the counsels of Calvin, he determined to return to Scotland, 1555. The reformation was already gaining ground, even in the absence of her able supporter, and Knox by his eloquence, and his manly undaunted appeals to the leading men of the country, increased the number of his converts. In 1556 he again visited Geneva, but in his absence his enemies accused him of heresy, pronounced sentence of death against him, and burnt him in effigy at Edinburgh. He heard of the violence of his persecutors, and wrote from Geneva, "An Appellation against the unjust sentence pronounced against him," &c. and also the "First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women," directed against the tyrannical measures of Mary of England, and of Mary of Lorraine, queen regent of Scotland. In 1559, he again returned to Scotland, and began effectually to establish the reformation. The kingdom was divided into 12 districts, and Edinburgh as the most important was intrusted to Knox. Regardless of the power of the queen, he publicly declared from the pulpit, that the mass established in her chapel was more fright-

ful than 10,000 enemies, and when honoured with a conference with his royal mistress, he offended her with the freedom and boldness of his address, and violently inveighed against her marrying the popish earl of Darnley. Notwithstanding these measures so hostile to the government, Knox was respected in his person, and in 1567 he preached the sermon at the coronation of James VI. He met, however, with some opposition from his followers, who wished to establish in his church a sort of episcopacy, which proved very repugnant to his feelings, and was rejected with great indignation. He died Nov. 24, 1572, not a little afflicted at the intelligence of the bloody massacres just perpetrated at Paris. He was buried at Edinburgh, and his funeral was attended by many nobles, particularly Morton, the regent, who respected his abilities, and commended his zeal. His publications are not numerous, though it is to be lamented that he appeared as the defender of the violent and atrocious measures pursued at Edinburgh, and especially of the murder of cardinal Beatoun, once his persecutor. His History of the Reformation in Scotland was published after his death, and the fourth edition of it in folio, 1732, contains all his other pieces. Knox was twice married, and had children by both his wives. Two of his sons by his first wife became fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge, where they had received their education.

Knox, John, a London bookseller, known as the planner of a herring fishery, and of a settlement on the north-east coast of Scotland. He published a Systematic View of Scotland, and died 1790.

Knox, Hugh, D.D. was a native of Ireland, and born about the year 1730. He came to America in early life, and was employed for several years in Pennsylvania, and Maryland, in the instruction of youth; after which he entered the college of New-Jersey, then located at Newark, under the presidency of Mr. Burr, and received the degree of Batchelor of Arts in 1754. He was a popular minister in the presbyterian church, and early in life settled in the Island of St. Croix, where he spent the remainder of his days, honoured and useful, and died at a very advanced age. He was a man of excellent talents and of distinguished literary and theological attainments as a testimony of which, he received from the university of Glasgow the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He made a number of publications, which are exceedingly creditable to his memory. They are chiefly "Sermons on Select Subjects." ☞ L.

Knox, Henry, major-general in the army of the United States, was a native of Boston, born 25th July, 1750, and received his education at the schools in that town. He had displayed something of his military talents, as an officer of militia, antecedent to the revolution, and in consequence on his entering the army at the commencement of hostilities, was placed at the head of the artillery, in which station he served during the whole war with the highest reputation, for valour, talents, and activity, and rendered the most essential services to the country. Before entering on the duties of that appointment, he justified the confidence reposed in him by making an irruption at the head of a small party into Canada, and capturing all the ordnance and military stores deposited at St. Johns. The efficiency of the artillery and ordnance department during the whole war, was owing much to his talents and attention. He contributed much to the victory gained at the battle of Monmouth, and to the capture of Cornwallis; soon after which, he received the commission of major-general. In 1785, he was appointed secretary of war, and enjoyed the same office after the organization of the present government, till 1794, when he resigned and retired to private life. He settled at Thomastown, in Maine, where he lived greatly respected for his uprightness, frankness, and public spirit, as well as for his military services. He died October 25th, 1806, aged 56. ☞ L.

Knupper, Nicholas, a native of Leipsic, eminent as a painter. He died 1660, aged 57. His battles and conversations possessed peculiar merit.

Knuzen, Matthias, a celebrated atheist, born at Holstein. He was very zealous in making proselytes, and his followers, who were numerous in some of the cities of the continent, and even in England, were called conscienciaries, as they regarded conscience, learning, and reason, as the only guides of man. They maintained that there was no God, no after-life, and they rejected religion, priests, and magistrates, as impositions on the world. This wild enthusiast died at the end of the 17th century. His Latin letter, and his two dialogues in defence of his opinions, were refuted by Musæus, a Lutheran professor.

Knuzen, Martin, a native of Konigsberg, professor of philosophy there. He wrote various works, but the chief is his Defence of the Christian Religion. He died 1751, aged 38.

Knyghton, Henry, author of a chronicle of the English history, from 950, to 1395, and of a History of the Deposition of Richard II. both preserved in the collection of English historians, published 1652, was a canon regular of Leicester.

Koeberger, Winceslaus, a native of Antwerp, eminent as a painter. His Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, is his best piece, which is still viewed with admiration in

the church of Notre Dame, at Antwerp. He died 1604, aged 70.

KOEMPFER, Engelbert, a German physician, born at Lemgow, in Westphalia, 16th Sept. 1651. After improving himself in the universities of Dantzic, Thorn, Cracow, and Konigsberg, he visited Upsal, and recommended himself to the notice of Charles XI. of Sweden, and accepted the place of secretary to the embassy, sent in 1683 to the Sophi of Persia. During this employment, he had various opportunities, which he gladly improved, of visiting the curiosities natural and artificial, in passing through Russia, in Georgia, and on the banks of the Caspian sea. For two years he resided at Ispahan, but when the ambassador prepared to return, he obtained permission to go further into the east, and he engaged himself as surgeon to the Dutch East India fleet. In his way he examined the ruins of Persepolis, and afterwards visited Gamron, Arabia Felix, the coast of Malabar, Ceylon, Bengal, and Batavia. In 1690, he accompanied the annual embassy of the Dutch to the court of Japan, and after staying two years in that distant country, he prepared to return to Europe. He quitted Batavia, Feb. 1693, and after touching at the Cape of Good Hope, reached Amsterdam in October. In 1694, he took the degree of M.D. at Leyden, but the popularity which he acquired as physician, prevented the immediate arrangement of his valuable papers and observations on subjects of natural history, botany, and mineralogy. Whilst he promised himself length of life, he found that his constitution was shattered by fatigues, in distant climates, and some family difficulties hastened his dissolution. He died 2d Nov. 1716. His MSS. and drawings were purchased of his executors, by Sir Hans Sloane, and his history of Japan appeared in London, 2 vols. fol. 1727. His Amœnitates Exoticæ, a valuable work, was published 1712.

KOENIG, Daniel, a Swiss, who translated into Latin, Arbuthnot's Tables of Ancient Coins, published at Utrecht, by professor Reitz, 1756. He died at Rotterdam, in consequence of the severe treatment which he received from the mob at Franeker, who mistook him for a spy, because he spoke French. He was only 22.

KOENIG, Samuel, brother to the preceding, was professor of philosophy, and natural law at Franeker, and afterwards became librarian to the prince of Orange, at the Hague. He was an able mathematician, and was engaged in a quarrel with Maupertuis, and in consequence of his "Appeal" written on the subject, he enlarged his reputation, and the number of his friends. He wrote various works, and died 1757.

KOERTEN, Joanna, a native of Amsterdam, whose great ingenuity and refined taste in embroidery, in drawing, in water colours, in wax models, in artificial ornaments, &c. was universally admired, and drew strangers to behold and commend the effects of her singular genius. Peter the Great, of Russia, was one of those who complimented her on her abilities. The figures and landscapes which she cut with scissors, out of paper, were much celebrated, and the fine exhibition of groups of trees, arms, eagles, crowns, &c. which she presented to the consort of Leopold, was liberally rewarded with 4000 guilders. She also executed a portrait of the emperor in the same style. She died 1715, aged 65.

KOETS, Roelof, a native of Zwoll. His abilities as a painter were universally known, and William III. of England paid particular attention to him. His portraits, it is said, amounted to 5000, and all in a very superior, and highly finished style. He died 1725, aged 70.

KOLLOCK, Henry, D.D. presbyterian minister of Savannah, Georgia, was born at New Providence, New-Jersey, December 14, 1778, and graduated at Princeton college in 1794. In December, 1800, he was ordained to the pastoral charge of the presbyterian church in Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, and after a popular ministry there of three years, was in December, 1803, appointed professor of theology in the college at which he graduated, and in connexion with that office also undertook the care of the church in Princeton. His talents, learning, and eloquence, happily qualified him for his station in that institution, and he discharged its duties with distinguished ability and acceptance. In 1806 he accepted a call to the pastoral care of the presbyterian church in Savannah, where, after employing himself in the labours of his office about thirteen years, he died on the 19th of December, 1819, in the 42d year of his age. A collection of his sermons in 4 volumes has been published since his death. ☞ L.

KONIG, George Matthias, a learned German, born at Altdorf, in Franconia, where he became professor of poetry, and of Greek, and also librarian. He was an able scholar, and was author of a biographical dictionary, called Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova, 4to. 1678, which though censured by some, is yet possessed of merit. He died Dec. 29, 1699, aged 83.

KONIG, Emanuel, a physician of Basil, where he died 1731, aged 73. He published various works on medicines highly esteemed in Switzerland.

KORNMANN, Henry, a German lawyer in the beginning of the 17th century, author of some treatises, De Miraculis Vivorum—

De Miraculis Mortuorum—De Virginitatis Jure—De Linea Amoris.

KORTHOLT, Christian, professor of divinity at Keil, was born 15th Jan. 1633, at Burg, in the island of Femeren. He studied at Burg, Sleswick, Stettin, and Rostock, Jena, Leipsic, and Wittemberg. In 1662 he was made Greek professor at Rostock, and in 1665 removed to Keil, where he enjoyed the favour and the patronage of the duke of Holstein, and became vice-chancellor of the university. He died 31st March, 1694, greatly lamented. He wrote various works, De Veracitate, &c.—De Naturâ Philosophiæ, &c. and a valuable work on Christ, as God and Man.

KORTHOLT, Christian, grandson of the preceding, was professor of theology at Gottingen, and died in the flower of his age, 1751. He published, "Leibnitz's Latin Letters," 4 vols. and his French Letters in one volume.

KOSCIUSKO, Thaddeus, a Polish general, was born of a respectable family, and educated at the military school of Warsaw; after which he went to France, and next to America, where he served as aid-de-camp to Washington. On his return home he was made major-general, and distinguished himself greatly in the war of 1792, but without effect. Two years afterwards the Poles again took up arms, and were headed by Kosciusko; but all his exertions were fruitless, and he was made prisoner by the Russians, who treated him with great respect; and the emperor, Paul, gave him an estate. Kosciusko now visited America the second time; and in 1798 returned to Europe, and settled in France, where Buonaparte endeavoured in vain to tempt him into his service. He died at Soleure, in Switzerland, Oct. 16, 1817.—*W. B.*

KOTTER, Christopher, a fanatic, who lived at Sprottow. In 1616 he began his enthusiastic career, and threatened the princes and nations of Europe with terrible judgments, according to the directions, as he said, of an angel. He was pillored in the emperor's dominions, and afterwards banished, and he then retired to Lusatia, where he died 1647, aged 62. He was the friend of Comenius, and his reveries with those of two others, were published at Amsterdam, 1657, and called, Lux in Tenebris.

KOTZEBUE, Augustus Von, was born at Weimar, May 30, 1761. At the age of sixteen he was sent to the college of Jena, and from thence to Duisburg, where he organized a company of juvenile performers. In 1779 he returned to Jena, to study the law, instead of which most of his time was devoted to the play-house. In 1781 he became secretary to general Bauer, whom he accompanied to Petersburg, where he produced a tragedy, called "Demetrius, Czar of Muscovy." Here he married a Russian lady, and was appointed president of the civil government at Revel. After this he wrote a number of dramas; some of which obtained great popularity on the continent and in England. In 1789 he lost his wife, on which he went to Paris, and next to Vienna, where he became superintendent of the imperial theatre; but resigned that place, and returned to Russia. He had scarcely entered that country, before he was arrested by the orders of Paul, and sent to Siberia, but did not remain long in exile; and on his arrival at Petersburg, was taken into the emperor's favour. In 1813 he was appointed consul-general at Konigsberg; but the climate disagreeing with him, he resigned the situation, and went to Manheim, where he was assassinated, March 23, 1819, by a fanatical student of Jena, named Sand, who then stabbed himself; but recovered from his wound, and was beheaded. The works of Kotzebue are too numerous to be specified.—*W. B.*

KOUCK, Peter, a Dutch painter, who after travelling to Constantinople, settled at Antwerp, and became principal painter to Charles V. and died 1550, aged 50. His views of Constantinople, &c. are highly valued.

KOULI KHAN, Thamas, or Nadir, a celebrated warrior, born 1687, in a village, in the province of Chorasan, in Persia. He was the son of a shepherd, but he quitted the humble occupation of his youth, and by selling some of his father's sheep, he collected a number of desperate followers, who, attached to him, shared his dangers and his booties in plundering caravans, and attacking defenceless travellers. By degrees he saw himself at the head of 6000 brave adherents, and became so formidable, that his assistance was solicited by the Schah Thamas, whose throne was usurped by Eschref, the chief of the Aghwans. With the most impetuous valour, Kouli attacked the enemy, and soon routed them, and then seated his master on the throne of his ancestors at Ispahan. Thus victorious, he pursued the flying Aghwans to Candahar, and after carrying terror and desolation before him, and obtaining an immense booty, he returned to Ispahan. Instead, however, of finding Thamas engaged in a Turkish war, as he had recommended, he saw him lulled into effeminate security, and therefore, displeased with his conduct, he boldly seized his person, and proclaiming his son, an infant, six months old, Sophi of Persia, he declared himself regent of the kingdom. Eager after military fame, Kouli immediately made war against the Turks, with the most astonishing success, displaying every where in his conduct, valour, prudence, and heroism. On

the death of the young king, 1737, he signified his intention of resigning his honours; but the nobles, excited by his private intrigues, interfered, and invested him with the sovereign power, and seated him on the throne of Persia. Now elevated to the height of his ambition, he wisely saw that war was the only support of his greatness, and therefore with a numerous army, devoted to him by his liberality, and by his personal valour, he marched against India. The Mogul empire was rapidly conquered, 200,000 men were put to the sword, and a booty of 145 millions rewarded the victor at the taking of Delhi. To the possession of the Mogul dominions, was soon added the conquest of the Usbec Tartars, and the capture of Buchara, their chief city, and on all sides, wherever he turned his arms, he found no power able to withstand his attacks. Such astonishing successes required wisdom and decision to cement them, but unfortunately, when his abilities were wanted to give stability to his immense dominions, Kouli became capricious, proud, and tyrannical. With injudicious violence he attempted to introduce the religion of Omar among his subjects, and to render his decrees more terrible, he put to a cruel death the priests who opposed his measures, and even sacrificed his own son to his ferocious measures. This conduct revolted the attachment of the Persians, and the nobles who foresaw in the capricious cruelty of their master their own destruction, conspired against him, and assassinated him, 8th June, 1747, after he had reigned 20 years over one of the most extensive and powerful empires of the world.

Krascheninnikow, Stephen, a Russian naturalist, educated at Petersburg. He was engaged 10 years in making observations on the natural productions of Kamschatka, and the neighbouring country, and on his return, in 1743, he was made associate of the academy, and in 1753, professor of botany and natural history. His travels, &c. were published in Chappe d'Auteroche's Account of Siberia. He died 1755, aged 42.

Krantz, Albert, a famous historian and divine, born at Hamburgh. He became professor of philosophy and divinity at Rostock, 1482, and in 1498 was elected dean of the chapter of Hamburgh, where he died 1517. The best known of his learned works are, Chronica Regnorum, Aquiloniorum Daniæ, Sueciæ, &c.—Saxonia sive de Saxonicæ Gentis Origine, &c. lib. 13. ad ann. 1501—Vandalia, sive de Vandalorum Origine, &c.—Metropolis, sive Historia Ecclesiastica Saxoniæ, and other works.

Krause, Francis, a native of Augsburg, the disciple of Piazetta, and eminent as a historical painter. Though his pieces possessed merit, he died poor, after a residence of some years in France, 1754, aged 48.

Kresa, Father, a native of Moravia, confessor to the king and queen of Bohemia, where he died 1715, aged 67. He was well acquainted with Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, and wrote Analysis Speciosa Trigonometriæ Sphericæ, &c.

Kruger, John Christian, author of poems and comedies, and translator of Marivaux's Theatre into German, acquired also some reputation as an actor, and died at Hamburgh, 1750, aged 28.

Kuhlman, Quirinus, a famous fanatic, born at Breslaw in Silesia, 1651. While his learning promised the fairest fruits, he was attacked at the age of 18, by a violent illness, from which he recovered with difficulty. But with returning health, he displayed the wildest manners, and pretending to have held converse with departed spirits and aerial beings, he set up for a prophet. He went to Holland, where the reading of Behmen's works increased the extravagance of his reveries. Though seemingly devoted to spiritual affairs exclusively, he had some respect for the things of the world; he kept some concubines, and extorted money from the credulous, by threatening terrible and approaching vengeance if they did not satisfy his wants. After wandering over England, France, and the East, he was at last stopped at Moscow, and burnt, 3d Oct. 1689, on account of some prophecies which were interpreted as improper and seditious. He published Prodromus Quinquennis Mirabilis, 1674, and other things.

Kuhnius, Joachim, a learned native of Gripswalde, Pomerania, who after studying at Stade and Jena, became principal of the college of Octingen, in Swabia, and three years after, in 1676, was elected Greek professor of the university of Strasburg. The professorship of Hebrew was afterwards added to his other appointments, and he acquired great celebrity by his publications, and in the number of his pupils. He died 11th Dec. 1697, aged 50. He published excellent editions with notes, of Ælian, Diogenes, Pausanias, besides other works.

Kuick, John Van, a painter of Dordt, who was accused of heresy by the Jesuits, in consequence of some offence which he had given to the fraternity, and cruelly burnt to death, 1572, aged 42.

Kunckett, John, an able chymist, and ingenious philosopher, born in the dutchy of Sleswic, 1630. He died 1702. He published at London Observationes Chymicæ, 1678, 12mo. and discovered the phosphorus of urine, and introduced several

useful improvements in the arts, and philosophy.

Kunze, John Christopher, D.D. a learned and distinguished clergyman, was fourteen years minister of the German Lutheran church in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was also a professor in the college in that city. In 1784 he removed to New-York, where he was twenty-three years minister of the Lutheran church. He was also professor of Oriental languages in Columbia college. He was born in 1744, and died Senior of the German Lutheran church in New-York, July 24th, 1807. His large and valuable cabinet of coins and medals was presented after his death to the New-York Historical Society.

☞ L.

Kupieski, John, a painter of Bohemia, born 1667, who studied in Italy, and acquired such reputation as to deserve and enjoy the patronage of the emperor Charles III. of the Czar Peter, and other princes.

Kuster, Ludolf, a learned critic, born at Blomberg, in Westphalia, 1670. The abilities which he early displayed recommended him as tutor to the sons of the Prussian prime minister, and his services were rewarded by the promise of a professorship in the university of Berlin. In the mean time he travelled over Holland, Germany, France, and England, where at last he produced, after four years' laborious investigation, his edition of Suidas, in 3 vols. folio, at Cambridge. The work was honourably received by the university, the editor was complimented with the degree of doctor, and advantageous offers were made to him to settle there. He, however, declined them all, to take possession of his Berlin professorship, which, together with the place of king's librarian, he soon after relinquished with capricious indifference, and went to Amsterdam, where he published his Aristophanes, in 1710, and an edition of Mills's Greek Testament. From Amsterdam he went to Rotterdam, and then to Antwerp, where he was prevailed upon by the Jesuits to renounce the protestant tenets for the catholic faith in 1713. This dereliction of his religion, or his services to literature, recommended him to the French king, who granted him a pension of 2000 livres, and appointed him associate of the academy of inscriptions. Kuster did not long enjoy his honours at Paris. He died the 12th Oct. 1716, of an abscess in the pancreas, aged only 46. His other works were an edition of Jamblicus's life of Pythagoras—Historia Critica Homeri—Bibliotheca Novorum Librorum ab 1697, usque 1699, 5 vols.—De Vero Usu Verborum Mediorum apud Græcos, a valuable book, &c.

Kuyp, Jacob, a landscape painter of eminence, who founded the academy of painting at Dordt, 1643. His son, Albert, rose superior to his father in fame, and excelled him in the delicacy of his colouring, and the variety and correctness of his pieces.

Kyd, Thomas, a writer in the age of Elizabeth. He published 1595 Pompey the Great, a play, translated from the French of Garnier.

Kydermynster, Richard, abbot and historian of the Benedictine convent of Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, was born at Worcester. Besides the History of his Convent in 5 books, he wrote some pieces against the Reformation, &c. and died at his abbey, 1531.

Kynaston, John, an English divine, born at Chester, 5th Dec. 1728, and educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, 1751. He gained great reputation in the university by his oration, "De Impietate C. Corn. Tacito, falsò objectatâ," on the foundation of Sir Francis Bridgman, delivered in the chapel of his college, 1761, and published. He wrote some other things, and died in consequence of breaking his left arm very near the shoulder, June, 1783.

Kynwelmarsh, Francis, a native of Essex, who studied the law at Gray's-Inn, and assisted Gascoigne in his translation of Euripides's tragedy of Jocasta. He wrote some poetry of considerable merit, which, together with the poetical trifles of his brother Anthony, are preserved in the Paradise of Dainty Devices, 1576.

Kyrle, John, the celebrated man of Ross, immortalized by the muse of Pope, and more by his own beneficent actions. With an estate of only 500*l.* a year, he was the blessing of his native county of Hereford; he built a church, endowed hospitals, and had the good fortune to be seconded in his charitable works by the liberality of his opulent neighbours. He died 1724, aged 90, but "no monument, inscription, stone," as the poet observes, mark his remains.

Labadie, John, a famous enthusiast, born 10th Feb. 1610, at Bourg, in Guienne. He was educated among the Jesuits of Bourdeaux, but quitted their society, when his studies were completed; though some affirm that he was disgracefully expelled for his irregularities and hypocrisy. He came to Paris, where as an itinerant preacher he acquired celebrity, and was presented by Coumartin, bishop of Amiens, to a

canonry in his cathedral. At Amiens the singularity of his doctrines soon collected a number of devotees around him; but when his intrigues with the nuns produced his disgrace, he retired to Bazas, and afterwards to Toulouse. There his opinions had such effect upon the nuns that they were persuaded to listen to his spiritual harangues, with their person stark naked, while in thus imitating Adam and Eve, they aspired to superior mental purity; but these indecorous meetings were no sooner mentioned to the archbishop than Labadie was dismissed in disgrace. He next excited the public attention at Montauban, and then passed to Orange, and next to Geneva, where he resided some years. In 1666 he went to Middleburg, where his followers became very numerous. He afterwards retired to Erfurt, but soon left it in consequence of the war, and took up his residence at Altona, in Holstein, where a violent colic carried him off in 1674, in his 64th year. In his manners Labadie was austere, with a mixture of candour, piety, and hypocrisy, and he had the art of insinuating his principles with such efficacy that the most learned and the most virtuous became converts to his wild opinions. Among his warmest admirers were Mademoiselle Schurman, Madame Bourignon, Elizabeth princess Palatine, and others. With an air of gravity and of affected sanctity, he imposed upon the credulity of his pupils, and after beginning with ghostly advice, and the most serious exhortations to mental innocence and bodily purity, he often ended with the grossest sensualities. His mystical opinions, which once were very prevalent, and procured to his followers the appellation of Labadists, are no longer regarded. In his particular tenets he maintained that God might deceive, that the Holy Scriptures were not necessary to salvation, that the Old Testament was carnal, and that the New, regarding only the state of the spirit, made all men free; that the observation of the Sabbath was unnecessary; that the church was divided into two parts, the degenerate and the regenerate, or his followers, and that self-denial and the mortification of the senses, cherished and improved by mental prayer, would raise man to the possession of God, and to a familiar conversation with him. The propagation of these heterogeneous and inconsistent doctrines for a while had an astonishing influence on the multitude, and almost excited civil war in some of the provinces of Holland.

Labat, John Baptist, a Dominican of Paris, professor of philosophy at Nancy. He went in 1693 as missionary to America, and returned in 1705 to France. He was for some time at Boulogne, and died at Paris, 6th January, 1738. He published Nouveau Voyage aux Isles de l'Amerique, 6 vols. 8vo.—Voyages en Espagne et Italie, 8 vols. 12mo.—Nouvelle Relation de l'Afrique Occidentale, 5 vols. 12mo. compiled from others—Voyage du Chevalier Marchais en Guinée, 4 vols. 12mo.—Relation Historique de l'Ethiopie Occidentale, from Cavazzi's Latin works, 4 vols. 12mo.

Labbe, Philip, a Jesuit of Bourges, of great learning, prodigious memory, and indefatigable application. He died at Paris, 1667, aged 60, highly respected as an able critic, and an excellent private character. His works are, de Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptoribus, folio—Nova Bibliotheca MS. 2 volumes, folio—Bibliotheca Biblicarum, fol.—Concordia Chronologica, 5 volumes, folio—Concordia Sacræ et Profanæ Chronologiæ, &c. 12mo.—Le Chronologue Francois, 6 vols. 12mo.—Bibliotheca Ante-Janseniana, 4to.—Notitia Dignitatum Imperii Rom. 12mo.—De Scriptoribus Eccles. Dissertatio, 2 vols. 8vo.—Conciliorum Collectio Maxima, 17 vols. fol.—Lives of learned Jesuits, &c. and some valuable works on grammar and Greek poetry.

Labbe, Louisa, a poetess, called the fair rope-maker, because she married a rich rope-maker of Lyons, who at his death left her all his property. For some time she aspired to distinction in arms, and conducted herself courageously at the siege of Perpignan, in men's clothes. Her attachment to literature was also very great, and whilst as a courtezan she extorted a high premium for the possession of her charms, she was more condescending to men of letters, and admitted them to her favours gratis. Her works, in prose and verse, were printed at Lyons, 1555 and 1762, 12mo. and are considered as possessing high merit. She died 1566, aged 40.

Labeo, Quintus Fabius, a Roman consul, who possessed great literary talents, and is said to have assisted Terence in the composition of his plays.

Labeo, Antistius, a Roman lawyer, who opposed the government of Augustus, and refused the consulship when offered to him by the emperor. His father was one of Cæsar's murderers, and patriotism and opposition to tyranny were hereditary in the family. A tribune of that name caused the condemnation of Metellus, B.C. 148.

Laberius, Decimus, a Roman knight, who excelled as a writer of satirical productions, or mimes, for the stage. Cæsar to disgrace him obliged him to repeat one of his pieces on the stage, and the poet with great presence of mind spoke with censorious humour against the oppressor of his country. He died 44 B.C.

Laboureur, John le, a native of Montmorency, who from the humble occupation of a gentleman's servant, rose to some consideration, and became an abbé prior of Juvigné, and almoner to the king, and commander of the order of Saint Michael. He

died 1675, aged 52. He published the Collection of Monuments of illustrious Persons buried in the Celestines' Church at Paris, 4to. 1642—the History of Marshal Guebriant, with the Genealogy of Budos and other families in Britanny—the Memoirs of Michael Castelnau, and other works. His brother Lewis wrote some poetry, and died 1679, and his uncle Claude, who was an ecclesiastic, published, in 1643, notes and corrections on the Breviary of Lyons, &c.

Lacarry, Giles, a French Jesuit, who died 1684, aged 79. Though much employed as a professor of philosophy and theology, he wrote some useful works, Historia Galliarum sub Præfectis Prætoris Galliarum, 4to.—Historia Coloniarum a Gallis in Externas Nationes Missarum, 4to.—de Regibus Franciæ et Lege Salica—Historia Romana, 4to.—Notitia Provinciarum Imperii Utriusque cum notis, 4to.—besides editions of Vell. Paterculus, and Tacitus de Germ.

La Colonie, John Martin de, a native of Perigord, who died at Bourdeaux, 1759, aged 85. He served in the Austrian army, and obtained the rank of marshal. He wrote military memoirs, published Frankfort 1730, and Brussels 1739, 2 vols. 12mo. and also a History of Bourdeaux, 3 vols. 12mo.

Lacombe, James, a French historian, born at Paris 1724. He is author of some popular works, Abregé Chronologique de l'Histoire Ancienne—de l'Histoire du Nord —Revolutions de la Russie—Histoire de Christine, Reine de Suede, &c.

Lacombe de Prezel, Honoré, brother to the preceding, was born at Paris, 1725. He is author of several Dictionaries—de Jurisprudence—de Citoyen—de Portraits et d'Anecdotes des Hommes Celebres, &c. —Another of the same name wrote a useful dictionary of old French, 7 vols. 8vo. 1765.

Lactantius, Lucius Cælius Firmianus, a Latin father of the church, said to have been born in Africa, or according to some at Fermo in Italy. His abilities recommended him to the notice of Constantine, who made him tutor to his son Crispus. His style is much in the manner of Cicero, possessing force, elegance, and purity. Of his works the best edition is that of Paris, 2 vols. 4to. 1748.

Lacy, John, an excellent actor in the reign of Charles II. with whom he was a great and familiar favourite. He wrote the Dumb Lady—the Old Troop, or Monsieur Ragou—Sir Hercules Buffoon, three tragedies. There was an English gentleman of that name, who favoured the French impostors who called themselves prophets, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and was imprisoned for some of his publications.

Lacydas, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene, successor to Arcesilaus in the second academy. His grief at the loss of a favourite goose was ridiculous. He died B.C. 212.

Ladislaus I. son of Bela I. succeeded to the Hungarian throne after his brother Geisa, 1077. He was an able politician and a warlike general, and after defeating the Bohemians, Russians, Tartars, and Bulgarians, and driving away the Huns from Hungary, he marched against Dalmatia and Croatia, where his sister was cruelly treated by her husband Zuonimir, and he added those provinces to his empire. To valour in the field he also added piety at home, and deserved for his great sanctity to be canonized by Celestinus III. in 1198. He died 30th July, 1095.

Ladislaus III. king of Hungary after his father Stephen V. was cruel and licentious. He divorced his wife to be more unrestrained with his concubines, and so offended his subjects by his oppression and immoral conduct, that he was assassinated, 1290, in the 18th year of his reign.

Ladislaus IV. grand duke of Lithuania, and king of Poland since 1434, was made king of Hungary in 1440, on the death of Albert of Austria. He made war against the Turks and defeated their sultan Amurath II. by the valour of his general Huniades; but after making a solemn peace with his enemy he was prevailed upon by the pope's ambassador to violate it. In consequence of this, Amurath hastened to give his aggressor battle, and proved victorious in the dreadful fight near Varnes, 11th Nov. 1444. Ladislaus was slain, but though his head was carried in triumph through the Turkish camp, the conqueror honoured his remains with a most magnificent funeral.

Ladislaus V. son of Albert of Austria, succeeded Ladislaus IV. under the protection of Huniades. It is said that he was poisoned by the Hussites, against whose sect he behaved with great rancour.

Ladislaus VI. son of Casimir king of Poland, was raised to the throne of Hungary after Matthias Corvinus, 1490, in preference to his own brother Albert, to Maximilian of Austria, and to John the natural son of the late king. He made war against the Turks and other nations, and died after a very turbulent reign, 1516.

Ladislaus, or Launcelot, the liberal and victorious, was count of Provence and succeeded his father Charles Duras as king of Naples, 1386. His elevation was opposed by Lewis II. duke of Anjou, and by pope John XXIII. and this excited dreadful civil wars. In 1403 he seized the crown of Hungary, during the imprisonment of king Sigismund, who soon after obliged him to retire into Italy, and afterwards he was defeated by his rival Lewis on the

banks of the Garigliano, in 1411. In the mean time, though defeated, he had the art to reconcile the pope to his interest; but at the moment that the pontiff promised himself tranquillity, Ladislaus marched against him and seized Rome, and afterwards turned his victorious arms against the Florentines, to whom he dictated terms of peace, 1413. Whilst promising himself greater successes, Ladislaus died suddenly at Naples, 16th Aug. 1414, aged 38. It is said that his mistress, the daughter of a physician, had been prevailed on by the vindictive Florentines to administer poison to him, so that he expired in the greatest agonies. He had been three times married, but left no issue.

Ladislaus I. king of Poland, son of Casimir I. succeeded his brother Boleslaus II. 1081. He was fond of peace, but yet brave in war, as he defeated in three battles the Prussians and Pomeranians who wished to invade his kingdom. He died 26th July, 1102.

Ladislaus II. king of Poland, after his father Boleslaus III. 1139, made war against his brothers, and was at last, after various successes, banished from his throne. His brother Boleslaus IV. succeeded him, and granted him Silesia at the request of Frederic Barbarossa. He died at Oldenburg, 1159.

Ladislaus III. king of Poland in 1296, proved so oppressive in his conduct towards the clergy and the people, that his subjects revolted and placed Wenceslaus on the throne. Now a fugitive, Ladislaus learned wisdom in adversity, and on the death of his successor, by the influence of the pope, he was again placed on the throne, and showed his gratitude by the mildness, justice, and popularity of his government. He defeated the revolted Pomeranians with the assistance of the Teutonic knights; but when these warriors had seized Dantzic as the reward of their exertions, the offended king marched against them and cut to pieces their army consisting of 20,000 men. He died soon after, 10th March, 1333, highly and deservedly respected.

Ladislaus V. surnamed Jagellon, grand duke of Lithuania, obtained the crown of Poland, 1386, by his marriage with Hedwige, daughter of Lewis king of Hungary. Hedwige had been placed on the throne of Poland, provided she took for her husband the person whom her subjects approved, and consequently Ladislaus, honoured with the affection of the queen, left the superstitions of paganism, and was baptized and raised to the sovereignty. His reign was mild but vigorous, he defeated the Teutonic knights in frequent battles, and added Lithuania to his Polish dominions, but refused the crown of Bohemia, which was offered to him by the Hussites. He died 31st May, 1434, aged 80, universally and deservedly respected for his probity, his integrity, and all those virtues which should grace a throne.

Ladislaus VI. king of Poland, son of Ladislaus V. was duke of Lithuania and king of Hungary, as already mentioned.

Ladislaus, Sigismund, VII. king of Poland and Sweden after the death of his father Sigismund III. 1632, had displayed great bravery before his elevation, in his wars against the Turks, 150,000 of whom he had slain in various battles. When raised to the throne he governed with great moderation, but without forgetting the interests of his people, as he attacked the Russians who threatened him, and obliged them to make peace. He died without issue 1648, aged 52.

L'Advocat, John Baptist, a Jesuit, Hebrew professor, doctor and librarian of the Sorbonne, was born in the diocess of Toul, 1709. He died at Paris 1765. He wrote a Geographical Dictionary, 8vo.—an Historical Dictionary, 2 vols. 8vo. abridged from Moreri, but since much enlarged—a Hebrew Grammar—a Tract on Councils—a Dissertation on the 67th Psalm—a Critique on some new Translations of Scripture, &c.

L'Advocat, Louis Francis, author of a treatise on a new system of morals and physic, was dean of the chamber of accounts at Paris, and died there, 1735, aged 91.

Lælius, Caius, a Roman consul, distinguished for his abilities as an orator and a man of learning. He was the friend of young Scipio, and is said to have assisted Terence in his plays. Another of the same name was the friend of the elder Africanus, and assisted in his victories over Asdrubal and Syphax.

Laer, Peter, a Dutch painter, surnamed from his deformity Bamboche. Some of his pieces which were elegant, but on trifling subjects, were in the Orleans collection. He was an amiable and facetious man, and died 1675.

Laet, John de, a native of Antwerp, director of the Dutch East India Company. He died at Antwerp, 1640, and was author of some useful works—Historia Naturalis Brasiliæ, folio—Novus Orbis, folio, 1633—de Regis Hispaniæ Regnis et Opibus, 8vo.—Respublica Belgarum—Gallia—Turcici Imperii Status—Perfici Imperii Status—Vitruvius, printed by Elzivir, fol. 1649.

Lævinus, Torrentinus, commonly called Vander Beken, or Torrentin, was a native of Ghent, and studied at Louvaine. He made the tour of Italy, and on his return was appointed canon of Liege. He went as ambassador to Philip II. of Spain, who rewarded his services by making him bishop of Antwerp. From Antwerp he was translated to the archbishoprie of Mechlin, where

he died, 1595. He founded the college of Jesuits at Louvaine, and by the elegance of his Latin poetry deserved to be called the prince of Lyric poets. He also edited Suetonius, with notes.

Lævius, a Roman poet, author of Love Games, and other poems now lost.

Lafitau, Joseph Francis, a French Jesuit, missionary among the Iroquois. He published a Comparison of the Manners of the Americans, with those of Ancient Times, 2 vols. 4to.—the Discoveries of the Portuguese in the New World, 4 vols. 4to.—Remarks on Ginseng, 12mo. He died 1755.

Lafitau, Peter Francis, brother to the preceding, was born at Bourdeaux. He distinguished himself as a preacher and a negotiator, and became such a favourite by his wit and facetiousness with pope Clement IX. that he made him bishop of Sisteron. He died 1764, aged 79. He was author of History of the Constitution Unigenitus, 2 vols. 12mo.—History of Clement II. 2 vols.—Sermons, 4 vols.—Spiritual Letters, &c.

Lagalla, Julius Cæsar, a native of Padulla, in the kingdom of Naples. He studied at Naples, and when only 18 was made physician to the pope, and professor of logic at Rome, where he died 1623, aged 47. He was a very learned man, and wrote Disputatio de Cœlo Animato, &c.

Lagerloof, Peter, professor of eloquence at Upsal, was employed by the king of Sweden to write the Histories, ancient and modern, of northern Europe. His Latin is considered as very correct and elegant. He died 1599, aged 51.

Lagny, Thomas Fantet sieur de, a native of Lyons, brought up to the bar, a profession which he relinquished for his favourite study of mathematics and philosophy. By the liberal support of the duke de Noailles he studied at Paris, and was made member of the academy of sciences. After a residence of 16 years as hydrographer to the king at Rochefort, he was invited to Paris, to become librarian to Lewis XIV. with a liberal pension. He was author of New Methods for the Extraction and Approximation of Roots, 4to.—la Cubature de la Sphere—Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra, 12mo. —Analysis of Problems, 4to.—besides several papers in the memoirs of the academy. He died 1734, aged 74.

Lagrange, Joseph Lewis, a mathematician, was born at Turin in 1736. At the age of sixteen he became a teacher in the royal school of artillery, where he formed an association, which afterwards rose to the rank of an Academy of Sciences. Here he made many important discoveries, particularly in calculating the motion of fluids, and the theory of vibrations. He communicated to the society a number of papers, and some to the academy of Paris, of which he was chosen a foreign member. In 1766 he removed to Berlin, where he was appointed director of the academy, the transactions of which contain a number of his memoirs. In 1787 he settled at Paris, and became successively professor of the Norman-school and Polytechnic-school. He died April 10, 1813. His separate works are, 1. "Mecanique Analytique." 2. Fonctions Analytiques. 3. Leçons sur le calcule. 4. Traité de resolution numerique des Equations.—*W. B.*

Laguna, Andrew, a physician, born at Segovia, 1499. He was about the person of Charles V. with whom he was a favourite, and died 1560. He wrote Annotations on Dioscorides—Epitome of the works of Galen—a treatise of Weights and Measures.

Laharpe des Utins, N. a native of Vaux, driven from his country for his attachment to French principles. He distinguished himself in the French army in Italy, under Bonaparte, and was killed near Fombio, April, 1796.

Lahaye, William Nicholas de, a French engraver of great merit, born 1725. More than 1200 maps, charts, &c. are mentioned as finely executed by him. He died at the beginning of the present century.

Laidlie, Archibald, D.D. was born at Kelso, Scotland, in 1720, and was educated at the university of Edinburgh. He was settled, in 1760, in a church at Flushing, Zealand, and in 1763 was called to the care of the reformed Dutch church in New-York, where he arrived in 1764, and was the first who officiated in English in that church. He died at Redhook in 1778, during an exile from the city occasioned by the war. He was an able theologian, a powerful speaker, and was eminently useful in his ministry. ☞ L.

Lainez, Alexander, a French poet, born 1650, at Chimay, in Hainault, and educated at Rheims. He travelled over Greece, the Archipelago, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt, Malta, Sicily, Italy, Switzerland, and France; but on his return to his native town, he found himself reduced to poverty. Two years after, the Abbe Faultrier, after suspecting him improperly of seditious measures, extended his protection towards him, and enabled him to settle at Paris, in possession of a comfortable competence. In this situation he was the soul of company, courted by the learned, the gay, and the opulent, but though given much to the pleasures of the table, yet fond of learning. He died April 18th, 1710, at Paris. His poetical pieces, which possess great vivacity and elegance, are all short, as the effusions of the moment and not of laborious study. They were collected and published, 1753, in 8vo.

Lainez, James, a Spaniard, the friend

and successor of Loyola, as general of the Jesuits, in 1558, was at the council of Trent, where he distinguished himself as the zealous supporter of papal power. His services were warmly acknowledged by pope Paul IV. who not only granted him power of altering and modifying the laws of his society, and of making contracts and agreements without their knowledge, but permitted him to have prisons independent of the secular power. Though ambitious, he refused a cardinal's hat, and died at Rome, 1565, aged 53.

Laing, Malcolm, a historian, was born in 1762, at Stryorey, in Orkney, and educated at Kirkwall, from whence he removed to Edinburgh, after which he studied the law, and was called to the bar, but had little practice. On the death of Dr. Henry he was employed to complete an unfinished volume of that writer's history of England; in which he gave little satisfaction to the public. After this he published "A History of Scotland," 4 vols. remarkable only for its partiality, and attack upon the character of the unfortunate Mary. During the Foxite administration, to which he was attached, he was elected into parliament for the county of Orkney. His last literary undertaking was an edition of Ossian's, or Macpherson's poems, the authority of which he demolished by a preliminary dissertation. He died in 1819.—*W. B.*

Laire, Francis Xavier, a native of Vadans, near Gray, distinguished for his learning, and knowledge of bibliography. He wrote, Memoirs for the history of some great men of the 15th century, with a Supplement to Mattaire's Annals of Typography, 4to.—Specimen Historicum Typographiæ Romanæ, &c. 8vo.—Epistola ab Abbate Ugolini, 8vo.—the Origin and Progress of Printing in Franche Comté, 12mo. —Index Libror. ab Inventa Typographia ad 1500, 2 volumes 8vo.—the edition of Aldini, 12mo. &c. He died at Sens, 1800, aged 61.

Lairesse, Gerard, a Flemish painter, born at Liege, 1640. He studied under his father, who was also a painter; but he soon surpassed him in execution, and acquired fame by painting some historical pieces for the electors of Cologne and Brandenburg. His gallantries reduced him to indigence; but one of his pictures falling into the hands of a Dutch merchant, he was persuaded to go and settle at Amsterdam, where his merits were soon known and rewarded. His pictures were so highly finished, that the Hollanders called him their best history painter, and their second Raphael. In his old age he lost his sight, and died at Amsterdam, 1711, aged 71. His best piece is said to be a Moses, when a child, trampling on Pharaoh's crown. He was also eminent as a musician and an engraver, and wrote a work on the Principles of Painting, translated into English. He left three sons, two of whom were painters. Of his three brothers, Ernest and John were eminent for painting animals, and James excelled as a flower painter.

Lais, a celebrated courtezan of Hyccara, in Sicily, who chiefly resided at Corinth, where she sold her favours so high, that non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, became proverbial. Diogenes, the cynic, was one of her admirers. She is said to have been stoned in Thessaly by the women, jealous of her power over their husbands.

Lake, Arthur, a native of Southampton, educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford, where he became fellow. He was in 1608 made dean of Worcester, and in 1616 raised to the see of Bath and Wells. He died 1626, respected as an amiable man, and an exemplary prelate. A folio volume of his sermons appeared after his death.

Lalande, Michael Richard de, a musician, born at Paris, 1657. The pleasing powers of voice which he possessed when chorister of the church of St. Germain l'Auxerre, were unfortunately lost when he reached to manhood; but when refused, by Lulli, to appear as a violin player at the opera, he broke his instrument with indignation. Under the patronage of the duke of Noailles, he studied the organ, and became instructer to two of the princesses in music, composer to Lewis XIV. and master of his chapel. His compositions appeared in 2 vols. fol. deservedly admired. He died at Versailles, 1726.

Lalande, Joseph Jerome Francis, was born at Bourg, in the department of L'Ain, July 11, 1732. He was intended for the law, but relinquished that pursuit to study mathematics; and so great was his progress, that, at the age of eighteen, he was deputed by the Academy of Sciences to go to Berlin, to make observations for determining the parallax of the moon, and its distance from the earth. In 1759 he published an edition of Halley's Tables; and the year following he began the "Connoissance des Temps." In 1764 appeared his "Traité Astronomique;" and his reputation being now established, he was employed in the Encyclopédie. He was also appointed professor of astronomy in the college of France; and it is only to be lamented that with so much science he should have taken a decided part in the sanguinary revolution, and more so that he should have avowed atheistical sentiments. He died April 4, 1807. Besides the works already mentioned, he published—1. "Voyage d'Italie." 2. Traité des Canaux. 3. Bibliographie Astronomique. 4. Abrégé

de Navigation. 5. An edition of Montucla's History of Mathematics.—*W. B.*

Lalli, John Baptist, an Italian poet, born at Orsia. He was employed in civil affairs under the pope, and the duke of Parma, and died 1637, aged 64. He wrote Domiziano Moscheida—il Mal Francese—besides the Destruction of Jerusalem, the Æneid travestied, and other miscellaneous poems.

Lally, Thomas Arthur, count, an Irishman, in the service of France. His family had followed the fortunes of James II. He distinguished himself at the battle of Fontenoy; and in 1756 was sent as governor-general to the French possessions in the East Indies. After taking Gondalore and Fort St. David, he was defeated before Madras, and obliged to retreat to Pondicherry, which he surrendered, after an obstinate siege, to the English, 1761. On his return to Europe he was accused of selling Pondicherry to the English, and was condemned by the parliament to lose his head. The sentence was executed in 1766, but his son, Lally de Tollendal, obtained, in 1783, a reversion of the cruel sentence, and was restored to his father's possessions and honours.

Lamballe, Marie Therese Louise of Savoy Carignan, princess of, was born at Turin, 8th Sept. 1749, and married the duke of Bourbon Penthievre, by whom she was left a widow, young, beautiful, and amiable. When appointed intendant of the royal household of Marie Antoinette, she gained and deserved, by her good conduct, the confidence and friendship of her mistress. On the flight to Varennes, Madame Lamballe, by another road, quitted France, and from Dieppe came to England, where she might have lived happy; but she no sooner heard of the imprisonment of her royal friend, than she hastened back to Paris to share her sorrows, and soothe her miseries in the Temple. This attachment was too noble to escape the notice of her tyrants. She was dragged to the prison of la Force, and on the fatal 3d of September, 1792, she was summoned to appear before a self-created and bloody tribunal. When questioned about the queen by these ferocious murderers, she answered with firmness and dignity; but when some seemed to express pity for her misfortunes, and to applaud her innocence, the others stabbed her with their sabres, and after cutting off the head and the breasts, they tore out her still palpitating heart. Not satisfied with this, the diabolical monsters went in procession with the bleeding head and the heart, at the top of a pike, to expose them to the view of the unfortunate queen and her wretched family; while the mangled body, with fresh insults, was dragged triumphantly through the streets. This illustrious female was one of the most innocent victims of the revolution; her name was never attacked with revolutionary sarcasms or libellous invectives; and though her tyrants cut her off by a horrid assassination, they never dared to asperse her character.

Lambecius, Peter, a learned German, born at Hamburgh, 1628. He studied in Holland and Paris, and at the age of 19 obtained great reputation by his essay on Aulus Gellius, published 1647. In 1652 he was appointed history professor of Hamburgh, and in 1660 rector of the university. In this situation he found himself exposed to great vexation from the censures of critics, and from the disobedience of his students; and when he attempted to repair his shattered fortune by marrying an old but rich woman, he found himself more bitterly exposed to persecution. His wife's temper was so intolerable, that within a fortnight of the celebration of his nuptials, he left Hamburgh, determined never to return to it. He repaired to Rome, where he renounced protestantism, by publicly professing the catholic faith, and afterwards returned to Vienna, where he was appointed librarian to the emperor, and also counsellor, and historiographer. He died of a dropsy at Vienna, 1680. He wrote Origines Hamburgenses, from the year 808 to 1292, 2 volumes, 4to.—a catalogue of the MSS. of the Vienna Library, 8 vols. folio.

Lambert, Anne Therese, marquise de, an ingenious lady, born at Paris, 1647. She married Henry Lambert, marquis of St. Bris, in 1666, and he died 20 years after. Her house became the general rendezvous of the learned, the polite, and the elegant. She died 1733, aged 86, universally respected. Her works have been collected into 2 vols. 12mo. and display an elegant taste, great sense, and the effusions of a virtuous heart. Her advice of a Mother to a Son and Daughter; Reflections on Women; treatise on Old Age; and the Female Hermits, are much admired.

Lambert, John, a lawyer, who during the civil wars, distinguished himself at the battles of Naseby and Fife, and was made a major-general. He favoured the elevation of Cromwell to the protectorate, but opposed his assuming the title of king. At the restoration he was excluded from the indemnity act, and was therefore tried and condemned to death. He was, however, reprieved, and sent in exile to Guernsey, where he died.

Lambert, Claude Francis, a French ecclesiastic, who became a writer for the booksellers, and died 1765 at Paris. He was author of New Telemachus, 3 vols.; Memoirs of a Woman of Quality, 3 vols.; His-

tory of all Nations, 14 vols. ; Literary History of Lewis XIV.

Lambert, George, a landscape painter, who died Feb. 1st, 1765. He imitated the manner of Wooton, and afterwards that of Gaspar, and executed some admired scenes for the play-houses, and some large pictures for the East India company, still preserved in Leadenhall-street.

Lambert, George Henry, an able mathematician, born at Mulhausen, in Alsace, 1728. His treatises on the Orbits of the Comets—on the properties of Light—on Perspective, &c. were much admired. He died at Berlin of a consumption, 1777.

Lambert of Schawemburg, a German Benedictine, who went to Jerusalem in 1058, and published on his return, a dry chronicle from Adam to the year 1077, printed Basil, 1669, folio. The work is little else but a compendious history of Germany.

Lambin, Denys, professor of bellcs lettres at Paris, was born at Montrevil, in Picardy. His commentaries on Plautus, Lucretius, Cicero, and Horace, and his Latin translations of Aristotle's Morals and Politics, and of some of the orations of Demosthenes and Æschines, do credit to his abilities as a critic and a scholar. He died 1672, of grief for the death of his friend, Peter Ramus, who had been murdered at the massacre of Bartholomew, a melancholy fate, which he dreaded for himself.

Lambrun, Margaret, a Scotch heroine. The tragic fate of Mary, queen of Scots, so affected her husband, who was in her confidential service, that he died of a broken heart; and Margaret therefore determined to avenge, by one fatal blow, the death of her beloved mistress, and of her affectionate husband. Thus roused to revenge, she assumed a man's dress, and came to England, and appeared in the presence of Elizabeth. Her eagerness, however, to reach the queen, made her drop one of her pistols, and this circumstance immediately occasioned her arrest. When brought before the queen and interrogated, she, with undaunted countenance, declared herself to be not a man but a woman, and that she was determined to avenge the deaths of her mistress, who had been so iniquitously murdered, and of her husband, who had fallen a sacrifice to his sorrow. Neither reason nor force, added she, can hinder a woman from vengeance, when she is impelled by love. Elizabeth heard this with calm dignity, and replied, "You then persuade yourself that in assassinating me you have done your duty in satisfying your love for your mistress and your husband; what think you now to be my duty towards you?" On her asking whether she made this question as a judge, or as a queen, Elizabeth replied, as a queen, then, rejoined Margaret, you ought to grant me a pardon. What assurance have I, answered Elizabeth, you will not repeat the attempt? Madam, replied Margaret, a favour granted under restraints is no longer a favour, and in so doing you would act against me as a judge. The address and the unyielding firmness of the assassin, had due weight with the magnanimous queen. Margaret received an unconditional pardon, and at her request she was conducted out of the kingdom, and landed on the coast of France.

Lami, Bernard, a philosopher, born of a noble family at Mons, 1645. He was so warm an admirer of the principles of Des Cartes, that he was in consequence exposed to persecution, and deprived of his professorship at Saumur, and of all his ecclesiastical preferments. He died at Rouen 1715. His writings were esteemed. They were, Elements of Geometry, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. —Discourses on the Sciences, &c. treatise on Perspective—Demonstration of the Holiness and truth of Christian Morality, 5 vols. 12mo.—Apparatus Biblicus, a valuable book, 4to.—de Tabernaculo Fœderis, &c. folio—Harmonia Evangelica, 2 vols. 4to. —the Art of Speaking, with reflections on Poetry, 12mo.

Lami, Dom. Francis, a writer, born at Montyreau, in the diocess of Chartres. From a soldier he became an ecclesiastic, and distinguished himself against Spinoza. He died at St. Denys, much regretted, 1711, aged 75. His book on Self Knowledge, 6 vols. 12mo. is greatly esteemed. He wrote besides, Philosophical Letters—a treatise on the Effects of Thunder—and other pieces, in a pure and elegant style.

Lami, John, ecclesiastical professor at Florence, is well-known as the careful editor of the works of Meursius, in 12 vols. folio. His book on the Trinity was censured by the Jesuits, and defended by himself. He was a very facetious and agreeable companion. He died at Florence 1774.

Lamia, a Greek courtezan, concubine to Ptolemy, king of Egypt, and afterwards to Demetrius Poliorcetes.

Lamoignon, Christian Francis de, an able lawyer, son of the marquis de Basville, born at Paris 1644. His learning, intelligence, and great powers of oratory, recommended him to the notice and partiality of Lewis XIV. and he became advocate-general, and president of the parliament of Paris. He died in 1709, highly respected not only by the court, but by the people, by whom his virtues and abilities were deservedly admired. He was author of le Plaidoyer—a Letter on the Death of Bourdaloue, &c. His father, who was a man of great literary merit, and president of the parliament of Paris, died 1677.

Lampe, Frederic Adolphus, professor of

theology, and rector of the university of Bremen, died there, 1729, aged 46. He wrote an admired treatise, de Cymbalis Veterum, 12mo.—besides History, Sacred, and Ecclesiastical, 4to. Commentary on St. John's Gospel, &c.

Lamplugh, Thomas, a native of Yorkshire, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he was fellow 1642. He followed the torrent during the civil wars, but at the restoration conformed, and was made head of Alban hall, and rector of St. Martin in the fields. In 1672, he was raised to the deanery of Rochester, and four years after to the see of Exeter. On William's landing, he exhorted the people to adhere to the fortunes of James, but soon after fled to London, and reconciled himself to the conqueror, on whose head he placed the crown, and by whom he was made archbishop of York. He died at Thorp castle, 1691, aged 76.

Lampridius, Ælius, a Roman historian, author of the Lives of Commodus, Antoninus, &c. edited in the Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores, 2 vols. 8vo. 1671.

Lampridius, Benedict, a Latin poet of Cremona, who taught Greek and Latin at Rome under Leo X. In 1521, he went to Padua, and some time after to Mantua, where he became tutor to the son of Frederic Gonzaga. His Greek and Latin epigrams, and his lyric verses are elegant, but far inferior to the style of Pindar, which he imitated. He died 1540.

Lana, Francis de, a Jesuit, born at Brescia 1637. From his Magisterium Naturæ et Artis, published, Brescia 3 vols. folio, it appears, that he first had an idea of aerostation, and in support of his prior claim, before Montgolfier, the inventor of air balloons, a work called, Navis Volans, extracted from his works, was published at Naples 1784.

Lancaster, James, an English navigator. He went, in 1591, with a squadron to the East Indies, where he visited Ceylon and Sumatra, and after destroying some of the enemy's ships not without loss, he sailed back to England. Unfavourable winds drove him on the African coast, and while on shore, his crew cut the cables and set sail, leaving him on an island, from which he escaped by means of a French ship, and landed at Rye, 1594. In another expedition he coasted along the Brazils, and took the town of Fernambuco, and returned 1595, loaded with immense booty. He was afterwards sent to the East Indies by the East India Company, and he obtained advantageous settlements at Achen, and at Bantam from the native princes, and soon after returned to England, where he spent the remainder of his life in ease and independence. He died about 1620.

Lancaster, Nathaniel, D.D. a native of Cheshire, patronised by lord Cholmondeley. He became rector of Stamford Rivers, near Ongar, Essex, and died 20th June, 1775, aged 75, leaving two daughters. His Essay on Delicacy, published 1748, was much admired. He wrote also, Public Virtue, or the Love of our Country, a sermon—the Old Serpent, or Methodism Triumphant, a long poem, &c.

Lancelot, Claude, a native of Paris, tutor to the prince of Conti, and afterwards a Benedictine monk, in the abbey of St. Cyran, from which he was banished, in consequence of some private quarrels, to Ruimperlay, Lower Brittany, where he died 1659, aged 79. He was the able author of Nouvelle Methode pour apprendre la Langue Latine, 1644—et le Grec, 1656, translated into English by Nugent, under the title of Port-royal Grammars. He published also, Delectus Epigrammatum, 2 vols. 12mo.—Life of St. Cyran—Observations on Sacred Theology, &c.

Lancelotti, John Paul, a native of Perugia, eminent as a canonist, whose abilities were employed by pope Paul IV. in compiling the institutions of canon law, in imitation of Justinian's civil institutions. He wrote some other things, and died 1591, aged 80.

Lancjean, Remi, the most eminent of Vandyck's pupils, was a native of Brussels. His subjects are generally religious, and finished in a very superior style. He died 1671.

Lancisi, John Marca, a physician, born at Rome, 26th Oct. 1654. He distinguished himself early for his abilities as a medical man and a philosopher, and in 1668 was made physician to pope Innocent XI. He was in the same office with his successor Clement XI. and gained universal reputation by his writings, and the excellence of his private character. He died 21st Jan. 1720. He gave in his lifetime, his noble library, of more than 20,000 volumes, to the hospital of the Holy Ghost, for the use of students, &c. He wrote several books on his profession.

Lancret, Nicholas, a French painter, brought up under Jellot and Watteau. He strongly imitated, but not with success, the manner of Watteau: his pieces, however, are agreeable. He died at Paris, 1743, aged 53.

Lancrinck, Prosper Henricus, a German painter, born at Antwerp about 1628. He lost his father when very young, but having a strong genius for painting, he improved himself by studying the manner of the most eminent masters of Europe in the collection of Van Lyan. He came over into England, where he was liberally patronised by the nobility; but unfortunately the most finished of his pictures were burnt in the house of his friend, Sir William Williams. His landscapes were much

admired. He fell a sacrifice to his intemperance, and died in August, 1692. There still remains a valuable collection of pictures, drawings, prints, antique heads, &c. most of which he brought from abroad.

Landa, Catherine, a learned lady, author of an elegant Latin letter to Peter Bembo 1526. She was sister to count Augustin Landa, and wife of count John Fermo Trivulcio.

Landen, John, a self-taught mathematician, born in Northamptonshire. He obtained the patronage of Lord Fitz-William, to whom he was agent: and in 1766 he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. He died 1790, aged 71. Besides interesting papers in the philosophical transactions, he published, Mathematical Lucubrations, 1755—Mathematical Memoirs, in 2 vols. very abstruse, but very curious and valuable.

Landini, Christopher, a learned Venetian of the 15th century, author of a translation of Pliny's Natural History into Italian—of some notes on Dante—and of Commentaries on Horace.

Lando, Hortensio, a physician of the 16th century, born at Milan. He is author of several works under fictitious names. He wrote Philoctetes, a dialogue reflecting on Erasmus—and two others, called Ciceso Relegatus—and Cicero Revocatus, ascribed falsely to cardinal Alcander.

Lando, Bassiano, a physician of Padua, author of some medical works. He was assassinated by a robber, 1562.

Landri, bishop of Paris, and founder of the hospital called, Hotel de Dieu, was known for his great charity and benevolence during the famine of Paris. He died about 1660.

Lane, Jane, an English woman, to whose great heroism and presence of mind Charles II. was indebted for his escape. The royal fugitive, after his concealment in Boscobel tree, rode before her in the livery of her servant, from her father's house, Bentley-hall, Staffordshire, to the house of Mr. Norton, near Bristol, from whence he proceeded to Brighton, and escaped to France. At the restoration she was amply rewarded, and married Sir Clement Lister, bart. of Packington hall, Warwickshire.

Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of Pavia. After studying at Bologna, he came to France, and taught at Avranches, from whence he came to Bec abbey, where he was elected prior 1044. He afterwards visited Rome, and complained to the pope of the doctrines of Berenger, and soon after his return he was made abbot of St. Stephen at Caen, by William of Normandy. When that prince had conquered England, he raised Lanfranc to the see of Canterbury, vacant by the deposition of Stigand. The new primate repaired to Rome to obtain the pall from the hands of the pope, who treated him with great respect; but he showed throughout a firm and becoming opposition against the encroachments of the holy see. He died 28th May, 1089. He rebuilt the cathedral of Canterbury, and founded some hospitals, and repaired several churches and religious houses. In his character he was esteemed as an able politician. His writings, including his piece against Berenger, were published in 1648, by Dom. d' Acheri, a Benedictine monk of St. Maur.

Lanfranc, John, an Italian painter, born at Parma, 1581. As he was poor, he was placed in the service of count Horatio Scotti, who observing his genius by his various drawings in coal on the walls, placed him under the care of Augustus Caracci. He afterwards studied under Annibal, whom he assisted in the execution of some of his finest pieces. He assisted also in the adorning of St. Peter's church at Rome with such taste and success, that Urban VIII. knighted him. He was a great imitator of the manner of Correggio, but such was the impetuosity of his genius, that he frequently forgot the rules of his art, and substituted boldness for correctness. He chiefly excelled in painting domes, and in painting in fresco, and in drawing figures above the natural proportion. He died at Rome, 1647, aged 66, leaving a widow and several children, respectable in life, and possessed of great genius, and many accomplishments.

Lanfranc, a physician of Milan. His abilities, and the success which he displayed in restoring surgery to a regular and respectable system, procured him enemies in his profession, and he removed to France, where he died, 1300. His Chirurgia Magna et Parva appeared at Venice, fol. 1490, and Lyons, 1553.

Lang, John Michael, author of Philologia Barbaro-Græca, 1708, Nurimb. 4to.—Dissertationes Botanicæ-Theologicæ, 1705, Altorf, 4to.—De Fabulis Mohammedicis, 1697, 4to. was professor of divinity at Altorf, and died 1731, aged 67.

Langaliere, Philip de Gentils, marquis de, first baron of Saintonge, distinguished himself in the service of France, during 20 years, and in 32 campaigns, but his merits did not prevent his disgrace by the intrigues of his enemy, Chamillar the minister. He was afterwards in the service of the emperor, and of the king of Poland, but at last he was suspected of secret intrigues with the Turks, and was arrested by the direction of the emperor, as he was going to Hamburgh. He died of a broken heart, in prison, at Vienna, June, 1717, aged 66. The French Memoirs, published under his name, in 8vo. 1708, are fictitious.

Langbaine, Gerard, an English writer born at Batronkirke, Westmoreland, educated at Blencow school, and removed to Queen's college, Oxford. He became fellow of his house, and acquired literary celebrity by his edition of Longinus, and by other publications, so that he was elected keeper of the archives in 1644, and the next year provost of the college. He died 10th Feb. 1657-8, and was buried in the college chapel. During the civil wars he remained unmolested in the cultivation of literature in his college, and in familiar correspondence with Usher, Selden, and other learned men.

Langbaine, Gerard, son of the preceding, was born at Oxford, 15th July, 1656. In his younger years, he was imprudent and extravagant, but afterwards applied himself to dramatic compositions. He was elected senior beadle of the university, and published, about 1690, an appendix to a catalogue of all the graduates of the university. He died June, 1692. He is also author of a new Catalogue of English Plays—an Account of English dramatic poets.

Langdale, Marmaduke, an Englishman of great courage. In the civil wars he warmly espoused the royal cause, and raising a troop, he defeated Fairfax, raised the siege of Pontefract castle, and seized Berwick and Carlisle. On the final triumph of the republicans, he retired to Flanders, and was, in reward of his gallant services, created a baron by Charles II. He died 1681.

Langdon, Samuel, D.D. president of Harvard college, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1740, at the seminary over which he afterwards presided. In 1747 he was settled in the ministry at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, where he remained till his appointment, in 1774, to the presidency of the college. A want of dignity and energy soon rendering him unpopular in that station, in 1780, he resigned it, and the following year settled at Hampton-falls, New-Hampshire, where he rendered himself highly useful both as a minister, and as a member of the convention of that state, assembled to deliberate on the federal constitution, in which he did much by his talents and zeal to procure its adoption. He died November 29th, 1797.

☞ L.

Langdon, John, LL.D. governor of New-Hampshire, distinguished himself by his activity in the cause of liberty, during the progress of the revolution. He was a principal leader of the company which, in December, 1774, attacked fort William and Mary, at Portsmouth, and captured a quantity of military stores. In 1775 he was chosen a delegate to congress. In 1780 and 1781 he was a member of the state legislature, and speaker of the house of representatives. In 1785 he was elected in the place of Mr. Weare, president of the state, and continued in that office until 1788. In that year he was a delegate to congress, and a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. Under this constitution he was appointed one of the first senators from the state of New-Hampshire. Mr. Sheaffe succeeded him in 1800. In 1805 he was elected governor, and continued in office three years. In 1810 he was again elected, as the successor of governor Smith. He died at Portsmouth, Sept. 18th, 1819, aged 79. ☞ L.

Lange, Joseph, Greek professor of Friburg, in 1600, published Elementale Mathematicum, reprinted 1625, and he edited Polyanthea, 2 vols. folio, &c. He turned, in the latter part of his life, catholic.

Lange, Charles Nicholas, a Swiss naturalist, author of Historia Lipidum Figuratorum Helvetiæ—Origo Eorundem—Methodus Testaceæ Marinæ distribuendæ, 1722, 4to. &c.

Lange, Rodolphus, canon of Munster, studied Greek and Latin in Italy, and distinguished himself as a poet. His Taking of Jerusalem, a poem, is mentioned with approbation. He died 1519, aged 81.

Langelande, Robert, an old English poet, one of the first disciples of Wickliffe. He is the author of "the Visions of Pierce Plowman," a poem in 20 parts, replete with spirit and humour, and severely satirical against the various occupations of life, but particularly against the clergy. To the obscurity of an obsolete style in this once admired poem, is to be added an ungrateful alliteration, so harrassing to the ear of the reader, and so inimical to the freedom of the poet.

Langham, Simon, an English bishop, and a cardinal, successively abbot of Westminster, bishop of Ely, and, in 1366, archbishop of Canterbury. He was made treasurer of England by Edward III. and cardinal legate by Urban VIII. He died at Avignon, 1376.

Langhorne, John, D.D. an English poet and divine, born at Kirby Stephen, Westmoreland, son of a clergyman. When in orders he became tutor to the sons of Mr. Cracroft, of Lincolnshire, whose daughter he married, and whose early death he lamented pathetically with his friend Mr. Cartwright, in his poem called Constantia. Besides the living of Blagden, Somersetshire, he was prebendary of Wells, and justice of the peace. He died 1st April, 1779. He wrote sermons, 2 vols.—Plutarch's Lives translated—Poems, 2 vols. 12mo.—Letters of Theodosius and Constantia, 2 vols. 12mo.—Solyman and Almena, a tale—Frederic and Pharamond—Effusions of Fancy, 2 vols.—Fables of Flora, in verse, &c. besides critiques in the Monthly Review.

Langius, John, of Lawenburg, in Silesia, studied physic at Pisa, where he took his

degrees, and afterwards practised at Heidelberg, and was physician to four successive electors palatine. He died at Heidelberg, 1565, aged 80. He published Medical Epistles, Basil, 1554, in 4to. a curious work.

Langland, John, a native of Henley, Oxon, educated at Magdalen college. He successively became principal of Magdalen-hall, dean of Salisbury, canon of Windsor, bishop of Lincoln, and, in 1532, chancellor of Oxford. He was a popular and benevolent man, and favoured strongly the king's divorce from Catherine of Arragon. He died, May 7th, 1547, and had his body buried at Eton college, his heart at Lincoln, and his bowels at Woburn. His works were published in folio, 1532, London.

Langle, John Maximilian, a native of Evreux, for 25 years the minister of the reformed church of Rouen. He wrote a Defence of Charles I. of England—2 vols. of sermons—the Whole Duty of Man, translated from the English, and died 1674, aged 84.

Langle, Samuel de, son of the preceding, was born in London, but carried to France when only one year old. From the ministry of Rouen reformed church he removed to Charenton; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he came over to England, where he obtained a Westminster prebend, and the degree of D.D. from Oxford university. He died 1699. His Letter on the Differences between the church of England and the dissenters, was published by Stillingfleet.

Langley, Batty, an English architect, author of some useful books on the prices of work, and of materials, as the builder's Jewel—and Builder's Price Book, and other treatises for bricklayers, masons, carpenters, &c. He died 1751.

Langton, Stephen, an Englishman, educated at Paris. He became chancellor of Paris, and a cardinal of Rome, and afterwards was made archbishop of Canterbury, by the pope, who refused to admit the candidate nominated by the monks of that city. King John resisted this appointment; but the pope, armed with the spiritual power, put the monarch and his people under an interdict, if they refused to obey. The timid monarch, alarmed by the preparations of France to invade his kingdom, submitted at last to the papal decrees, received Langton as archbishop, and accepted absolution from his hands. Langton afterwards became obnoxious to the pope's displeasure at Rome, for resisting the extension of his power in England, and for refusing to excommunicate the rebellious barons; but was reconciled to the holy see, and died in peace in England, 9th July, 1228, after being 22 years at the head of the church. He was a man of great abilities as a writer, and as a politician. His works are mentioned by Bayle and Tanner.

Langton, John, an English Carmelite monk, who was at the council of Basil, and wrote an English chronicle.

Languet, Hubert, a learned Frenchman, born at Vitcaux, 1518. He was minister of state to the elector of Saxony, and from a catholic became a strong protestant, by reading the works, and frequenting the company, of Melancthon. After making the tour of Italy, of Livonia, and Laponia, and enjoying the confidence of Gustavus, king of Sweden, Languet was employed as envoy to France, by Augustus, elector of Saxony, 1565. He was afterwards engaged in negotiations at Heidelberg, Cologne, Spires, and Stettin, and in his second embassy to France he was nearly sacrificed in the horrid massacre of St. Bartholomew, though he had the good fortune to save life of his friend, Philip de Mornay, and of the learned Wechelius, in whose house he lodged. In 1574 he was envoy at Vienna; but in the controversy which took place in Saxony, between the Lutherans and the Zuinglians, about the eucharist, he was violently suspected of favouring the latter, upon which he retired from the court of the elector to Prague, where he entered into the service of John Casimir, count Palatine. He next was employed by the prince of Orange, at Antwerp, but his health did not permit him to display those active services which he had shown in the affairs of other princes. He died at Antwerp, 20th Sept. 1581, and was honoured at his funeral by the attendance of the prince of Orange. He was a man of great political knowledge, and deservedly esteemed by the wisest and most eminent men of his age, particularly Thuanus, Mornay, &c. Mornay says of him, with feeling and truth, Is fuit qualis multi videri volunt, is vixit qualis optimi mori cupiunt. His letters in Latin to the elector of Saxony, were printed, Halle, 4to. 1699. Besides letters to Sir Philip Sidney, 12mo. 1646, and other things.

Languet, John Baptist Joseph, a relation of the above, born at Dijon, June 6th, 1675. He studied at Paris, and became a doctor of the Sorbonne, and vicar of St. Sulpice, after being curate of the place for some years. He rebuilt his church, and rendered it one of the finest in the world for architecture and ornaments. He began the work with little money, but his zeal, and the emulation which he excited among his parishoners, whose number amounted to 150,000, surmounted every obstacle, and the consecration, in 1745, was attended with such splendour, that the king of Prussia, with his own hand, thanked the public spirited vicar for the success and popularity

of his great exertions. He also founded the house of the infant Jesus, divided into two parts, one of which was for the support of 35 poor ladies, and the other of more than 400 poor women, who are usefully employed in spinning, and in the working of cloths and linens. This noble institution, in 1741, contained more than 1400 women and girls, engaged in industrious labours, and encouraged in habits of virtue, by example and precept. The whole life of this truly great man was spent in deeds of humanity, so that it is said, he expended annually little less than a million of livres in charity. His popularity commanded not only the public esteem, but the favour of the great; but he refused all the high ecclesiastical promotions and bishoprics to which cardinal Fleury, the duke of Orleans, Lewis XIV. and XV. wished to raise him. He died 11th Oct. 1750, aged 75, at the abbey de Bernay.

Languet, John Joseph, brother to the preceding, was bishop of Soissons, and in 1731 archbishop of Sens, where he died 1753. He was a polemical divine, and translated the Psalms, and was esteemed for his benevolence and piety.

Lanier, a painter whom Charles I. employed abroad to make a collection of pictures for him. Such pieces as he brought over, were distinguished by a particular mark, which now points them out to the curious. No further account is known of him.

Lannoy, or Launoy, Charles de, an able general in the service of the emperor, Charles V. He took Francis I. prisoner, at the battle of Pavia, and conducted himself with great humanity, and becoming respect towards the captive monarch. When Francis was restored to liberty, Lannoy was commissioned by the emperor, to conduct him back in safety to his dominions. He died at Gazette, 1527.

Lansberghe, Philip, a learned mathematician, born at Ghent, 1561, and minister of Antwerp, which he left for Holland when that city was taken by the Spaniards. He died at Middleburgh, 1632, leaving behind him Sacred Chronology, published 1626—Essays on Astronomy, on Geometrical Triangles, on Measuring the Heavens, on the Motion of the Earth, &c. His son James was also an able mathematician, and defended his father against the attacks of Fromond, of Louvain, who pretended that the earth stood still. He died 1657.

Lanzano, Andrea, a painter born at Milan. He was the pupil of Carlo Maratti, and excelled for the correctness and elegance of his figures, and the beauty of his colouring. He died 1712.

Lanzi, Lewis, an Italian antiquary, was born in 1732, near Macerata. He became a member of the order of Jesuits, and, on the suppression of the society was appointed sub-director of the gallery at Florence. He published a guide to that gallery in 1782; which was followed by an "Essay on the Tuscan Language," 3 vols. 8vo.; but his greatest work is "A History of Painting in Italy," 6 vols. 8vo. His other publications are "Dissertations on the Etruscan Vases;" and a translation of "Hesiod." He died at Florence in 1810. —*W. B.*

Lanzoni, Joseph, a native of Ferrara, who restored the academy there, of which he became secretary, and medical professor. Eminent as a physician he was equally great as a man of letters, and an antiquarian. He published various works collected in 3 vols. 4to. in Latin, 1738. He died 1730, aged 67.

Laparelli, Francis, a native of Cortona, eminent as an architect, a mechanic, and an engineer. His abilities recommended him to Cosmo I. duke of Tuscany, and he was employed by Pius IV. in the fortifications and defence of Civita Vecchia. He was in 1565 employed in the fortification of Malta, against the power of Solyman and his Turkish army, and under his judicious eye the city of Valette was planned. He afterwards was in the service of the Venetians, and died of the plague while before Candia 1570, aged 49. He assisted Michael Angelo in the completion of his designs for the erection of St. Peter's church at Rome.

Lapide, Cornelius, a French Jesuit, author of 10 vols. fol. in Explanations and Commentaries on the Scriptures. He died at Rome 1637, aged 71.

Lapo, Arnulphus di, a native of Florence, known as an able architect. He restored the genuine art of architecture, and in his edifices, displayed taste, elegance, and solidity. The cathedral of Florence and other public buildings are monuments of his genius. He died 1300, aged 68.

Larcher, Peter Henry, an ingenious writer, was born at Dijon in 1726. He studied in the college of Laon, at Paris; and, in 1750, published his translation of the Electra of Euripides, which met with indifferent success. In 1758 appeared his translation of "Chereas and Callirrhoe," from the Greek; after which he had a violent quarrel with Voltaire, who was, however, the aggressor. Larcher now undertook a translation of Herodotus, which did not come out till 1786. The best edition is in nine volumes octavo. His other works are "Memoire sur Venus;" and a translation of Xenophon. He died Dec. 22, 1812.—*W. B.*

Lardner, Nathaniel, a dissenting mi-

nister born at Hawkhurst in Kent, 1684. He was educated in London, and then went to Utrecht, where he improved himself under Grævius and Burman, and afterwards he studied at Leyden. In 1713 he was engaged as tutor to the younger son of lady Treby, widow of the chief justice of common pleas, with whom he travelled over France, Holland, and the Netherlands. In 1723 he was employed with others in a course of lectures at the Old Bailey; but though his abilities were great and universally acknowledged, he did not obtain a settlement among the dissenters till the 45th year of his age, when in 1729, he became assistant minister at Crutched Friars. His literary labours had now so distinguished him, that the college of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of D.D. This learned man, so well skilled in Scriptural erudition and ecclesiastical history, died at Hawkhurst, where he had a small estate, in 1768, of a decline. The best known of his works are his "Credibility of the Gospel History," in five volumes completed in 1743, a work of great merit, and so highly respected abroad that it was translated into Dutch and Latin—Letters on the Logos—a Vindication of three of our Saviour's Miracles, against the petulant cavils of Woolston—Supplement to the Credibility, &c. All his works were collected by Dr. Kippis in 11 large vols. 8vo. to which his life is prefixed.

Largilliere, Nicholas de, a French painter, born at Paris, 1656. He studied under Gobeau, and then came to England, where he was noticed by Lely, and recommended to the patronage of Charles II. He returned to Paris, where he enjoyed the friendship of Vander Mulen and Le Brun, and was made historical painter to the French academy. On the accession of James II. he again visited England, and painted that monarch and his queen; but he soon after returned to France, where he was made director of the academy as a reward for his great merit. He died 1705. His best piece is the crucifixion of Christ.

Laroon, Marcellus, a painter, born at the Hague, 1653. He came to England with his father, and displayed such abilities, that Kneller employed his pencil in finishing the drapery of his pictures. He possessed the art of copying with great success and astonishing correctness, the pieces of the first masters. He died 1705, aged 52.

Larrey, Isaac de, a Calvinist born at Lintot near Bolbec. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes he fled to Holland, and became historiographer to the States. He died 1719. His works are a History of England, 4 vols. fol. valuable for its intrinsic merit, as well as its excellent portraits—History of Lewis XIV. 3 vols. 4to. —a History of Augustus, 8vo.—a History of the Seven Wise Men, 2 vols. 8vo.

Larroque, Mathew de, a French protestant, born at Leirac, in Germany, 1619. His popularity was such, that after being 27 years minister of Vitré in Brittany, by the favour of the dutchess of Tremouille, he was invited by the churches of Montauban, Bourdeaux, and Rouen, and in consequence of the honourable testimonies accepted the offers of the last. He died at Rouen 1684. His works are, a History of the Eucharist, 4to.—an Answer to Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux on the Communion of two Kinds, 12mo.—a treatise on the Regale, &c.

Larroque, Daniel de, son of the preceding, was born at Vitré, and in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, came to England, and afterwards visited Copenhagen and Amsterdam. He came to Paris, determined to become a catholic; but the satire which he wrote on Lewis XIV. on account of the famine of 1693, threw him into the prison of the Chatelet for five years. At his release he obtained a pension from the ministry, and died 1731. He wrote the Life of the historian Mezeray—and translated Echard's Roman History—and Prideaux's Life of Mahomet, &c.

Lascaris, Constantine, one of the learned Greeks, who upon the sacking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, fled to Italy. He taught Greek and polite literature at Milan, and afterwards at Messina, where his great abilities and high reputation drew crowds of respectable disciples, and among them Bembo. He died at Messina, when very old, at the close of the 15th century, and left his library to the senate. He published a Greek grammar at Milan 1476, 4to. and other things.

Lascaris, John, surnamed Rhyndacenus, was of the imperial family. He was employed by Laurence de Medicis to make a collection of books in Greece, and he was so fortunate as to be permitted by the grand signior to examine all the libraries of Constantinople and in Greece, in consequence of which he greatly enriched the collections of Italy. He was afterwards ambassador from Lewis XII. of France to Venice, and on the election of Leo X. he went to Rome, where he became director of the Greek college. He was an admirable scholar, and brought again into use the capital letters of the Greek alphabet, and wrote some epigrams and moral sentences in that language. He died 1535.

Lasci or Lasko, John de, a learned Pole, made provost of Gresna, and bishop of Vesprim in Hungary. He had shown such partiality for Zuinglius at Zurich, that

he now boldly declared in favour of the reformation; in consequence of which he was dismissed from his bishopric, and retired in 1542, to East Friesland, where he became minister of the church of Embden. He afterwards came to England, and was held in great esteem by the clergy, though he ventured to write a pamphlet against the habits and ceremonies of the English church; but in the reign of Mary he was obliged to fly from the country. He afterwards was reconciled to Sigismond, king Poland, and employed by him in affairs of trust and importance. He died 13th Jan. 1560. He wrote some controversial tracts, &c. and was highly esteemed by Erasmus and others.

Lasena or Lascena, Peter, a learned Italian, born at Naples, 25th Sept. 1590. He settled at Rome, and under the protection of cardinal Barberini, and other learned men he cultivated literature. His intense application proved at last fatal to him, he fell into a fever of which he died 30th Sept. 1636. He wrote Nepenthes Homeri, seu de abolendo Luctu—Cleombrotus—a tract on the Sports, Shows, &c. of Naples, &c.

Lassels, Richard, a native of Yorkshire, educated at Oxford and at Douay, where he embraced the catholic religion. He wrote Travels in Italy, 2 vols. 8vo. and died at Montpellier 1768, aged 65. A person of his name and family was very instrumental in the escape of Charles II. from the fatal battle of Worcester. He was then a cornet in the king's army.

Lathrop, Joseph, D.D. congregational minister of West Springfield, Massachusetts, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, October 20th, 1731, and graduated at Yale college in 1754. He was ordained pastor of the church in West Springfield, August 25th, 1756, and after a ministry there of sixty-four years, died December 31st, 1820, in the 90th year of his age. He was one of the most eminent in talents and excellence of character among his cotemporaries. His perceptions were rapid and clear, his invention uncommonly fertile, and his views marked by great originality. He was amiable in his manners, pleasing and instructive in conversation, and remarkable for good sense and a keen discernment of character. He was eminently pious and profoundly versed in theology, and a dignified and popular preacher, and by his publications became extensively known in Great Britian as well as America. He was in 1793 elected to the professorship of theology in Yale college, but declined the appointment. He published five volumes of sermons which have had an extensive circulation, and prepared a sixth which has been given to the public since his death. ☞ L.

Lathrop, John, an American poet, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in January, 1772, and graduated at Harvard college in 1789. He employed himself for some time in the practice of law in Boston, but from his devotion to literary pursuits did not enjoy extensive patronage. He was a cotemporary and an associate of Paine and Prentiss, and the rival of the former, with whom he for a long time carried on a war of wit in the public papers. In 1799 he embarked for India to improve his fortune, and spent ten years at Calcutta as an instructer. He continued his literary employments during that period, and published his principal poem "The Speech of Canonicus." His writings were chiefly for the newspapers. He returned to America in 1809, and taught a school for several years in Boston, and delivered lectures on natural philosophy. He afterwards removed to Washington and pursued the same employment, and was at length appointed to a place in the post-office. He died in January, 1820. He possessed a superior genius, and his writings were spirited, classical, and elegant. He was amiable, generous, and frank, but was too desultory in his habits to succeed in a profession. His writings have never been collected for publication. ☞ L.

Latimer, Hugh, an illustrious prelate, born at Thurcaston, in Leicestershire 1470. His father, who was rather an industrious than rich farmer, educated him at a grammar-school, and as his abilities were of superior order he sent him to Cambridge, where he took his degrees. Young Latimer, when admitted into the church, was a warm supporter of the established religion, against the innovations of Luther and Melancthon; but by degrees his prejudices in favour of the pope disappeared in the conversation of his friend Bilney, a man of pious character and of deep learning, who even laid down his life in the support of the doctrines of the reformation. With his usual warmth the new convert zealously devoted himself to propagate those tenets which lately he had censured as impious and heretical, and so great was his influence, and so powerful his eloquence, that he was regarded as the head of his party. His severe trials, and successful efforts against the papists at last recommended him to the notice of lord Cromwell and of Henry VIII. during the time of his intended divorce; and in reward for his services in the cause of the king and of the reformation, Latimer was nominated to the see of Worcester. In this new office he behaved with his usual spirit, yet not without moderation. In the convocation of 1536 he ably opposed the measures of the popish party, and was happily instrumental in the recommendation of the English translation

of the Bible to general perusal. But while he expected the final triumph of his party, he found the influence of Gardiner too powerful, and the enactment of the famous act called the six articles in the parliament of 1539, proved so disagreeable to his feelings that he refused any longer to hold his bishopric, but preferred a life of retirement and privacy. His enemies, however, were not inactive, and not satisfied to see him stripped of his honours, they procured his imprisonment in the tower for the last six years of Henry's reign. The accession of Edward VI. restored Latimer to favour and to liberty; but while his friends solicited him to resume his episcopal functions, he repeatedly refused, and retired to Lambeth palace, where he lived on the bounty and in the friendship of Cranmer. Here his abilities were called into action; he assisted his learned friend in the composition of the Homilies, and frequently preached before the king, and displayed those powers of eloquence, and that strong vein of humour which the manners of the time allowed to be used in the pulpit. On the restoration of popery in the reign of Mary the venerable Latimer was marked for destruction by the sanguinary Gardiner. He was seized, and from the tower was sent to Oxford, where he with Cranmer and Ridley were appointed to hold a dispute with some popish divines. This disputation was artfully intended to expose these champions of the reformation to the severest punishments of a partial and prejudiced tribunal, and therefore when Latimer and his revered associates rejected all the popish doctrines, except they rested on the clear authority of Scripture, sentence of death was passed upon them. Latimer and Ridley were consequently burned at Oxford 1554, in the midst of the insults of the monks, and as they recommended their souls to God, while the fatal flames spread around them, the venerable Latimer comforted his fellow-sufferer, exclaiming, We shall this day, my lord, light such a candle in England as shall never be extinguished. His sermons have often been printed.

Laud, William, archbishop of Canterbury, was born 7th Oct. 1573, at Reading, where his father was a clothier. He was educated at the free-shool, Reading, and in 1589 he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1593. He afterwards took orders, and in 1601 was ordained priest; but his chapel exercises against the puritans, whose doctrines he censured and refuted, drew upon him the displeasure of Abbot the primate, then chancellor of the university. Though virulently attacked by the puritan party in the university, his learning and his abilities procured him friends; he, in 1607 obtained the vicarage of Stanford, Northamptonshire, and the next year the living of North Kilworth, Leicestershire. In 1608 he took the degree of D.D. and became chaplain to bishop Neile, and exchanged Kilworth for Tilbury rectory in Essex, in 1609. In 1610 he succeeded to the living of Cukstone, Kent, and resigned his Oxford fellowship; but the next year he was elected president of his college, by the assistance of his patron Neile, who exerted all his influence to counteract the partial misrepresentation of Abbot, and of chancellor Ellesmere, with the king. He was next appointed chaplain to the king, and in 1616 made dean of Gloucester, and the next year he accompanied the king to Scotland, to endeavour to persuade the Scotch clergy to conform with the rites and the liturgy of the English church. In 1617 he was made rector of Ibstock, in 1621 prebendary of Westminster, and soon after raised to the see of St. David's. In 1622 he held his famous conference with Fisher, the Jesuit, in the presence of the duke of Buckingham and his mother, who were wavering in the protestant faith, and he had the good fortune not only to fix his opinions, but to obtain his future friendship. He officiated as dean of Westminster in 1626, at the coronation of the first Charles, and the same year he was translated to Bath and Wells, and two years after to London. In 1630 he was elected chancellor of Oxford, and in this dignified situation he contributed most liberally, during the whole of life, to adorn and improve his favourite university. He not only built the inner quadrangle of his college, and improved the foundation by various donations, but he raised that elegant building now called the Convocation house, and the library above, and enriched the public collection by the munificent present of 1300 valuable MSS. in Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Egyptian, and other ancient and modern languages, procured at great expense, and with infinite labour. The death of Buckingham raised him to the dangerous situation of prime minister, and in 1633 he succeeded Abbot as primate. In these high offices he laboured strenuously to repress the fanatical spirit of the times, but his attempts to produce a uniformity between the churches of England and Scotland, not only proved unavailing, but exposed him to great obloquy. His attention to the independence of the Irish clergy was highly commendable, as he obtained from the king, in their favour, a grant of all the impropriations remaining in the crown. But the purest of his motives in these turbulent times were unfortunately misrepresented, because he was connected with the court, and had a share in the prosecutions of the Star chamber against the obstinate puritans. He was branded with the name

of incendiary because he exhorted his clergy to contribute to the raising of an army against the Scots, and when the parliament of 1639 was abruptly dissolved, all the odium of the violent measure was heaped upon him by the factions of the times, and his palace at Lambeth was attacked by an unprincipled mob of above 5000 rioters. Thus unpopular in the nation, and suspected by the commons, he was particularly attacked in the next parliament. The fate of Stafford was the forerunner of his own, and on the accusation of Sir Henry Vane, he was seized and conveyed to the tower, 1st March, 1640-1. During the three years which preceded his trial he was exposed to every indignity, his revenues were confiscated, he was fined 20,000*l.* for his connexion with the Star chamber, and every article of comfort which might cheer his hours of solitude was carefully removed, and even the papers which he had prepared for his defence were rudely seized, and never returned. His trial began 12th, and finished July 29th, 1644; but though nothing treasonable could be proved, such was the virulence of the commons, that a bill of attainder was passed the following November against him, and the peers in the next January were forced by the threats of the mob to pronounce against him. His defence, firm, eloquent, undaunted, and pathetic, could not avail before a prejudiced tribunal, and he was sentenced to be beheaded. He suffered on Tower-hill, 10th Jan. aged 71, maintaining to the last the composure of innocence, and the resignation of piety. His body was deposited in All-Hallows church, Barking, and 1663 removed to St. John's college. In his character, Laud was a man of integrity, zealously attached to the rites of the church, sincere and ardent, but too often indiscreet and obstinate, and eager to sacrifice his fame and the interests of his master even for the sake of trifles. The severe prosecutions of the Star chamber and of the high commission courts were invidiously attributed to him, and in his zeal to unite the three kingdoms in the same form of worship, he exposed himself to the fury of the puritanical party, whose designs were the demolition of the throne. Though unhappily tinctured with too high notions of divine right and of unlimited prerogative for times of turbulence and civil dissension, it does not appear that he was inclined to favour the tenets of the church of Rome, though they might more powerfully have supported the measures of an arbitrary court. He was a man of extensive knowledge, and as Clarendon observes, his learning, piety, and virtue, have been attained by very few, and the greatest of his infirmities are common to all, even the best of men. He wrote "seven Sermons" on several occasions—Annotations on the Death of king James—Answer to the Remonstrance of the House of Commons—Diary published by Warton, with other pieces, &c.—Summary of Devotions—Remains, fol.—Private Devotions, &c.—Letters, &c.

Lauder, William, a native of Scotland, who studied in the university of Edinburgh, and taught Latin there. He published in 1739 an edition of Johnston's psalms, and in 1742 was appointed master of Dundee school. He afterwards came to London, and 1747 began to publish in the Gentleman's Magazine his forgeries on Milton, which in 1751 he collected together under the name of an Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost, 8vo. His quotations, though for some time supposed to be genuine, were soon after proved to be forgeries from Grotius and others, by Dr. Douglas, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, and the wretched plagiarist, overwhelmed with confusion, subscribed a confession of his offence, dictated by Dr. Johnson, and acknowledged the baseness of his conduct. Thus lost in the public opinion he went to Barbadoes, where he kept a school, but with little reputation. He died at Barbadoes, 1771.

Laudohn, or Loudon, Gideon Ernest, a celebrated Austrian general, descended from a Scotch family, and born at Tootzan, 1716. He was in 1731 engaged in the Russian service, but despairing of preferment he entered into the Austrian army, and obtained the rank of captain in 1742. After the peace of 1748 he rose to the rank of major, and was afterwards made lieutenant-colonel of Croats, but his genius and abilities displayed in the seven years war against the brilliant evolutions of the great Frederic, soon called him to higher honours. He was made major-general and a knight of the military order of Maria Theresa in 1757, and the confidence placed in his valour and judgment was soon evinced in the great victory of Hochkerchen, and that of Kunnersdorff. The Prussians were afterwards defeated at Landshut, and the gates of Glatz opened to the victorious general. At the peace of 1763 his services were rewarded with the dignity of a baron, and a pension, and three years after he was appointed member of the Aulic council, and in 1778 made field-marshal of the empire. In the war which took place between Turkey and Austria, he had fresh opportunities of distinguishing himself, the Turks were routed, and Belgrade was taken 1789. This illustrious chief died 14th July, 1790.

Laugier, Mark Antony, a Jesuit, born at Monosque, in Provence, 1713. He quitted the Jesuits upon some private dispute, and applied himself to the arts. He died 1769. He is author of Essay on Architecture—History of Venice, 12 vols. 12mo.

—History of the Peace of Belgrade, 2 vols. 12mo.—Apology for French Music, &c.

LAUNAY, Francis de, a French advocate of eminence, author of Remarks on the Roman and French System of Jurisprudence—and Commentaries on Laysel's Institutes, &c. He died 1693, aged 81.

LAUNOI, John de, a learned French writer, well skilled in the discipline, rights and privileges of the Gallican church, which he ably defended against the encroachments of the see of Rome. He was also a violent and determined enemy against legends, traditions, and saints, and showed himself so disinterested, that he refused benefices, satisfied with the independence of a humble situation. He died at Paris 1678, aged 75. His writings, which are very numerous, are enumerated by Niceron.

LAUNOY, Charles de, a French general. *Vid.* LANNOY.

LAUR, Philippo, an eminent painter, born at Rome, 1623. He studied under his elder brother Balthasar, who died at the early age of 25, and under Angelo Coroselli, and soon acquired some celebrity. His large pictures for churches were admired, but particularly his historical subjects, with excellent landscapes in the back ground. His chief pieces were metamorphoses and bacchanals, in which he displayed great taste and judgment. He was of a cheerful disposition, and died at Rome 1694, aged 71, leaving a considerable fortune to his great nephews.

LAURA, the mistress of Petrarch, was the wife of Hugo de Sades. She died of the plague in 1348, aged 38. *Vid.* PETRARCH.

LAURATI, Peter, a native of Sienna, celebrated as a painter. He was the disciple of Giotto, and particularly excelled in his draperies, which were finished in such exquisite taste that the delicate proportions of the human limbs became visible through them. He flourished in the 15th century, and chiefly resided at Sienna and Arezzo.

LAURENS, or LARENTIUS, Andrew, a native of Arles, professor of medicine at Montpellier, and physician to Henry IV. He died 16th August, 1609. His anatomical works, more elegant than correct, were printed at Paris, folio, 1600.

LAURENS, Honorus, brother to the preceding, was advocate of the parliament of Paris, and a strong friend of the league, and afterwards became by the favour of Henry IV. archbishop of Embrun. He wrote the edict of Henry III. to reunite the protestants and catholics, and died 1612.

LAURENS, Henry, president of the American congress, was a native of South Carolina, He took an early part in resisting the arbitrary claims of the British government which led to the revolution. In 1775 he was appointed president of the assembly of South Carolina, and in the following year, on the establishment of a temporary constitution, was chosen vice president of the state. In 1777, being a member of the continental congress, he was on the resignation of Hancock appointed its president. In 1780 he was appointed ambassador to the Netherlands, for the purpose of forming a treaty with those provinces, and to negotiate a loan; he was captured on his passage, and carried to England, where he was confined in the tower as a criminal, and treated with great severity. The ministry were deterred from executing their threats of capital punishment, by the fear of retaliation, and in December, 1781, restored him to liberty. He passed into France, and in the following year, with Franklin, Adams, and Jay, signed the provisional articles of peace, and in 1782, the definitive treaty. He returned to the United States in 1784, and died in South Carolina in 1792, in his seventieth year.

☞ L.

LAURENS, John, lieutenant-colonel in the American army, was the son of Henry Laurens, of South-Carolina, and born in 1755. He was educated in England. He entered the army in 1777, and rendered himself conspicuous by his brilliant talents and daring bravery. In 1781 he was deputed by congress to France to solicit a loan of money, and procure military stores. He returned the same year, and received the thanks of congress for his success. He immediately re-joined the army, and on the 27th August, 1782, received a mortal wound, while opposing a foraging party near the Combabee, in South Carolina, and died at the age of twenty-six. Colonel Laurens was distinguished for the excellence of his education, and the engagingness of his manners, as well as for his talents and courage. He was highly popular in the army, and enjoyed the high respect of general Washington, whom he served as an aid. ☞ L.

LAURENT, Peter Joseph, a native of Flanders, famous for his astonishing mechanical powers. When only eight years old he constructed a hydraulic machine of great ingenuity, and when matured by time and by education, he was, at the age of 21, appointed superintendent of various public works, and of the canals of the Low Countries, and of Hainault. The junction of the Scheldt with the Somme, though presenting great difficulties, was effected by his persevering genius, by the means of a subterraneous canal of three leagues extent; and other works were effected in Flanders, which, by removing the obstacles of nature, secured comfort and communication to the inhabitants of Valenciennes, Lisle, &c. This ingenious man was ho-

noured with the order of St. Michael by the French king, and died 1775, respected in private life.

Laurentio, Nicholas, a remarkable character in the history of modern Rome. Though but the son of a vintner and a laundress, he rose by his intrigues and eloquence to notice, and prevailed upon the Roman populace to expel their nobles, and intrust the sovereign power into his hands. His usurpation was the cause of war, and at last he was defeated ; but a second time he rose to the supreme authority, and might have long continued absolute, had he not been cruel in his punishments. The populace, irritated against him, set his palace on fire, and he was run through the body in his attempts to escape, and stabbed by a thousand wounds. His body hung by the heels in public derision, was at last taken down and buried by the Jews.

Lavater, Lewis, an ecclesiastic, known for his abilities as a controversialist in favour of the protestants. He wrote Commentaries—Homilies, &c.—and a treatise de Spectris, a curious work. He died canon of Zurich, 17th July, 1586, aged 50.

Lavater, John Gaspar Christian, a celebrated writer, born at Zurich, 1741. He was pastor of the church of St. Peter's at Zurich, and as a minister he acquired great reputation both by his eloquent discourses and his exemplary life. He was wounded by a French soldier when Zurich was taken by storm under Massena in 1799, and died there in consequence of it, 12th Jan. 1801. He acquired deserved celebrity as a physiognomist, and his writings on the subject, possessing great merit, ingenious remarks, and truly original ideas, have been translated into all the languages of Europe. His works are, Poems—Solomon—Jesus Messiah, 4 vols.—Nathaniel, 8vo.—Letters Paternelles—treatise on Physiognomy—Journal of a Self Observer, 8vo.—Prose Works—Letters supposed to be written by Paul before his conversion, &c.

Lavington, George, a native of Heavitree, Devonshire, educated at Exeter college where he took the degree of LL.D. He afterwards obtained a prebend at Worcester, a canon residentiaryship at St. Paul's, and the see of Exeter. He wrote the Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared, a curious work—a Tract on the Moravians—Single Sermons, &c. and died 1762, aged 79. He was buried in Exeter cathedral.

Lavirotte, Lewis Anne, a native of Nolay in the diocess of Autun, eminent as a physician and as the translator of Maclaurin's Account of Newton's Discoveries ; he wrote also Observations on the Hydrophobia and other medical works, and died 1759, aged 34.

Lavoisier, Antony Laurence, a celebrated chymist, born at Paris, 26th Aug. 1743. At the age of 23 he obtained from the academy of sciences a golden medal for a memoir on the best method of lighting the streets with economy and efficacy. In 1768 he was chosen member of the academy, and enriched its memoirs by above 40 valuable dissertations on subjects of chymistry and political economy, the result of deep and laborious experiments. His new system of chymistry was received with great applause in France and over the continent, though it militated against the prevalent doctrine of phlogiston adopted and supported by the experiments of Dr. Priestley. He was treasurer of the academy after Buffon and Tillet, and successively was appointed farmer-general, register of powder and saltpetre, and commissary of the national treasury, and in these offices he laboured assiduously with the most conscientious integrity, to advance the interests of the nation as well as to promote the improvement of science and natural history. These services deserved the highest rewards of national gratitude ; but the revolution came to shorten his days. His abilities and virtues were too conspicuous to escape the notice of the sanguinary tyrants of France. He was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, but when he demanded the suspension of his sentence for fourteen days, that he might finish some experiments serviceable to the public, the blood-thirsty judge replied that France was not in want either of learned men or chymists, and immediately Lavoisier walked with composure to the fatal spot, and was guillotined, 6th April, 1794. He wrote Chymical and Physical works, 2 vols. 8vo. 1773—Nouvelles Recherches sur le Fluide Elastique, a valuable work, 1775—Report on Animal Magnetism, 8vo.—Methode de Nomenclature Chymique—Elementary treatise on Chymistry, 2 vols. 8vo. 1789—Instruction on the making of Saltpetre, &c. 8vo.—de la Reprodution et de la Consommation comparées à la Population, 8vo. &c. Fourcroy pronounced his eulogy at the Lyceum, and la Lande has painted his character in the liveliest colours, and represented him as he was, a man of great virtue and benevolence, endued with all the amiable qualities of the heart, and the amplest resources of the mind.

Law, John, a celebrated projector, born at Edinburgh, 16th April, 1671. He early applied himself to the study of arithmetic, geography, mathematics, and algebra, but his prospects were all at once clouded by his unfortunate conduct. He debauched the daughter of a gentleman in London, and killed her brother who interfered in vindication of her character, and in consequence of this he was condemned to be hanged, but escaped from the hands of jus-

tice and fled to Holland, and then to Italy. He returned to his country in 1700 under the protection of the duke of Argyle, and proposed to the parliament various plans of finance, which were disapproved, in consequence of which he left the kingdom to seek encouragement and protection in foreign courts. He visited Brussels, Venice, and Genoa, and at last he gained the confidence of the duke of Orleans, the regent of France, and settled at Paris. He there established a bank in 1716, and soon it became the general bank of the kingdom, to which were united the interests of the Mississippi company. The hopes of immense gain, and the love of novelty, gradually brought all the specie of the kingdom under his control, and his paper rose to full twenty times its original value, and in 1719 was calculated as worth more than eighty times the circulating coin of the whole nation. Thus while France considered itself as rapidly rising into opulence and power, and while the infatuated projector purchased vast possessions, and united in his person the offices of comptroller and financier, the real sources of the kingdom were gradually diminishing, extravagance took place of economy, and the love of glory and distinction was disregarded for the sudden acquisition of riches. At last the bank was found incapable of answering the demands made upon it, and of paying for its paper, and though the decrees of the regent for a while supported its tottering credit, soon the eyes of the nation were opened, and each individual discovered that in parting with his gold and silver, he had received in return only paper which was of no value. The dissatisfaction became general, the people without bread and without money, besieged in vain the avenues of the bank, and afterwards carrying before the gates of the regent the bodies of three men who had unhappily been trampled to death in the tumultuous crowd, they exclaimed, behold the fruit of your system. At last the unfortunate Law, now become odious in the eyes of suffering France, fled in disgrace from a country which he had promised to raise to affluence and prosperity, and after wandering over Germany, Denmark, Holland, and England, he settled at Venice, where he died 1729. He wrote a small treatise on money and paper credit. He was in his person well proportioned, of a dignified and commanding aspect, but in his conduct he was so immoderately attached to play, that he did not hesitate to venture his all on the chance of a die.

Law, Edmund, a native of Westmoreland, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was afterwards fellow of Christ's college, and was one of the members of that society, in the university, for a time celebrated under the name of Zodiac. In 1739 he obtained the living of Graystock, and soon after Salkeld, and in 1755 was made head of Peterhouse. In 1767 he was presented to a prebendal stall at Durham, and two years after raised to the see of Carlisle, over which he presided with great dignity, and with truly pastoral care. He was author of the Theory of Religion, 8vo.—Archbishop King's Origin of Evil, with notes, 8vo.—a View of the Controversy concerning an Intermediate State, 12mo.—Sermons, &c. and he died 1787, aged 84.

Law, William, an able divine, born at King's Cliff, Northamptonshire, 1686. He was educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees, but did not enter into orders, as he had some scruples with respect to the necessary oaths, and thus could not obtain some valuable preferment which was intended for him. He wrote a Serious Call to a devout and holy Life—a treatise on Christian Perfection, &c. besides some tracts against Bishop Hoadley, and the works of Jacob Behmen, whose extravagant opinions he adopted in the latter part of his life. He died 1761, in Northamptonshire, at the house of Mrs. Hesther Gibbon, the aunt of the famous historian, where he had for several years found a hospitable asylum. As a preacher among the dissenters he possessed influence, and his doctrines were powerfully enforced by the meekness and sanctity of his life, and by his inoffensive manners.

Law, Jonathan, governor of Connecticut, was born at Milford in that state, August 6th, 1674, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1695. He soon after entered on the practice of law in his native town, and in 1710 was appointed chief judge of the county court, and in 1715 was transferred to the bench of the supreme court, as an associate judge, where he continued with the exception of one year till 1725. He was in 1717 an assistant, and in 1725 was chosen lieutenant-governor, and appointed chief justice of the superior court, which offices he continued to hold till his election as governor in 1742. He remained in that station till his death, November 6th, 1750, in his 77th year. A Latin funeral oration was delivered on the occasion at Yale College, by Mr. Stiles, afterwards president of that institution. Governor Law was distinguished for talents, learning, and amiableness of character. ☞ L.

Law, Richard, LL.D. judge of the district court of the United States, was the son of the preceding, and born at Milford, March 17th, 1733. He was educated at Yale college, where he was graduated in 1751. He established himself in the prac-

tice of law at New-London, Connecticut, and soon rose to the highest eminence in the profession. After a lucrative practice of several years, the decline of his health induced him to accept a seat as chief judge on the bench of the county court, which he continued to occupy till 1784, when he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and in 1786 chief judge, in which office he continued until the adoption of the federal constitution in 1789, when he received his appointment as United States district judge. He continued in that office till his death, January 26, 1806, in his 73d year. ☞ L.

Lawes, Henry, an English musician, born at Salisbury about 1600. He was in the service of Charles I. and in 1653 published his "Ayres and Dialogues," in folio, with commendatory verses by the poets, Milton, Philips, Waller, &c. He set to music the Comus of Milton, and performed in it, when it was represented at Ludlow castle, 1634. He was long patronised by the family of the earl of Bridgewater, and was the friend of Milton and other learned men. He died October 21, 1662, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

Lawes, William, brother to the preceding, was also an excellent musician. He was commissary to general Gerard, and was killed at the siege of Chester. Two large MS. volumes of his works are preserved at Oxford.

Lawrence, Stringer, an English general in the service of the East India company. He died 1775, aged 78, and his services were honourably acknowledged by the company, who erected to his memory a handsome monument in Westminster abbey.

Lawrence, James, captain in the navy of the United States, was born at Burlington, New-Jersey, Oct. 1, 1781. His father designed him for the bar, and gave him a respectable education, but at the age of seventeen he entered the navy as a midshipman, under Captain Tingey. He afterwards served as a lieutenant in the Tripoline war, and assisted Decatur in destroying the frigate Philadelphia. He spent several years in the Mediterranean, having the command at first of the schooner Enterprise, and afterwards of a gun-boat. He then became the first lieutenant of the Constitution, and successively had command of the Vixen, the Wasp, the Argus, and the Hornet. In the last vessel, while returning from a cruise on the coast of South America, he fell in with the British brig Peacock, near Demarara, on the 24th of February, 1813, and succeeded in capturing her after a battle of fifteen minutes. He was received with great distinction on his return to the United States, and soon appointed to command the frigate Chesapeake, then lying at Boston. He sailed in that vessel on the morning of the 1st of June, and at 4 in the afternoon commenced a battle with the British frigate Shannon, which had been waiting for him, and after a desperate contest of a few minutes, during which he was mortally wounded, his vessel was surrendered. He died on the 4th day after, and was conveyed to Halifax, and thence to New-York, where he was interred. ☞ L.

Lawson, sir John, a native of Hull, who from an obscure origin rose in the navy, and became captain of a ship under the parliament. Though by principle a republican, he joined Monk in effecting the restoration, and for his services was thanked by the houses of parliament. He served as rear admiral under the duke of York, and in a battle fought against the Dutch on the 3d June, 1665, he was wounded by a musket-shot in the knee, of which he died.

Layard, Charles Peter, an English divine, son of a physician of Greenwich, was educated at Westminster school, and St. John's college, Cambridge. He obtained in 1773 and 1775, the Seatonian prize, and was, by the strong recommendation of his friends, appointed minister of Oxendon chapel, and librarian to Tenison's library, St. Martin's parish. He was promoted in 1800 to the deanery of Bristol, and died 1803. He published some single sermons, and since his death a subscription has been raised, by the publication of a volume of his sermons, for the benefit of his family.

Lazarelli, John Francis, a native of Gabio, author of sonnets, odes, and satirical poems of merit, often printed. He died 1694, aged 80.

Leake, Richard, master gunner of England, was born at Harwich, 1629. He distinguished himself in various engagements, especially against Van Tromp, 1673, when the Royal Prince, the ship in which he was, after the loss of her masts, and of 400 of her crew killed and wounded, was attacked by a man of war and two fire ships. In this distressing situation the English admiral Rooke, made a signal for the ship to strike her colours, but Leake, animating his companions, declared the Royal Prince should never be given up while he lived, and thus boldly seconded by his two sons and an obedient crew, he brought off the ship safe to Chatham, though he had the misfortune to see his son Henry fall by his side. In consequence of this bravery he was made master-gunner of all England, and storekeeper of Woolwich ordnance. He first contrived to fire off a mortar by the blast of a piece, a method still used, and he displayed great ingenuity in the composition of fire-works. He died 1696.

Leake, sir John, son of the above, was

born at Rotherhithe, Surrey, 1656. He was educated in naval knowledge under his father, and was with him at the memorable fight of 1673. He was afterwards in the merchants' service, but at last preferred advancement in the navy. He was made master gunner of the Neptune, 1675, and continued in that situation till 1688, when he was appointed to the Drake fire ship, against the intended invasion from Holland. He afterwards joined the party of the prince of Orange, and was very serviceable in rescuing Londonderry from the power of James II. In 1692 he was one of the heroes of the battle off Cape la Hogue, and till the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, he continued to distinguish himself as an active and enterprising officer. In 1702 he was sent on the Newfoundland station, and he drove the French totally from the place, and thus acquired both reputation for the celerity of his measures, and opulence from the value of the prizes which he made. On his return he was made rear admiral of the blue, and soon after knighted, and he then assisted sir George Rooke in the reduction of Gibraltar, and afterwards relieved that fortress, 1705, when besieged by the French by sea, and the Spaniards by land. That same year he again, a second time, relieved the fortress, with the co-operation of the prince of Hesse, and defeated the French fleet, and reduced Barcelona. In 1706, he again appeared before Barcelona, and relieved it so effectually that king Philip abandoned the siege, rendered memorable at the moment by a total eclipse of the sun, which spread consternation among the enemy, whose device was a sun. From Barcelona, sir John proceeded to the reduction of Alicant and Iviea, and the island of Majorca, and then returned to England to receive the rewards of the queen and the congratulations of the people. On Shovel's death he was made admiral of the white and commander of the fleet, in which high office he convoyed the new queen of Spain to her consort Charles, and then reduced Sardinia and Minorca to the obedience of the allied monarchs. In 1708 he was elected member for Rochester, and the next year became one of the lords of the admiralty, but refused, on the resignation of lord Orford, to accept the place of first lord. In 1712 he was at the head of the expedition to take Dunkirk, and his various services were acknowledged by his being appointed a fifth time admiral of the fleet. The change of ministry at the accession of George I. reduced him to a private station, and he spent the rest of his life in retirement, between Greenwich and Beddington, in Surrey, where he had two seats. He had an only son, whose ill conduct in the first part of his life, embittered his moments, and whose death in March, 1719, afflicted him so severely that his senses were clouded at intervals. This brave man died at his house, Greenwich, 1st Aug. 1720, aged 65, leaving his property to his wife's sister's husband, captain Martyn.

Leake, Stephen Martyn, son of captain Martyn, rose in the herald's college to the office of Garter. His work on English coins, called "Nummi Britannici Historia," 8vo. was twice edited, and is valuable. In 1750 he published the life of Admiral Sir John Leake, who had bestowed his estates upon him as being the son of lady Leake's sister. Of this work only 50 copies were printed, and also 50 of the statutes of the order of the garter, 4to. He died at Mile-end, Middlesex, 24th March, 1773, and was buried at Thorp, in Essex.

Leake, John, founder of the Westminster lying-in-hospital, was a physician of reputation both as to practice and learning. He wrote various tracts on female diseases, midwifery, &c. and died 1792.

Leapor, Mary, an ingenious woman, obscurely born, and educated as the daughter of a gardener, in the house of judge Blencowe, at Marston, Northamptonshire. In her 24th year she was seized with the measles, and after a short life of unaffected modesty, and practical piety, she fell a victim to the disease, 1735, a few days after her mother. On her death-bed she gave her father some papers, which were published in 2 vols. 8vo. and contained original poems of great merit, especially the Temple of Love, a Dream, and the Unhappy Father, a Tragedy.

Lebid, an Arabian poet, whose abilities were employed by Mahomet to answer the satirical works written against him. He died at the age of 140, and his poems were so much esteemed that they were affixed on the gates of the temple of Mecca.

Le Blanc, Marcel, one of the 14 Jesuits whom Lewis XIV. sent to Siam. He was taken by the English as he was going to China, to convert the people to Christianity, and he died in 1693, at Mosambique, at the age of 40. He is author of a valuable History of the revolutions of Siam, 2 vols. 12mo.

Leclair, John, a native of Lyons, who excelled as a player on the violin. His compositions, consisting of sonatas, duets, trios, concertos, Scylla and Glaucus, an opera, &c. are highly and deservedly esteemed. He was assassinated in the night, at Paris, 23d Oct. 1764, aged 67.

Lectius, James, a learned Genevese, four times syndic of his native city. He is known as the editor of "Poetæ Græci Veteres," 2 vols. folio. He was also a poet and critic, and died 1611, aged 53.

Ledesma, Alphonsus, a Spanish poet,

who died 1623, aged 71. He received the epithet of divine, more from the sacred subjects which exercised his muse, than the sublimity of his compositions.

Ledyard, John, an enterprising traveller, was a native of Groton, in Connecticut. After studying at Dartmouth college, in New-Hampshire, he came to London, and embarked as a marine with Captain Cooke on his second voyage. At his return he resolved to explore the Arctic circle on foot; and, after enduring many difficulties, arrived at Petersburg in 1787. From thence he travelled through Siberia, and proceeded to Oczakow; but at Yakutz he was arrested by order of the government, and conveyed to the Polish frontiers, where he was told that if he returned to Russia he should be hanged. He now made the best of his way to England, and was employed by the African association upon a journey to trace the source of the Niger. In this enterprise he died at Cairo, in August, 1788.

Lee, Samuel, a native of London, educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree. He was, in 1662 ejected from his living of Bishopsgate, London, for nonconformity, and in 1686 embarked for North America. The report of the revolution roused him with a wish to return to England, but in his passage, he was taken by a French ship, and died in prison, aged 64. He wrote a Description of Solomon's Temple, fol.—Discourse on the Ten Tribes—Israel Redux—the Life of John Rowe, &c.

Lee, Nathaniel, an English dramatist, son of a clergyman. He was educated at Westminster school, under Busby, and went to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. 1668, but failed in his application for a fellowship. Upon quitting the university he came to London, and in 1672 exhibited himself as Duncan, in the tragedy of Macbeth, but without success, and therefore he had recourse to his pen for support. His first tragedy was "Nero, emperor of Rome," in 1675, and it was received with such approbation that he every year, till 1681, produced a tragedy. His indigence at last, and the wild enthusiastic turn of his imagination, deprived him of his reason, in 1684, and for four years he was confined in Bedlam. Afterwards his senses recovered, so that he wrote two plays, the princess of Cleves, 1689, and the Massacre of Paris, 1690. His only income was now only ten shillings a week from the theatre, as a pitiful reward for his services, but his reason was at times clouded, and he was found dead one night in the street, after a drunken frolic, 1690. He was buried in the churchyard of St. Clements Danes, in the Strand. His plays are eleven in number, and though the language is frequently bombastic, yet they possess strength, fire, and pathos; and he was, as Addison has observed, the first of modern tragedians, if he had known how to check the impetuosity of his genius. His Rival Queens, and Theodosius, are still favourites on the stage.

Lee, Thomas, succeeded president Robinson in the administration of the government of Virginia, in 1749. His influence and connexions in England rendered it probable that he would have been appointed governor had his life continued, but he died suddenly in 1750, when Lewis Burwell succeeded him as president of the council.

☞ L.

Lee, Charles, major-general in the American army, was a native of Wales. He received a classical education, and gained by travelling on the continent, a knowledge of the principal modern languages. He entered the army at an early age, and served under general Abercrombie in America, in the campaign of 1758, and four years after under general Burgoyne, in Portugal, when he held a colonelcy. He afterwards spent some time in the Polish service, but in 1773 came to America, and settled in Virginia. On the commencement of the war of the revolution in 1775, he was appointed major-general, and repaired with general Washington to the army at Cambridge. He remained there till the following year, when he was despatched to New-York to defend it against the British, and discharged the duty with great promptness and energy. Not long after he was appointed to command the forces in the southern states, and rendered the most important services by exciting the soldiery to resolution and ardour. In October, 1776, he rejoined the army under Washington, and was soon after captured by the British, while reconnoitring; and remained in their hands, suffering the most severe treatment, till the spring of 1778, when he was released and returned to his command. Soon after he was intrusted with a division of the army at the battle of Monmouth, and for disobedience of orders, and disrespect to the commander-in-chief on that occasion, was suspended from his command, and retired to private life. He lived on his farm in Virginia till 1782, when he removed to Philadelphia, and soon after died, apparently of chagrin at his loss of reputation. He was clownish in his dress, and rude in his manners, impious in his principles, and profligate in his habits. Irascible, addicted to sarcasm, vindictive, and ambitious, he often incurred the dislike of those around him, and seems never to have enjoyed much respect except in his official character in the army, where he ob-

tained the reputation of talents, activity, and courage. ☞ L.

Lee, Richard Henry, president of the American congress, was a native of Virginia, and devoted his eminent talents to the service of his country. He had the honour of being one of the first in exciting resistance to the encroachments of the British on the rights of the colonies by the stamp act, in 1765, and, in 1773, procured, in the house of Burgesses of Virginia, the appointment of a committee of correspondence for the purpose of disseminating and obtaining information, and exciting the colonies to the defence of their liberties. He was a member of the congress in 1774, and 1776, and was the first who proposed to that body the declaration of independence. He was again elected a member of congress in 1784, and appointed its president, and on the organization of the present government in 1789, was chosen a senator, and held the appointment till 1792, when he resigned, and two years after died in the sixty-third year of his age. Mr. Lee was one of the most distinguished of those statesmen by whom the independence of his country was accomplished. His endowments were of a superior order, and he cultivated them by an intimate acquaintance with the classics, with philosophy, and politics. He possessed a chaste and lofty eloquence, which gave him great influence in the councils of the nation, was ardent in his patriotism, and inflexible in his integrity. ☞ L.

Lee, Arthur, LL.D. minister of the United States to France, was a native of Virginia, and brother of Richard Henry Lee. He received his education at the university of Edinburgh, where he also studied medicine. He returned to Virginia and practised physic at Williamsburgh several years, but then went again to England, and entered on the study of law in the Temple. While residing there he rendered important services to his country, by transmitting the earliest intelligence of the designs of the ministry respecting it. He visited Virginia again about the year 1769, and published the Monitor's letters in defence of the rights of the colonies. But he again returned to London where he was employed as the agent of Virginia, and in 1775 presented the second petition of Congress to the king. In 1776 he was appointed minister to France in conjunction with Doctor Franklin and Mr. Deane, and assisted in negotiating the treaty with that nation. In 1779 he was recalled in consequence of false accusations which Mr. Deane had circulated respecting his conduct, and which, on his arrival in America the following year, he immediately repelled, and regained the public confidence. In 1784 he was employed to negotiate a treaty with the six Indian nations. In February, 1790, he was admitted a counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States. He died Dec. 14th, 1792. He possessed a vigorous understanding, was ardent in his passions, plain in his manners, and eminently patriotic and upright. ☞ L.

Lee, Francis Lightfoot, one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, was a member of the committee of safety of Virginia, in 1775, and the same year elected a delegate to Congress in the place of Mr. Bland. He had been a member of the house of Burgesses in 1768, and one of the committee for preparing the memorial and remonstrance to parliament respecting taxation. He was a brother of Arthur Lee, and died at Richmond, April, 1797, aged 63. ☞ L.

Lee, Thomas Sim, governor of Maryland, succeeded Johnson in 1779, and continued in office until 1783, when he took his seat in Congress as one of the delegates of that state. He was afterwards member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and was a second time governor of Maryland in 1792. He early withdrew from public life to indulge his taste for agricultural pursuits, and died at Needwood, in Frederick county, November 9th, 1819, aged 75. ☞ L.

Lee, Charles, attorney-general of the United States, was appointed to succeed Mr. Bradford in 1795. He was an eminent lawyer, a member of the legislature of Virginia, and was appointed by President Jefferson, chief-justice of the circuit court of the United States for the fourth circuit, but declined accepting the office. He died in Farquhar county, Virginia, June, 1815. ☞ L.

Lee, Ezra, an officer in the army of the American revolution, who, for his intrepidity, was selected to navigate the marine Turtle constructed in the harbour of New-York for the purpose of destroying the British ship Asia. He was prevented from attaching the instrument to the ship by her copper—but by exploding it in the vicinity, alarmed the enemy so that they immediately removed the fleet to the Hook. He fought in several of the most important battles of the war, and enjoyed, in a high degree, the respect of his superior officers. In private life he was distinguished for amiableness, integrity, and benevolence. His death took place at Lyme, Connecticut, in 1821, in his 73d year. ☞ L.

Leechman, William, D.D. principal of Glasgow university, was author of 2 vols. of Sermons, and an Essay on Prayer, which possess great merit. He died 1785, aged 78.

Leepe, John Anthony Vander, a painter of Bruges. His landscapes, painted after

nature, his sea views, &c. were greatly admired. He died 1720, aged 56.

Leese, Anna, founder of the sect of Shakers, was born in England, of low parentage, and procured subsistence at the expense of her character. She first made her extraordinary pretensions in 1770, and collected a few followers, but her meetings were suppressed as disorderly. She came to New-York in 1774, and two years after settled with eleven prosclytes near Albany. She gave out that she was the woman clothed with the sun, mentioned in Revelation, the dispenser of the divine influences, the judge of the dead, and that she was not herself liable to death, and instituted a worship made up chiefly of grimace, muttering, and dancing. She received a considerable accession to her followers in 1780, and died in 1784. ☞ L.

Leete, William, governor of Connecticut, was a native of England, where he studied law, and served some time as a clerk in the bishop's court, but gave up the place from aversion to the tyranny he saw practised there. He came to New-England in 1638, in company with governor Eaton, and settled at Guilford, Connecticut. He was soon chosen a magistrate, and in 1658 deputy governor of the colony of New-Haven. Three years after he was elected governor. He rendered himself obnoxious to the British by furnishing the regicides, Whalley and Goffe, an asylum from the king's officers who were sent to arrest them. On the union of the two colonies of Connecticut, he was at first appointed a magistrate, and from 1669 to 1676, deputy governor. He was then placed in the chair of the chief magistrate. He died in 1683. He was rigidly puritanical in his religion, and a stern republican in his politics. His administration was characterized by great uprightness and prudence. ☞ L.

Leeuro, Gabriel Van der, a native of Dordt, who excelled in the painting of animals, of herds of oxen, sheep, &c. He died 1688, aged 45. His brother Peter was also eminent in the same line of the profession.

Legge, George, lord Dartmouth, an able naval officer, brought up under admiral Spragge. He displayed such gallantry, that at the age of 21 he was made, in 1667, by Charles II. captain of a ship. In 1672 he distinguished himself in a battle against the Dutch, and the next year was appointed governor of Portsmouth, master of the horse, and gentleman to the duke of York. In 1682 he was raised to the peerage, and the next year was sent to Africa, as governor of Tangier, with orders to destroy the works of that fortress, and bring off the English garrison, whose situation had been rendered perilous by the frequent attacks of the Moors. He successfully effected this, and was rewarded by the king with ten thousand pounds. On James's accession, he was master of the horse, general of the ordnance, and constable of the tower, and when the prince of Orange meditated the invasion of the country, he sailed against him as admiral of the fleet, but the failure of the wind prevented the meeting of the two squadrons. As he was strongly attached to James, he became suspected at the revolution, and was, in consequence, sent a prisoner to the tower, where he died, 25th Oct. 1691, aged 44.

Leguano, Stefano Maria, a historical painter, the pupil of Cignani, and Carlo Maratti. His pieces are masterly, and in the judicious diffusion of light and shade, and in the display of a correct taste, and strong genius, he is particularly eminent. He was born near Bologna, and died 1715, aged 55.

Leibnitz, William Godfrey, baron of, a celebrated philosopher, born 23d June, 1646, at Leipsic, where his father was professor of moral philosophy, and secretary to the university. Though he lost his father at the early age of six, his education was not neglected, but the strong powers of his mind were assiduously cultivated at his native university, where at the age of 20, he took his degree of master of arts. Not only here, and at Jena, his studies were directed to the acquisition of whatever could be reaped in mathematics and literature, from learned professors, but the contents of his father's valuable library were perused with avidity and success. The law was the profession to which he particularly directed his attention, but when he was refused the degree of doctor in that faculty, at Leipsic, because he spoke with disrespect of the principles of Aristotle, he repaired to Altorf, where his Thesis de Casibus Perplexis, ensured him not only the academical honours he solicited, but the applauses of the learned students, and the liberal offer of a professor's chair. Declining this honourable offer, he went to Nuremberg, where he became acquainted with the minister of the elector of Mentz, who prevailed upon him to enter into the service of his master. Leibnitz accepted the offer with joy, and to prove his attachment, to his new sovereign, he wrote a treatise to recommend the elevation of the elector to the vacant throne of Poland. He afterwards went to Paris in 1672, on the affairs of his friend, the prime minister, and in this journey, he not only formed a connexion with the most learned men of France, but he applied himself more particularly to mathematical knowledge. In 1673 he visited London, and there received from John Collins, the secretary of the Royal Society, some hints about the invention of fluxions, by Newton, to which he af-

terwards laid claim, but on very slight and doubtful grounds. The death of his patrons, the elector and his minister, left him in narrow circumstances, but he found in the duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, a new friend, who not only favoured his views in his literary pursuits, but settled a pension on him, with the appointment of counsellor. The next duke, afterwards George I. proved an equally favourable patron, and prevailed upon him to write the History of the House of Brunswick. In 1700 he was elected member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and on the erection of the Berlin academy that year, he was liberally nominated by the king of Prussia, perpetual president, and though not resident there, he largely contributed by his papers to enrich the memoirs of that learned body. He about this time devoted much of his attention to invent "a universal language," which might become the common language of the whole world. The plan had once been undertaken by D'Algarme, and by Dr. Wilkins, but not on so broad a foundation. Leibnitz proposed characters, which, like those in algebra, might not only be simple, but expressive, and enable men of all nations to converse familiarly together, but though above 13 years were employed in this extraordinary design, the death of the philosopher prevented its final completion. In 1711 Leibnitz was made Aulic counsellor to the emperor, and privy counsellor to the Prussian court, with a salary; but the multiplicity of his engagements prevented him from finishing his History of Hanover. He was employed by Caroline, afterwards queen of England, to undertake a controversy against Dr. Clarke, on the subject of free-will, the reality of space, and other philosophical subjects. He proposed the erection of a learned academy at Vienna, under the patronage of the emperor, but death prevented the completion of his plans. He died 14th Nov. 1716, of those complicated disorders, the gout and the stone, aged 70. In his temper, Leibnitz was passionate, he possessed great strength of mind, a most retentive memory, and strong eagerness after knowledge. He was in his character, avaricious, and at his death, such a quantity of money was found in his house, hoarded in sacks, that the wife of his nephew, who inherited his property, died with excessive joy at the sight of so unexpected a sum. He had in his life the singular felicity of being esteemed as the greatest and most learned man in Europe, and he did not belie the public opinion. He was in his principles a strict Lutheran. He was never married, though it was said he left a natural son. His works are Scriptores Rerum Brunsw. 3 vols. fol.—De Jure Suprematus et Legationis Principum German. under the fictitious name of Furstener—Codex Gentium Diplomaticus, 2 vols. fol.—Miscellanea Berolinens.—Notitia Opticæ Promotæ—De Arte Combinatoria—Essays of Theodicia, on the Goodness of God and Liberty of Man, 2 vols. 12mo.—Metaphysical Tracts—Questions of Philosophy and Mathematics—Theoria Motus Abstracti et Motus Concreti Accessiones Historicæ, 2 vols. 4to.—De Origine Francorum Disquisitio—Poems, Latin, French, &c.—Collectanea, &c.—Recueil, &c.—His mathematical works have been published by Dutens, 6 vols. 4to. 1767.

Leigh, Sir Edward, a learned Englishman, born at Shawell, Leicestershire, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He was member of the long parliament, and of the assembly of divines, and also a parliamentary general. He was imprisoned in 1648, as being a violent presbyterian, and afterwards employed himself totally in literary pursuits. He died at his house called Rushall hall, Staffordshire, June 2d, 1671. He wrote Critica Sacra—Annotations on the New Testament—Observations on the 12 Cæsars—Treatises of Religion, &c.—a Body of Divinity, &c.

Leigh, Charles, an able naturalist, born at Grange, Lancashire. He practised physic, and was fellow of the Royal Society, and author of "the Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire,—History of Virginia—Treatises on Mineral Waters, &c." He died in the beginning of the 18th century.

Leighton, Alexander, a native of Edinburgh, educated at the university there, where he became professor of moral philosophy. In 1613 he came to London, and by his two books called "Zion's Plea," and the "Looking Glass of the Holy War," against the government, he drew upon himself the notice of the star chamber, who ordered him to have his nose slit, and his ears cut, and to be whipped from Newgate to Aldgate, and then to Tyburn. This dreadful sentence was executed with barbarity, but after eleven years of confinement, he was set at liberty by the parliament, 1640, and made keeper of Lambeth palace, now a state prison. He died insane, 1644, aged 57.

Leighton, Robert, a Scotch divine, born at Edinburgh, son of the preceding. He was minister of a small church near Edinburgh, and conducted himself with such moderation, as offended the violent partisans of his times. His amiable character, however, was seen and admired by the magistrates of Edinburgh, who unanimously appointed him to preside over their college, where for ten years he displayed all the abilities of a learned and popular preceptor. He was afterwards made bishop of Dumblane by Charles I. but finding his moderation and humility unable to stem the torrent of persecuting presbyterianism, he came

to London, to resign his holy office. Instead, however, of accepting his abdication, Charles prevailed upon him to become archbishop of Glasgow, at a time when he hoped that exemplary piety, and the most unaffected manners, might recommend the measures of the court. But the virulence of party was so deeply rooted, that Leighton, about a year after, resigned the dangerous dignity which he could not support with comfort to himself, or advantage to his sovereign. He retired to Sussex, and by a sudden death, closed a life of literary labours and of genuine goodness in 1684. He wrote a Commentary on St. Peter's Epistles, besides sermons and divinity tracts.

Leisman, John Anthony, a German painter, two of whose pieces are particularly admired; a landscape, with rough mountains and shady woods, with robbers darting unexpectedly to attack some travellers—and a sea-port with elegant buildings and antiquities, ruins, &c. He died 1698, aged 94.

Leisler, Jacob, who headed the insurrection in New-York in 1689, had previously enjoyed some influence among the people, but was totally unqualified for such an enterprise. After he had dispersed the party in the city of New-York favourable to king James, and assumed the administration, he proceeded to Albany, took the fort, and confiscated the property of those who opposed his authority. On the arrival of Sloughter with the commission of governor in 1691, he for some time refused to surrender the fort at New-York to him, but at length abandoned it, and was soon after seized and condemned for treason. Sloughter disapproved of the sentence, but in a moment of intoxication into which he was betrayed for the purpose, was induced to sign the death warrant, and it was immediately executed. ☞ L.

Leland, John, the first and last antiquary royal of England, so called by Henry VIII. and deservedly named the father of antiquaries, was born in Leland, and educated at St. Paul's under Lilly. By the friendship of Thomas Myles, he, on the death of his parents, was maintained at Christ college, Cambridge, from which he removed to All-Soul's, Oxford. He improved himself afterwards by studying at Paris, and became, in ancient and modern languages, and in literature, the most accomplished writer of the age. His zeal for antiquarian research was happily patronised by the king, and he was empowered in 1533, by his master, to peruse the records of all libraries, and collections private and public, in the kingdom, for the elucidation of English history. Six years were thus laboriously employed in travelling through England and Wales, and that his income might be adequate to the expenses of his journey, he was liberally presented by the king to the living of Popeling, near Calais, and afterwards made, in 1542, rector of Hasely, Oxfordshire, canon of Christ church, and prebendary of Sarum. In 1545 he had disgested four books, as the beginning of his labours, which he presented to the king, under the title of a New Year's Gift. To complete his further works he retired to his house in the parish of St. Michael le Querne, London; but such is the uncertainty and misery of human hopes, after six years' study he was suddenly deprived of his reason, probably in consequence of his intense application; and so violent was the phrenzy, that he never recovered. He died two years after, 18th April, 1552, and was interred in St. Michael le Querne's church, at the west end of Cheapside, which disappeared at the great conflagration of 1666. As to his character, England, says one of his contemporaries, never saw, and perhaps never will see again a man equally skilled in the antiquities of his country. His Itinerary, and Collectanea, were published by Hearne, and so extensive are his resources, that he is, as it were, the common spring from which his successors and imitators, the Bayles, the Camdens, the Burtons, the Dugdales, the Gibsons, and others, have copiously drawn.

Leland, John, a native of Wigan, in Lancashire. At the age of six he was deprived of the powers of his understanding and memory by the small-pox, and for twelve months continued in that deplorable situation. His recollection afterwards gradually recovered, and when his parents removed to Dublin, he there applied himself with unusual diligence and success to literary pursuits. In 1716 he became assistant to Mr. Nathanael Weld, over a dissenting congregation; but he acquired greater popularity as a writer than as a preacher, respectable as he was. His view of the deistical writers that have appeared in England, 2 vols. 8vo.—and his Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation, 2 vols. 4to. are the works of an able divine, by the most solid and convincing arguments, employing all his powers to refute atheism and infidelity. He wrote besides, a Defence of the Christian Religion against Tindal, 8vo.—a volume of Family Devotions, 12mo. and died 16th Jan. 1766, universally respected. His funeral sermon was preached by Nathanael Weld, his coadjutor.

Leland, Thomas, D.D. a native of Dublin, senior fellow of Trinity college there, died 1785, aged 83. He was a man of learning, and strong powers of mind, and wrote, a History of Ireland, 4to.—the Life of Philip of Macedon—Principles of Human eloquence, attacked by Warburton—translation of Demosthenes' Orations, &c.

Le Long, James, author of the "Histo-

rical Library of France," a curious work, was of the Oratory, and died at his native place, Paris, 1721, aged 66.

Lely, Sir Peter, an eminent painter, born in Westphalia, Germany, 1617. He studied his art at the Hague, and under de Crebber; and in 1641 came to England, where his landscapes and historical compositions recommended him to notice. He, however, soon discovered that portrait painting was a more lucrative employment, and therefore all his powers were directed to that branch of the art in which he acquired such celebrity. Though unable to travel to Italy, he procured the best pieces of that famous school, and uniting all their beauties to the suggestions of his own genius, he became a pattern of excellence to all other artists. In the graceful air of his heads, the variety and interest of his postures, and the easy management of his draperies, he was said to be inimitable. He was deservedly a favourite with Charles I. and with Charles II. who knighted him, and made him his chief painter. He married an English lady, and died of an apoplexy, at London, 1680, and was buried in St. Paul's church, Covent-garden.

Lemens, Balthasar Van, a native of Antwerp, eminent as a historical painter. His figures were very graceful, and evinced the man of genius and of taste. He settled in London, and died there 1704, aged 67.

Lemery, Nicolas, a French chymist, born 17th Nov. 1645, at Rouen, and placed there as apprentice to an apothecary. Anxious to study chymistry, he left Rouen, and came to Paris, and soon after went to Montpellier, where he soon acquired reputation under the instruction of Vernant, and became an able and interesting lecturer on chymistry. In 1672 he returned to Paris, and there began to dissipate those clouds of ignorance and prejudice which enveloped the science and language of chymistry: he provided himself a laboratory, and saw his lectures attended by numerous and respectable classes. As he was a protestant, his religion exposed him to persecution: therefore, after refusing to accept the invitations of the court of Berlin, he passed over to England in 1683, where Charles II. received him with great condescension. He, however, soon after returned to France, and yielding to the pressure of the times, he became a Roman catholic, that he might pursue his chymical studies without fear of persecution. On the revival of the academy of sciences 1699, he was made associate chymist, and became a pensionary. He died of an apoplexy, 19th June, 1715, aged 70. His works are, a Course of Chymistry, often edited—an Universal Pharmacopœia—a Universal treatise of Drugs—a treatise of Antimony.

Lemery, Lewis, son of the above, was born at Paris, 1677, and became physician to the king, and member of the academy of sciences. He wrote a useful treatise on Food, 2 vols.—another on the Worms of the Human Body—besides several papers in the memoirs of the academy, and died 1743.

Lemnius, Lævinius, a physician, born at Ziric-zee, Zealand, 1504. On the death of his wife, he took orders, and became canon of Ziric-zee, where he died 1568. He wrote, de occultis Naturæ Miraculis—a treatise on Astrology—an Account of the Plants mentioned in Scripture.

Lemoine, Francis, a French painter, born at Paris. Though without genius, he, by astonishing application, became an eminent painter. This unfortunate man destroyed himself in a fit of melancholy, 4th June, 1737, aged 49. His chief works are, the Nativity at St. Roche—the Flight into Egypt—a Transfiguration—the Conversion of St. Paul—the Apotheosis of Hercules, at Versailles, the saloon of which he took four years in painting.

Lemon, George William, author of an Etymological English Dictionary, 4to. 1789, a work of merit, was a clergyman, and died 1797, aged 71.

Le Monnier, Peter Charles, a native of Paris, who went with Maupertuis to measure a degree of the meridian towards the north pole. He wrote, Astronomical Institutions—Tables of the Sun—Corrections for those of the Moon—Lunar Nautical Astronomy, &c. He was member of the academy of sciences, and afterwards of the national institute, and died 1799.

Le Monnier, Lewis William, brother to the preceding, was member of the academy of sciences, of the national institute, and of the London Royal Society. He distinguished himself as an able physician, and as an experimental philosopher, and he contributed several valuable articles to the French Encyclopedie, especially on electricity, &c. He died 1799.—There was an ecclesiastic of that name, who, besides fables, tales, and epistles, translated Terence and Persius into French.

Lenclos, Ninon de, a celebrated beauty, born 1615, at Paris, of a respectable family. Her mother wished to devote her to the seclusion of a convent, but her father, who was a man of wit and gallantry, prevented it; and the daughter, losing both her parents at the age of 15, soon showed how attached she was to the pleasures of the world. Courted for her polished understanding, and the vivacity of her wit, but more for her beauty, she rejected the honourable offers of matrimony; and as she possessed opulence, managed by economy, she determined to enjoy her liberty, and therefore yielded her person to those, who for greatness of talents, of birth, or of rank, were most pleasing to her licentious

imagination. Yet in these voluptuous enjoyments, she affected to preserve the manners of a woman of virtue, and so captivating was her conversation, and dignified her personal deportment, that ladies of character and respectability became her friends and constant associates. Sensible of the charms of virtue, and well skilled in the works of Montaigne and Charron, she talked as a philosopher; but while she reasoned like Socrates, she unfortunately acted the part of Lais. Thus long flattered by the gay, the learned, and the opulent, she preserved her beauty almost to the last, and died 1706, aged 90. She left some children behind her. One of her sons, ignorant of her relationship to him, became enamoured of her; and when she, to check his passion, declared herself, by infallible proofs, to be his mother, the unfortunate youth, in despair, stabbed himself in her presence. Some of her letters are preserved in the works of St. Evremond, but the letters to the marquis de Sevigné, published as her own, though entertaining, are spurious.

Lenfant, James, a protestant divine, born 1661. He distinguished himself at Saumur and Geneva, and became minister of the French church at Heidelberg, 1683; but when the palatinate was invaded by the French, he retired to Berlin, where he died of a palsy 1728, aged 67. This respectable man was author of three capital works, the History of the Council of Constance; of Basil; of Pisa, each 2 vols. 4to. He wrote besides, the History of pope Joan; Poggeana; sermons; the New Testament translated into Latin with Beausobre.

Lenglet, Nicolas du Fresnoy, a French writer, born at Beauvais, 1674. He was engaged in embassies, first as secretary to the French minister at the court of Cologne, and was afterwards engaged in the correspondence between Brussels and Holland. After reaching his 82d year, he fell asleep while reading by the fire, and then dropped into it, so that his head was nearly burnt off before he was discovered, 1756. His "Methode pour etudier l'Histoire," has been admired and translated into English. He was a voluminous but incorrect writer.

Lennard, Sampson, a friend of Sir Philip Sidney, with whom he distinguished himself at the battle of Zutphen. He died about 1630, eminent as a translator of some works from the Latin and the French, and as well skilled in heraldry.

Lennox, Charlotte, a native of New-York, known as the learned author of Shakspeare illustrated, 3 vols. 12mo. containing an account of the histories from which the great bard is supposed to have drawn his plays; the Female Quixotte, a novel of merit; Memoirs of Harriet Stuart; and of countess Berci; Henrietta, a novel; Philander, a dramatic pastoral; Sophia; Euphemia, novels; Sister; Old City Manners, two comedies; translations of Burmoy's Greek Theatre; and of Sully's Memoirs, &c. She was intimate with Johnson, Richardson, and other men of learning and wit, and died in low circumstances, 1804.

Lens, Bernard, a miniature painter, and good copyist of the works of others. He was painter and enameller to George II. and died 1741. He published some views, and drawing books much admired.

Lenthal, William, speaker of the long parliament, was born at Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire, 1591, and educated at Alban hall, Oxford. He afterwards removed to Lincoln's inn, and was regularly called to the bar, where he became known as an able counsellor. He was elected in 1639 member for Woodstock, and the next year, when the government were not popular enough to elect Gardiner, the recorder of London, speaker of the Commons, Lenthal, whom Clarendon represents as scarce equal to the high office, was seated in the chair. In this new and honourable situation, Lenthal consulted his interest and his fortunes by siding with the republican party, and while he affected respect towards the unfortunate Charles when he seated himself in the chair of the house, and inquired for the members who had offended him, his measures tended to secure the attachment of the Commons, and the good opinion of the people. Though dismissed from office by Cromwell in 1653, Lenthal was re-elected speaker the next year, and continued in office in the rump parliament. His dubious character, and the partiality which he had shown to the usurpation, exempted him, at the restoration, from the general bill of indemnity; but he afterwards obtained pardon from the king. The support, however, which he had given to the violent measures of the civil war, and the influence which he had exercised to prevent the restitution of royalty, embittered, it is said, his moments of reflection; and at his death in 1663, he expressed sincere contrition for his conduct. Some of his speeches and letters have been printed.

Lentulus, Cneius, a Roman consul, put to death by Tiberius. He was both a poet and a historian.

Leo I. or ancient, succeeded Marcian on the throne of Constantinople, 457. He was a Thracian, though the particulars of his early history are unknown. He confirmed, in the beginning of his reign, the decrees of the council of Chalcedon against the Eutycheans, and obtained signal victories against the barbarians; but his expedition against the Vandals was unsuccessful through the treachery of Aspar, his general. Leo punished this powerful offender, and destroyed him and all his family, 471; but

the Goths resented the severities exercised against their countrymen, and laid waste the provinces of the empire, even to the gates of Constantinople. Leo died soon after, 26th January, 474, praised by some historians, but severely censured by others.

Leo II. or younger son of Zeno the Isaurian, and Ariadne, daughter of Leo; succeeded his grandfather, 474. Leo, who had ruined his constitution by his debaucheries, died soon after, aged 16, and his father Zeno, who had governed the empire for him, declared himself his successor.

Leo III. or Isuarian, was the son of a cobler. He served first in the army, and was made by Justinian II. one of his body guards, and raised by Anastasius II. to the rank of general, and in 717 he became emperor. He signalized himself against the Saracens, who had ravaged Thrace, and attacked Constantinople itself, and he destroyed their fleet by means of the Greek fire. Proud of his victory, he banished Germanus from the see of Constantinople, and placed Anastasius in his room, and waging war against learned men and literature, he impiously set on fire the valuable library of his capital. Above 30,000 volumes, besides the choicest paintings and curious medals, perished in this dreadful conflagration. The popes, Gregory II. and Gregory III. excommunicated this uncivilized barbarian; but while he prepared to revenge himself against the anathemas of Rome, he saw his invading fleet wrecked by a storm on the coast of the Adriatic; and he died soon after, 18th June, 741, detested as a tyrant.

Leo IV. succeeded in 775, his father, Constantine Copronymus. His reign was marked by the violent disputes between the Iconoclastes, or image breakers and their religious opponents, whose cause he capriciously espoused by turns. He was successful in his attack against the Saracens in Asia, and died soon after, 780, aged thirty. He was the husband of the famous Irene.

Leo V. the Armenian, became a general by his valour in the Roman armies, but he was disgraced and scourged as a slave by Nicephorus. Michael Rhangabus recalled him from exile to command the army, and so great was his popularity, that he prevailed on his troops to proclaim him emperor 813, and to depose his master. He afterwards obtained a signal victory over the Bulgarians, but disgraced himself by his cruelty. He was assassinated on Christmas-day, 820.

Leo VI. or the philosopher, succeeded his father, Basil, the Macedonian, 886. He made war against the Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Saracens, and when he found himself unequal to the contest, he called to his assistance the Turks, who laid waste the country, and after plundering their enemies, sold their booty and their prisoners to their ally. Leo deposed the patriarch Photius, and afterwards his successor Nicolas, because he presumed to excommunicate him for marrying a fourth time. He died of a dysentery, 9th June, 911, in the 26th year of his reign. He was surnamed the wise, from the protection which he extended to men of letters. He wrote some books of merit, the best known of which is, a treatise on Tactics, published by Meursius, Leyden, 1612.

Leo I. pope, surnamed the great, was employed in affairs of moment and difficulty by pope Celestinus I. and Sixtus III. the last of whom he succeeded in 440. He pursued vigorous measures to repress heresy, and was severe against the Manicheans, the Pelagians, the Priscillianists, and the Eutycheans. He sent four legates to the council which Marcian had assembled at Chalcedon, and afterwards he was commissioned, as the most powerful ambassador, by Valentinian, to meet Attila, who was ravaging Italy, and marching to the gates of Rome. His eloquence prevailed with the fierce barbarian, who was induced to make peace, and to march back his forces across the Rhine. Four years after, however, he was less successful against Genseric, who ferociously entered the capital of Italy 455, and for 14 days abandoned it to the pillage and lust of his uncivilized soldiers. After a useful reign, Leo died, 3d November, 461. His works are preserved, printed in 2 vols. 4to. and also in folio, and they contain 96 sermons, 141 letters, &c.

Leo II. a native of Sicily, who succeeded Agatho in the popedom, 682. He was an able and resolute pontiff, and attempted to extend his power over the ecclesiastical bodies of the east. He first established the kiss of peace at the mass, and also the use of holy water. He died 3d July, 683.

Leo III. a Roman, who succeeded Adrian I. as pope, 795. In 799 a conspiracy was formed against him by the nephews of his predecessor, who were jealous of his elevation, and after the murderers had attempted to stab him, and to tear out his eyes and his tongue, they confined him in a monastery, from which he escaped to Charlemagne. Charlemagne espoused his cause, and reinstated him in the pontifical chair, and in 800 went himself to Rome, and received the imperial crown from his hands. In another conspiracy, after the emperor's decease, Leo behaved with greater severity, and put some of the accomplices to death. He died 11th June, 816. He was an eloquent and popular pontiff, respected abroad, and beloved by

his subjects. Thirteen of his epistles are preserved.

Leo IV. a Roman, made pope after Sergius II. 847. He was a wise and courageous pontiff, and when the Saracens approached Rome, to pillage it, he boldly marched out to meet them, and though unsupported by the emperors of the east and the west, he gave them battle, and defeated them with great slaughter, and afterwards employed the captives to adorn and fortify that city, which they intended to destroy. He died 17th July, 855.

Leo V. a native of Andrea, pope after Benedict IV. 903. He was soon after exiled and imprisoned by Christopher, and died of grief.

Leo VI. a Roman, pope after John X. 928. He died about seven months after.

Leo VII. a Roman, elected pope in 936, after John XI. He possessed many virtues, and died 23d April, 939.

Leo VIII. was elected pope by the authority of the emperor Otho, on the deposition of John XII. 963, and in consequence of this irregular appointment, he is called an anti-pope by Baronius and others. He was a pontiff of great merit and respectability, and died April, 965.

Leo IX. Brunon, bishop of Toul, was elected pope, 1048, and deserved the name of Saint, in the Romish calendar. He exerted all his authority in the councils of Italy, France, and Germany, to repress the debaucheries of the clergy, and the licentious morals of the laity, and to check the influence of heresy, particularly that of Photius. He visited Germany in 1053, to solicit the assistance of the emperor against the Normans, but in his attack upon these barbarous invaders, he was defeated near Beneventum, and taken prisoner. He was conducted in triumph to Rome by the conquerors, and died there, 19th April, 1054. His sermons and other works are extant.

Leo X. John de Medicis, son of Lorenzo de Medicis was born 1475, at Florence, and at the age of eleven was made an archbishop by Lewis XI. of France, and cardinal at fourteen, by Innocent VIII. He was employed as legate by Julius II. and was at the battle of Ravenna, where the French obtained the victory, 1512; but though taken prisoner, he was treated with great respect, and even veneration by the soldiers, as the representative of the holy pontiff. On the death of Julius he had the good fortune, by artifice and intrigue, to secure his elevation to the papal chair, 1513, and his coronation was conducted with the most unusual magnificence. Educated by the most learned men of the times, and allied to a family particularly dear to literature, he evinced his respect for learning, by the liberal patronage which he extended to its votaries. Though at the same time attached to pomp, and fond of pleasure, he did not neglect the duties of his high office, and the interests of the church. He put an end to the differences which had existed between his predecessor and Lewis XII. of France, and he concluded the protracted council of Lateran, in 1517. The affairs of the church were intrusted to Bembo, Sadolet, and other men of enlightened mind, and Leo considered that his throne was best supported, and his fame most surely extended by patronising genius and literary talents, and encouraging the fine arts. Notwithstanding his popularity, Leo found enemies about his person; two of the cardinals, Petruci and Sauli, prevailed upon his surgeon to poison a wound which he was to cure, but the conspiracy was timely discovered, and the accomplices punished. Petruci was strangled in the prison, and Sauli purchased his life by the sacrifice of his immense possessions. Ambitious to distinguish himself, Leo formed two projects of great importance and glory; he meditated the union of all the Christian princes, for the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and he wished to complete the stupendous building of St. Peter's church, begun by his predecessor. To effect this, he in 1518, published the granting of indulgencies, by which the purchasers, for a sum of money, might free themselves from their sins. This extraordinary measure produced a schism between the Dominican and Augustine monks in Germany, and at last excited Martin Luther to preach first against the efficacy of these popish pardons, and next against the corruptions of the Roman church. The opposition of Luther at last drew down upon him the thunders of the Vatician, but the reformer, secure in his popularity, and in the protection of some of the German princes, prevailed against the pope, and severed the fairest part of the north from the dominion of Rome. In the war between Charles V. and Francis I. the support of the sovereign pontiff was solicited by both parties, but Leo in pretending to oblige both, sought only the aggrandizement of his family, and the extension of his power in Italy. It is said, that he died of a slight fever, caused by his excessive rejoicing at the misfortunes of France, though others attribute his death to the effects of some slow poison. He died 1st Dec. 1521. Besides his protection of poets and of learned men, he showed his attention to literature, by enriching the public libraries with collections of curiosities, and with valuable MSS.

Leo, an archbishop of Thessalonica, in the ninth century, distinguished as a mathematician, and as one of the great revivers of Grecian literature.

Leo, Pilatus, Greek professor at Florence, about 1360, first gave lectures on Homer and other Greek authors. He perished in a shipwreck, as he returned from Constantinople to Italy.

Leo, of Modena, a celebrated rabbi of Venice, author of an Italian history of the rites and customs of the Jews—a dictionary, Hebrew and Italian, published Venice, 4to. 1612, and Padua, 1640. He flourished in the 17th century.

Leo, the grammarian, compiled in the 12th century a chronicle of Constantinople, from the time of Leo the Armenian, to Constantine VII.

Leo, John, a native of Grenada, eminent as a geographer. After the ruin of his country, 1492, he went to Africa, in consequence of which he is sometimes called the African. He renounced the religion of Mahomet, and was esteemed by Leo X. He was author of the Lives of Arabian Philosophers—a Description of Africa in Arabic, and died about 1526.

Leo, of Byzantium, a pupil of Plato, who was employed by his countrymen as ambassador to Athens, and to Philip of Macedonia. He was put to death by the treachery of Philip.

Leo, of Orviette, a Dominican, who wrote an account of the Popes—and another of the Emperors 1308. These works, though not very elegant, were edited by Lami, 1737, 2 vols. 8vo.

Leo, Peter Cieca de, a Spaniard who travelled in America, and published an interesting account of Peru, finished at Lima 1550. It is a work of merit.

Leone, Arto or Conaria, a historical painter, the pupil of Cornelius Engelbrecht. He died 1564, aged 66.

Leoni, Giacomo, a Venetian architect, who after being in the service of the elector Palatine, settled in England, and published a fine edition of Palladio, 1742. He died 1746.

Leonicenus, Nicholas, professor of physic at Ferrara, was the first who translated Galen's works, which he enriched with commentaries. He also translated the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, and besides Lucian and Dio Cassius. He died 1524, at the great age of 96.

Leonicus Thomæus, Nicholas, a learned Venetian. He studied Greek under Demetrius Chalcondyles, at Florence, and read lectures on Aristotle, at Padua, with great reputation. He translated Proclus's Commentary on the Timæus of Plato, besides other works, and died at Padua, 1531, aged 75.

Leonidas, king of Sparta, was sent by his country to oppose the invasion of Xerxes. He met the enemy at the pass of Thermopylæ, and opposed them with such bravery, that had not treachery pointed out a secret way to the rear of the Spartans, their further progress would have been checked. Leonidas and his 300 brave companions fell, one only fled to meet disgrace at Sparta, B.C. 480.

Leontium, an Athenian courtezan, strongly attached to the philosophy of Epicurus. She wrote a book against Theophrastus.

Leopold, Saint, succeeded as marquis of Austria, 1096, and by his virtues deserved the surname of pious. He married Agnes, the sister of the emperor Henry V. by whom he had eighteen children, eight sons and ten daughters. He died 1139, and was canonized by Innocent VIII. in 1485.

Leopold I. second son of the emperor Ferdinand III. and Mary Anne of Spain, was born 1640, and was made king of Hungary, 1655, of Bohemia, 1656, and elected emperor, 1658. He waged war against the Turks, and though he proved successful by the valour of his general Montecuculi, he made a disadvantageous peace with them. Afterwards when engaged to check the insurrections of his nobles in Hungary, Leopold found himself attacked by the Turkish forces, which penetrated with great rapidity into the heart of the empire, and laid siege to Vienna. While panic and terror prevailed, and the emperor saved himself by flight to Passau, the celebrated John Sobieski came to the assistance of his ally, the siege of Vienna was raised and the Turks defeated. Leopold was also engaged in war with Lewis XIV. and lost Alsace, and saw his frontier towns pillaged and destroyed. The glory of his arms was, however, well supported by the valour of his generals, especially of prince Eugene, of Savoy; but though he had the art to persuade the various princes of the Germanic constitution to espouse his cause in his quarrels with neighbouring princes, he did not display that moderation towards his Hungarian subjects, which wisdom and interest might have dictated. The nobles were so dissatisfied with the severity of his measures, that in an assembly they meditated resistance against their sovereign, and declared the kingdom hereditary; but the death of the emperor prevented the fatal consequences of civil discord. He died 5th May, 1705.

Leopold II. Peter Joseph, son of Francis I. and Maria Theresa, was born 1747. He was for 25 years grand duke of Tuscany, and in this principality, though perhaps too much attached to trifling forms, he governed with wisdom and moderation. On the death of his brother Joseph II. in 1790, he was elected emperor of Germany, and in this high dignity he evinced great abilities and enlightened conceptions. By his influence, a reconciliation took place between the Turks and Catherine of Russia, a treaty was made with Prussia, and

the connexion with England was cemented by every liberal mark of attachment and sound policy. The encroachments of French ambition had already irritated him, and he prepared to declare war against these lawless republicans, but death carried him off in the midst of his preparations, 1st March, 1792. His death, occasioned by a violent diarrhœa, was so sudden that it was attributed, by some, to poison, but without truth. He was succeeded by his son, Francis II.

Leopold, duke of Lorraine, son of Charles, the fifth duke, and of Eleanora of Austria, was celebrated for his military valour. At the peace of Ryswick he recovered Lorraine, of which a war with France had dispossessed his father, but though he was not permitted by the treaty to fortify his capital, he devoted himself to the happiness and prosperity of his country, and by the mildness of his government, raised around him an impregnable bulwark in the love and devotion of his people. He was a liberal patron of arts and sciences, and founded the university of Luneville, where he invited, by the most liberal promises, professors of merit and distinction. He died at Luneville, 27th March, 1729, aged 50, universally regretted. His son Francis, by Elizabeth, daughter of the duke of Orleans, was afterwards emperor of Germany.

Leopold, William, archduke of Austria, bishop of Passau, &c. was at the head of the imperial armies in the 30 years' war against the Swedes and the French, and he distinguished himself by his valour and wisdom in the field and in the cabinet. He died at Vienna, 1662.

Leotaud, Vincent, a French Jesuit and mathematician, author of "Examen Quadraturæ," in which he proves the impossibility of squaring the circle. He died 1672.

Leowicq, Cyprian, or Leovitius, a noble Bohemian, born 1524. His "Ephemerides" was a collection of astrological productions, and incoherent reveries, by which he amused and terrified the superstitious. His prophecy that the world would be at an end in 1584, for a while drew the attention of his countrymen from their pleasures and pursuits to acts of devotion and piety. He held a conference with Tycho Brahe in 1569, and died 1574.

Lepaute, John Andrew, a French clock and watch maker, who made some valuable improvements in the mechanical parts of his profession, and died 1802. He wrote a Treatise on Clock making, published 1755, and again 1768, in 4to.

Lepicier, Bernard, a French engraver, secretary and historian to the royal academy of painting at Paris. His engravings, after the style of Audran, were much admired. He died 1755, aged 59. He published in 2 vols. 4to. a catalogue of the French king's pictures. His son Nicholas Bernard died at Paris, 1784, aged 49, distinguished as a painter after the manner of Carlo Vanloo, and as a professor in the academy of painting and sculpture.

Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius, one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony. He had Africa for his share in the division of the Roman empire, but soon lost it by the intrigues of Augustus, and retired to privacy.

Leprince, John, a French musician and painter, who in his way to Petersburg was taken by an English privateer, whose crew plundered him of all his property except his violin. The musician, trusting to his powers, seized the despised instrument, and played upon it with such skill and effect that the astonished sailors restored him all his property. During his residence at Petersburg he was employed in adorning the palaces and public buildings, but on Catherine's accession he returned to France, where he died 1781, aged 48, member of the academy. His pieces, which are finished in the style of Teniers and Wouvermans, are much admired.

Le Quien, Michael, a learned Dominican, who wrote against Courayer, on the validity of ordination by English bishops. He was well skilled in ecclesiastical history, and died 1703, aged 42.

Lernutius, John, a Latin poet, born at Bruges. His "Basia, Oceli et Alia Poemata," were published by Elzevir. He died 1619, aged 74.

Lesbonax, a philosopher of Mitylene, in the first century, some of whose grammatical treatises are still extant.

Lescaille, Catherine, a native of Holland, for the sweetness of her poetry called the Dutch Sappho, and the tenth muse. Her poems, which display great genius, though often irregularities, consist of tragedies, published 1728. She died 1711, aged 62.

Lesley, John, bishop of Ross, in Scotland, was born 1527, of a very ancient family. He was educated at Aberdeen, and obtained a canonry in the cathedral there 1547. He afterwards studied in the universities of Toulouse, Poictiers, and Paris, and in 1554 he was recalled home by the queen regent, and made vicar-general of Aberdeen, and ordained priest of the parish of Une. In the dissensions which the reformation introduced in Scotland, Lesley, who was a zealous papist, was commissioned by his party to go and hasten the recall of queen Mary, who had lately lost her husband, Francis II. of France, and after meeting her at Vitri, he returned with her 1561. His services to the queen recommended him, soon after, to the see of Ross, and he laboriously employed himself, with

fifteen others, to make a collection of all the laws of the kingdom, which were published at Edinburgh, 1566, and called the black acts of Parliament, because printed in black letter. Upon Mary's flight to England he appeared at York, 1568, and ably and zealously defended her cause against her accusers, and afterwards went to London as her ambassador. His measures to procure her liberty, by a marriage with the duke of Norfolk, proved offensive to Elizabeth, who regardless of the sanctity of his rank, sent him a prisoner to the isle of Ely, and then to the tower. In 1573 he obtained his release, and then retired to the Netherlands, anxiously soliciting the interference of the kings of Spain and France, the princes of Germany and the pope, in the favour of his injured and captive mistress. In 1579 he was made suffragan to the see of Rouen, but in one of his visitations he was rudely seized by the Huguenots, who threatened to deliver him to the English, but he purchased his ransom for 3000 pistoles. Under the reign of Henry III. and of his successor in France, he was again exposed to persecution; but in 1593 he was nominated bishop of Constance. Yet grandeur did not add to his happiness, and when he found it impossible to return to his diocess of Ross, by the prevalence of the protestant religion, he retired to the monastery of Guirtenburg, near Brussels, where he died 1596. His abilities were acknowledged by friends and enemies to be very great, his integrity most exemplary, and his attachment to his unhappy mistress unshaken. Besides several pieces in favour of Mary, and other treatises, he published an excellent work, "De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus Gestis Scotorum," 1578, 4to.

Leslie, John, a native of Scotland, educated at Aberdeen and Oxford. He travelled abroad, and acquired such a knowledge of the French, Spanish, Italian, and Latin, that he spoke those languages not only with fluency, but with remarkable elegance. After 22 years' residence abroad he came back to England, and was patronised by Charles I. and the second. He was made bishop of Orkneys, in Scotland, and in 1633 translated to Raphoe, in Ireland, where he built a palace, so strongly fortified, that he was the last who surrendered to the arms of Cromwell. At the restoration he returned to England, and in 1661 was translated to Clogher. He died 1671, aged above 100, being the oldest bishop in the world.

Leslie, Charles, second son of the preceding, was born in Ireland, and educated at Dublin, where he took his degree of M.A. He afterwards studied the law at the Temple, London, which he relinquished for divinity. In 1680 he took orders, and in 1687 he was made chancellor of the cathedral of Connor. He afterwards rendered himself very obnoxious to the papists of Ireland, he publicly entered the lists of theological disputation against them, and made converts to his own cause. Respected as a magistrate and as a divine he remained attached to the king's government; and though he opposed tyranny, he was zealous to support legal authority. In consequence, therefore, of his loyalty to James, he lost all his preferments at the revolution, and in 1689 he came over to England to avoid the civil commotions which began to distract his native country. In his retirement he usefully employed the powers of his mind in combating the errors of the enemies of the church, both Jews and Deists, Socinians and Papists, Quakers and Infidels. He was, however, suspected of too familiar an intercourse with the abdicated monarch, and therefore was obliged to retire to France, where he joined the Pretender at Bar le Duc. He here exerted himself by his writings in favour of that unhappy family, and when their schemes of insurrection, in 1715, had failed, he attended them to Italy; but finding his adherence to protestant principles disagreeable to the pretender, he returned to Ireland in 1721, and died in his own house at Glaslough, county of Monaghan, 13th April, 1722. As a friend of the church of England, and as a man of principle, virtue, and integrity, Leslie was inferior to no man. His abilities as a writer were of a superior cast, and whatever he sent into the world was read with avidity, and received with deference. His tracts, both theological and political, are very numerous, amounting to near 50. He left besides two folio volumes of theological works, in which he discussed the controversies which too much disturb the Christian church.

Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim, a German poet, whose father, a man of literary talents, was minister of the congregation at Kametz. The son inherited the talents, and the application of the father; for five years he studied at Meissen, and after obtaining from his instructers, Klemm and Grabner, the character of an able and indefatigable scholar, he went to Leipsic, where he learned to excel in horsemanship, leaping, and fencing, and began to write for the stage. The liveliness of his temper, however, exposed him to calumny, and gave uneasiness to his father. With his friend Weisse he translated Marivaux's tragedy of Annibal, and here he finished his "Young Scholar," a comedy. Afterwards he went to Wittemburg, and also to Berlin, where he became acquainted with Voltaire, and published various things, often more in haste than with judgment. During the seven years' war he was, for a little time, se-

cretary to general Tauenzien, at Bres aw, and to other irregularities added gaming, in the indulgence of which he forgot his character, and his literary pursuits. The abilities which he possessed, he unfortunately frequently misapplied, and in his wish to do something useful, he often promised more than he performed. His friend Mendelsohn, observed of him after his death, that he was advanced at least a century before the age in which he lived.

Lessius, Leonard, a Jesuit, born near Antwerp. He was professor of philosophy at Douay, and afterwards filled the divinity chair at Louvaine, where his propositions on some scholastic subjects were exposed to ecclesiastical censure, which, however, the pope Sixtus V. in consequence of an appeal, fully reversed. He wrote De Justitia et Jure, fol.—De Potestate summi Pontificis—Hygiasticon, seu Vera Ratio Valetudinis—a Treatise on the Existence of a Deity, and on the Soul's Immortality, which have appeared in an English dress. He died 1623, aged 69.

L'Estrange, sir Roger, descended from an ancient family, was born 17th Dec. 1616, at Hunstanton-hall, Norfolk. He was educated at Cambridge, and then attended Charles I. to Scotland, in 1639, and during the ensuing civil wars, adhered most firmly to the royal cause. In 1646, however, he was betrayed by two villains, and tried and condemned as a spy by the parliamentary rebels, but his execution was delayed at first for fourteen days, and then put off till he took an opportunity of escaping, in 1648, and saving himself, into France. In 1653 he took advantage of Cromwell's indemnity bill, and came back to England, and was, by application to the usurper, discharged. At the restoration, he was for a while neglected, till he was appointed licenser of the press. In 1663 he published the Public Intelligencer, a newspaper, which was laid aside when the London Gazette, first published at Oxford, made its appearance, 1655. He again, in 1679, set up another paper, called the Observator, in defence of the ministry, and of the character of the king; but while he ridiculed the popish plot, and the other secret machinations of the enemies of all order, he exposed himself to the calumny of some interested persons, who wished to represent him as a dangerous man to government. When James II. came to the throne he knighted him, as he said, in consequence of his services and unshaken loyalty to the crown. In 1687 his Observator ceased, as he refused, though a loyal man, to espouse the cause of toleration recommended by the king. Yet some failed not to accuse him of being a papist, especially when his daughter became a convert to that communion. At the revolution sir Roger was neglected by the ruling powers, and even treated with contempt by the queen. He died 11th Sept. 1704, and was buried in the church of St. Giles in the Fields. His political tracts are very numerous, and besides these he translated Josephus, from D'Andilly's French—Cicero's Offices—Seneca's Morals—Æsop's Fables—Erasmus's Colloquies—Quevedo's Visions—Bona's Guide, &c. His language, however, was, as Gordon, the author of the Independent Whig, observes, coarse and vulgar. His genius tended to low wit and licentious buffoonery, and even in his fables he has made his beasts jesters, and instead of the language of freedom, he instils into their dialogue doctrines of servitude, and a tame submission to tyranny.

Lethieullier, Smart, esq. an English gentleman, born at Aldersbrook, in Essex, from an ancient family which had left France on account of their attachment to the reformation. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, and afterwards made a most valuable collection of medals, books, MSS. and natural curiosities on the continent. He died without issue, Aug. 27, 1760, aged 59. Some of his curiosities were consigned by his executors to the British Museum, and his library was sold by auction. He wrote some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the Archæologia.

Leti, Gregorio, an Italian writer, born at Milan, 1630, and educated among the Jesuits. He travelled, and embraced the protestant religion at Lausanne, and for 20 years lived at Geneva. He afterwards came to London, but though patronised by Charles II. he settled at Amsterdam, where he died, 1701, with the title of historiographer of the town. His daughter married John le Clerc, and died 1734. As a historian he was esteemed, though often incorrect. He wrote the history of Lewis XIV.—of Philip II. of Spain—of Charles V.—of Queen Elizabeth—of Oliver Cromwell—of Pope Sixtus VI.—of Geneva, &c.

Lettsom, John Coakley, a physician, was born on a small island, called Little Vandyke, near Tortola, in 1744. His father was a planter, and his mother was descended from a respectable Irish family. They were of the society of Quakers; and young Lettsom, being sent to England, was placed under the care of Samuel Fothergill, a celebrated preacher of that sect, who sent him to an academy at Warrington. On arriving at a proper age he was bound apprentice to an apothecary at Settle, in Yorkshire; after which he became a pupil of St. Thomas's hospital. The death of his elder brother induced him to visit his native island, to look after his property; but finding that it chiefly consisted of slaves, he emancipated them all, and settled at Tortola. His stay there was not long, and, on his return to Europe, he took his doctor's degree

at Leyden. He then fixed his residence in London, where, by the friendship of Dr. Fothergill, and his connexion with the Quakers, he attained a most extensive practice. Dr. Lettsom, however, quitted the society, some years before his death, which happened Nov. 1, 1815. He was a zealous philanthropist, and a member of most of the literary and scientific societies in Europe and America. His works are numerous and well known.—*W.B.*

Leucippus, a philosopher of Abdera, B.C. 428. He was the pupil of Zeno, and first proposed the system of atoms, from which he made the world to originate.

Leunclavius, John, a learned German, born at Amelburn, in Westphalia, 1533. He travelled much, and published a history of the Ottoman Empire, from materials which he collected in Turkey. He also translated Xenophon, Zosimus, &c. into Latin. He died at Vienna, 1593.

Leusden, John, eminent for biblical knowledge, was born at Utrecht, where he became professor of Hebrew, and where he died 1699, aged 75. He was author of Onomasticon Sacrum—Clavis Hebraica et Philologica Vet. Testamenti—Novi Test. Clavis Græca—Compendium Biblic. Vet. Testam.—Compendium Græcum Novi Testam.—Philologus Hebræus—et Hebræo Græcus—Notes on Jonah, Joel, Hosea, &c.

Leuwenhoek, Anthony de, an eminent physician, born at Delft, in Holland, 1632. He acquired great celebrity by his curious and astonishing discoveries by the microscope. His letters to the royal society of London, of which he was member, printed 1722, 4to. and his Arcana Naturæ Detecta, 1714, 4 vols. 4to. are valuable. He died 26th Aug. 1723, aged 91.

Lever, sir Ashton, son of sir d'Arcy Lever, knight, of Alkington, near Manchester, was celebrated as a judicious collector of rare and valuable curiosities. From Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where, as a gentleman commoner, he was admired for his skill in horsemanship, he went to reside with his mother, and then settled on his estate, where he employed himself in collecting birds, and forming the most valuable aviary in the kingdom. Strongly attached to whatever was rare and astonishing in natural history, he devoted himself to the improvement of his collection, and by the favour of his friends, and his own indefatigable exertions, he soon found himself master of the most admired private museum in the nation. This curious collection, which was formed at great expense, was for some time exhibited in London, to the admiration of the public, and, in 1785, was disposed of by way of lottery, and fell to the share of Mr. Parkinson, though it did not repay the proprietor the fourth part of his original expenses. This valuable museum has lately been sold in small separate lots; but while a few individuals have thus been able to enrich their private collections, it is to be lamented that the public purse was not opened to purchase the whole, and thus largely and liberally contribute to the enlargement of those institutions which display in so pleasing a view the taste, the genius, the labours, and the munificence of the English nation. Sir Ashton died in 1788.

Leverett, John, governor of Massachusetts, was born in England, and previously to his coming to New-England served in the army, and distinguished himself by his courage. After his arrival in Massachusetts he was employed in many important stations. In 1653 he was appointed commissioner by Cromwell to raise forces against the Dutch at New-York, and at the restoration was employed in England as an agent of the colony. Having returned to Boston, he was, in 1664, appointed major-general, the next year one of the governor's assistants, in 1671 deputy governor, and at length, in 1673, chief magistrate, and held the office, discharging its duties with great popularity, till his death in 1678. ☞ L.

Leverett, John, F.R.S. president of Harvard college, and a grandson of the preceding, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and graduated at the institution of which he was afterwards president, in 1680. He for a number of years served the colony as a civilian, first as a member of the assembly, of which he was often chosen speaker, then in his majesty's council, and at length as a judge of the superior court, in which situations he gained a high reputation for talents, uprightness, and patriotism. He entered on the presidency of the college in Jan. 1708, and retained the office till his death on the 3d of May, 1724. Endowed with talents of a very superior order, and equally distinguished by the extent of his learning, the correctness of his judgment, and the firmness of his resolution, he was one of the greatest, most popular, and most useful men of his age. ☞ L.

Levesque de Ponilli, Lewis, a member of the French academy of inscriptions, and governor of Rheims, which he improved by the establishment of mathematical schools, and other valuable institutions. He wrote the Theory of agreeable Sensations, a curious book, translated into English, and died 1746.

Levesque, Peter Charles, a French writer, was born at Paris in 1736, and died there in 1812. He wrote—1. Le Reves d'Aristobule, philosophe Grec, suivis d'un abrégé de la vie de Formose, philosophe Francais. 2. L'Homme Moral. 3. L'Homme Pensant. 4. Histoire de Russie, 5 vols. 12mo. 5. Histoire des differens peuples

soumis a la domination des Russes, 2 vols. 6. Eloge historique de l'abbé Mably. 7. La France sous les cinq premiers Valois, 4 vols. 8. Dictionnaire des arts, de peinture, sculpture, et gravure, 5 vols. 9. L'etude de l'histoire de la Grece, 4 vols. 8vo. He also translated Thucydides from the Greek, and Plutarch from the Italian. —*W. B.*

Levi, third son of Jacob by Leah, was honoured among the tribes of Israel, and his posterity more immediately devoted to the service of God. He died in Egypt, B. C. 1612, aged about 136 years.

Levingston, James, a brave Scotchman, who distinguished himself in the wars of Bohemia, Holland, Sweden, and Germany, and afterwards became gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles I. who created him lord Levingston, and, in 1641, earl of Calendar. At the beginning of the civil wars he sided with the parliament, but soon after he was reconciled to the king, whose forces he assisted in reducing York. He also attempted to rescue his master from the Isle of Wight, and took Carlisle, where he found a large supply of ammunition and arms. He died October, 1672.

Lewis, John, a native of Bristol, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree. He obtained from Tenison, the primate, Minster vicarage in the Isle of Thanet, and the mastership of Eastbridge hospital, Canterbury, and died at Margate, 1746, aged 71. He published the Life of Wickliffe, 8vo.—the Life of Caxton, 8vo.—the History of Faversham Abbey, 4to.—the History and Antiquities of the Isle of Thanet, 4to.—History of the Various Translations of the Old and New Testaments into English, 8vo.—Wickliffe's Translation of the New Testament, folio.

Lewis, kings of France. *Vid.* Louis.

Lewis, Meriwether, governor of Louisiana, was born near Charlotteville, Virginia, August 18th, 1774. He received a respectable education, and, after serving as a volunteer in the militia called out by Washington to suppress the insurrection in Pennsylvania, was transferred to the regular service as a lieutenant, and soon after was promoted to a captaincy. On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency Mr. Lewis became his private secretary, and was selected by him, in 1803, in conjunction with captain Clark, to conduct the party despatched to explore the Missouri, and the waters descending on the west side of the highlands to the Pacific. They set out on that expedition in the summer of 1803, and, after visiting the Pacific ocean at the mouth of the river Columbia, returned to the United States in 1806, and not long after published the history of the journey. Soon after Mr. Lewis returned to Washington; in 1807, he was appointed governor of Louisiana, and, after a residence there of about two years, was seized with delirium, while on a journey to the capital of the United States, in September, 1809, and deprived himself of life. He possessed uncommon enterprise, courage, and integrity, and discharged the duties of the several stations to which he was advanced, with great judgment and fidelity.

☞ L.

Ley, sir James, sixth son of Henry Ley of Jessent, Wilts, was raised by merit to the office of chief justice in Ireland, and afterwards in England, and afterwards created baron Ley, and earl of Marlborough, and lord high treasurer, by James I. Some of his pieces on antiquity have been published by Hearne, and also his Reports, 1659.

Leybourn, William, originally a painter, became a mathematician of eminence. He published Cursus Mathematicus, folio—a treatise on Surveying, folio, improved by Cunn—a treatise on Dialling 4to.—and also the Trader's Guide. He died about 1690.

Leydecker, Melchior, a native of Middleburg, professor of theology at Utrecht, where he died 1721, aged 69. He is author of a curious treatise on the Republic of the Hebrews, 2 vols. fol.—History of Jansenism—Analysis of Scripture—Continuation of Hornier's Ecclesiastical History—History of the Church of Africa, &c.

Leyden, Lucas Van, a Dutch painter in oil, in distemper, and on glass, and also eminent as an engraver. He acquired great celebrity by his painting of the history of St. Hubert, which he finished before the age of 15. With all his genius the proportional height of his figures to their distances is liable to censure. He died 1533, aged 39.

Leyden, John, a physician and poet, was born in 1775 at Denholm, in the county of Roxburgh, where his father was a shepherd. He received his education at the parish school of Kirktown, and next under a minister of the Seceders; after which he went to Edinburgh, where he wrote several poems. He was also employed as a private tutor, and, on going to St. Andrew's, obtained a license to preach, but relinquished that profession for surgery, in which capacity, having first taken his doctor's degree, he went to India. In 1806 he was appointed professor of the Hindostanee language at the college of Calcutta, and he also for some time officiated as a judge. In 1811 he went on the expedition to Java, where he died the same year. His poetical works and memoirs were printed in one volume in 1819.—*W. B.*

Leyssens, N. a native of Antwerp. He studied painting at Rome, and settled at Antwerp, where his pious attentions to an

aged and infirm parent were rewarded by the respect of his neighbours, and great success in his profession. He died at Antwerp, 1720, aged 59.

Lhuyd, Edward, a learned Welchman, born at Llanvyrdc, Caermarthenshire, and educated at Jesus college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. 1701. He succeeded Dr. Plot, his tutor, as keeper of the Ashmolean museum, and zealously devoted himself to study the antiquities of his native country. For this purpose he travelled with the observation of an active antiquarian, over Wales, Cornwall, Scotland, Ireland and Bretagne, but before he had completed the digestion of his valuable materials he unfortunately died, July 1709. He published Archæologia Britannica, or an account of the Languages, Histories, and Customs of the Ancient Britons, &c. 1 vol. fol. 1707, and left in MS. a Scottish or Irish English dictionary, which Malcolm a Scotch divine proposed to publish by subscription in 1732. Many of his observations were communicated to Dr. Gibson, and inserted in his edition of Camden's Britannia. His MSS. amounted to 40 vols. folio, 10 4to. and above 100 smaller, and were in the possession of the Seabright family, by whom they were communicated to Mr. Pennant. Some of his letters are preserved in the Oxford museum.

Lhwyd, or Lhuyd, Humphrey, an antiquarian, born at Denbigh. He studied physic at Oxford, and took his degrees at Brazen-nose college, and then removed to practise physic in his native town. He died 1570, leaving behind him the character of an excellent rhetorician, sound philosopher, and indefatigable and accurate antiquarian. His publications were "an Almanack, &c. —Commentarioli Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum 1572, published again by Moses Williams 1671, 4to. and translated into English by Th. Twyne under the title of the Breviary of Britain 1753, 8vo.—De Monâ Druidum Insulâ, Antiquitati suæ Restitutâ 1568—de Armamentario Romano—Chronicon Walliæ a Rege Cadwalladero ad A. D. 1294—the History of Cambria, left unfinished, but afterwards edited by Dr. Powel 1584, in 4to.

Libanius, a sophist, born at Antioch, on the Orontes. He had among his pupils Julian the apostate, and died at Antioch 390. He was a violent enemy of Christianity. His works have appeared, 2 vols. folio, 1606 and 1627, Paris.

Libavius, Andrew, a native of Hall in Saxony, who died at Cobourg in Franconia 1616. He was an able physician, and wrote Syntagma Selectorum Alchemiæ Arcanorum, 2 vols. folio.—Epistol. Chemic. 1595, besides tracts against Paracelsus, &c.

Libeni, Peter, a native of Padua, eminent as a painter. His pieces adorn the churches and palaces of Italy, the best known of which is Moses striking the rock. He died 1677, aged 77.

Liberius, a native of Rome, pope after Julius I. 352. He subscribed very unwillingly to the condemnation of Athanasius, agreeable to the direction of Constantius. He died 366.

Licetus, Fortunius, a physician, born at Rappollo in Genoa, 1577, became professor of philosophy and physic at Padua where he died 1655. He is author of some curious works on his profession, especially "de Monstris." He was himself born before the seventh month of his mother's pregnancy, but by being wrapped up in cotton his life was preserved.

Lichtenberg, George Christopher, professor of philosophy at Gottingen, was an able German writer, and died there 1799.

Licinius, Tegula, a Latin poet B.C. 200. Nothing but fragments remain of his comic compositions. An orator and poet of that name flourished in the age of Cicero.

Licinius, C. Flavius Valerianus, son of a Dalmatian peasant, rose to the rank of a general in the Roman armies, and was made assistant emperor by Galerius. Constantine, who knew his merit, gave him his sister in marriage, but afterwards so great an enmity arose between them that only the death of Licinius in battle A.D. 324, ended the contest.

Licinius, Caius, a Roman plebeian, tribune of the people, author of a law to forbid the possession of more than 500 acres of land in any single individual. He also made a law to make the plebeians eligible to the consulship, and he was himself the first plebeian consul.

Liddel, Duncan, a native of Aberdeen. After studying in his native town he went at the age of eighteen to Frankfort, where he applied to the mathematics, and then to Helmstadt, where he took the degree of M.D. 1596, and became professor of mathematics and medicine. After travelling through Germany and Italy, he returned to his native country, where in gratitude for the honours and the success he had met in the world, he founded six scholarships in Aberdeen university. He was author of Disputationes—Medicinales, Helmstadt 1603, 4to.—Ars Medica succinctè et perspicuè Explicata, Hamburg, 1607, 8vo. and he died on his estate near Aberdeen, 1613, aged 52.

Lievens, John, a native of Leyden, 1607, eminent as a historical and portrait painter. He came to England at the invitation of Charles I. and painted the persons of the court, and several of the nobility, and after three years he returned to Antwerp, where he died.

Lieutaud, Joseph. physician to Lewis

XVI. and member of the academy of sciences in 1752, was born at Aix in Provence. His chief works are "Anatomical Essays—Elements of Physiology—Synopsis of the Practice of Medicine—Historia Anatomico-Medica, 2 vols. 4to.—besides papers in the memoirs of the academy, &c. He died highly respected 1780.

Ligarius, Quintus, a proconsul of Africa, who opposed the ambitious views of Cæsar, but afterwards was reconciled to him. When accused by Tubero he was ably defended by Cicero. He was afterwards one of Cæsar's murderers.

Liger, Lewis, author of the Paris Guide, and some useful works on gardening and agriculture, was born at Auxerre, and died 1717, aged 59.

Lightfoot, John, a most eminent divine, born 29th March, 1602, at Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire. He was educated at Morton Green school, Cheshire, and in 1617 entered at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he soon became distinguished as an able scholar and an eloquent orator. After being some time assistant at Repton school, Derbyshire, he took orders, and from the curacy of Norton, Shropshire, was admitted as chaplain into the family of Sir Rowland Cotton, of Bellapont, a great Hebraist in those days. Under the patronage of this hospitable man he devoted himself to the study of the oriental languages, and in 1629 published his "Erubhim, or Miscellanies Christian and Judaical," dedicated to his friend Sir Rowland, who two years after gave him the rectory of Ashley, Staffordshire. Before this time Lightfoot had wandered in quest of settlement from London to Stone, and again to Hornsey near London, but now being in possession of a comfortable independence he devoted himself totally to literary pursuits, till, in the troubles of the times, his abilities made him known to the ruling powers, and in 1642, he departed for London, after resigning his living to his younger brother. He was now nominated one of the assembly of divines for settling the administration of the church, and in their meetings he distinguished himself as an eloquent, manly, and independent speaker. He was afterwards chosen minister of St. Bartholomew, behind the Royal Exchange, and in 1653 was, on the expulsion of Dr. Spurstow, made master of Catherine hall, Cambridge, and presented to the living of Much-Munden, Herts. He took his degree of D.D. 1652, and in 1655 was vice-chancellor of Cambridge. At the restoration he offered to resign to his predecessor Spurstow, but as his compliance with the measures of the usurpation was considered more as a matter of quiet resignation to superior authority, than of disloyalty to the exiled monarch, he was, by the interference of Sheldon the primate, and of others, permitted to retain his preferment. In 1661 he was one of the divines who had a conferenee at theSavoy about the liturgy; but disgusted with the violence of his associates, he retired to his peaceful studies. He died 6th Dec. 1675, and was buried in Munden church, where his two wives were deposited before him. By the daughter of W. Crompton, Esq. his first wife, who died 1656, he had four sons and two daughters, and by the second, widow of A. Brograve, he had no issue. Lightfoot in the acknowledgment both of Englishmen and of foreigners, was one of the most eminent men in rabbinical learning this country ever produced, and his researches and commentaries were the grand store-house of succeeding annotators. Upon his "Harmony," he bestowed great and long labour. His works were collected together and first published in 1684, 2 vols. folio, of which a second edition appeared at Amsterdam, 1686, to which a third volume was added in a third edition by J. Leusden, Utrecht, 1699, folio. Some more of his papers were published in 1700 by Mr. Strype.

Lignac, Joseph Adrian de, a priest of the Oratory, author of Letters to an American on Buffon's Natural History, 2 vols. 12mo. and other learned works. He was a native of Poictiers, and died 1762.

Ligonier, John, earl of, an English field-marshal, who served under the great Marlborough, and in succeeding wars under Anne, and distinguished himself in the field, and also in the cabinet. He died 1770, aged 92.

Ligorio, Peter, a Neapolitan, distinguished as a painter and architect. Paul IV. appointed him the architect of St. Peter's church, in which he was soon after succeeded by Michael Angelo. His designs after the antique compose 30 volumes. He died 1580.

Lilburne, John, an English enthusiast, born in 1618, at Thickney-Purcharden, Durham, the ancient seat of his family. At the age of twelve he was bound apprentice to a wholesale clothier, in London; but here he manifested the independent spirit of the times, and paid more attention to puritanical books than to business. In 1636 he was prevailed upon by Bastwick, a prisoner of the Star chamber, to go to Holland, and to print there his "Merry Liturgy," a violent pamphlet against the bishops, and in consequence of this, he was on his return taken up while distributing that and other obnoxious books, and for the offence he was whipt at the cart's tail, pilloried, fined 500*l.* and imprisoned. These punishments, he underwent with such firmness and triumph that he was called by his party the saint, but at last the parliament interfered, though he had published some virulent pa-

pers, and headed a mob, clamouring for justice against Strafford. His sentence under the Star chamber was deemed tyrannical by the commons, and 2000*l.* were voted to him by the lords out of the estates of the royalists, which sum was afterwards increased, though he never received the whole. In the civil wars he gradually rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and behaved with great bravery, especially at the battles of Edge-hill, Brentford, and Marston-moor; but his temper was so violent that he quarrelled even with his friend and patron the earl of Manchester, and wrote some virulent papers against him, for which he was sent by the lords to the tower. He petitioned the commons, but finding them slow in listening to his complaints, he vented his abuse against the house, and declared in his "Oppressed Man's Oppression," that they were tyrants, and ought to be pulled down. He at last, however, procured his enlargement, by means chiefly of Cromwell, whom he soon after abused, but his intemperance of language and conduct was such at last that the parliament ordered him to be fined 7000*l.* and banished out of the kingdom. He escaped beforehand, and went to Amsterdam where he began to intrigue for the restoration of the royal family, which he promised to effect for the reward of 10,000*l.* His offers, however, were regarded as the measures of a disappointed man, so that at the dissolution of the long parliament, he again returned to England, 1657, and was acquitted by a jury. After this he escaped Cromwell's resentment by the interference of his friends, and retired to Eltham, where he turned preacher among the Quakers. He died at Eltham, 29th Aug. 1657, aged 49, and was buried in the new burial-place, Moorfields. His writings were numerous, but all abusive and political, and now deservedly forgotten.

Liliental, Michael, a Prussian professor at Konigsberg. He published various dissertations, preserved in the memoirs of the Berlin academy, besides other works, and died 1750.

Lillo, George, a dramatic writer, born near Moorgate, London, 4th Feb. 1693. Though a jeweller by profession, and a man of business, he cultivated the muses, and acquired great celebrity. His subjects were the common incidents of private life, but they were wrought in so masterly a manner, and delineated in such pathetic characters as touched the heart more forcibly than the misfortunes of kings and heroes. His "George Barnwell," Fatal Curiosity, and "Arden of Feversham," have long been, and continue to be, the admiration of crowded audiences, when the tears that are shed by sympathizing nature bear a stronger testimony to the merits of the author than the most pompous descriptions of language. This worthy advocate of virtue was a dissenter in his religious opinions. He died Sept. 3, 1739. He was lusty in his person, not tall, and had the use of only one eye. His works were edited 2 vols. 12mo. 1775, by Th. Davies; and Henry Fielding who knew him well, said in "his Champion," after his decease, that he had the spirit of an old Roman, with the innocence of a primitive Christian.

Lilly, John, a native of Kent, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He afterwards removed to Cambridge and became a great favourite at court. He was author of Euphnes, a miscellaneous description of characters, fol.—Endymion, Campaspe, Midas, played before queen Elizabeth—Woman in the Moon—the Maid's Metamorphosis, &c. He died 1600, aged about 47.

Lilly, William, an English astrologer, born in Leicestershire, 1602. He was taught writing and arithmetic at Ashby-de-la-Zouch school, and then came to London 1620, and engaged himself first as servant to a mantuamaker, and four years after as book-keeper to a master of the Salters' company, and after his death he married his widow with a fortune of 1000*l.* Thus become his own master, he began to frequent the puritanical meetings, and in 1632 applied himself to the study of astrology under Evans, a Welchman of debauched character. In this new character he acted with great precaution, his predictions were generally ambiguous, and if they failed, the deception was ascribed to untoward circumstances or false representations. In 1637 he settled at Horsham with a second wife, who, unlike his first, was violent in her temper, and extremely quarrelsome, but in 1641 he returned to London, where, in these superstitious times, his profession was much respected by all parties. He was frequently consulted by the parliamentary generals, and his assurances of success were productive of great animation in the soldiers. Though attached to the republicans, his services were solicited also for the king, and Mrs. Whorwood consulted him on the part of his majesty, and he informed her he might conceal himself in Essex, about 20 miles from London, and when he was confined in Carisbrook castle, he provided him with a saw and aquafortis, by which he might effect his escape. The parliament in the mean time patronised him by a salary of 100*l.* a year, which he resigned in two years, and in 1648, and the next year he greatly improved his property by delivering lectures on his art. At the restoration he was examined by the commons about the beheading of Charles, which he declared was done

by cornet Joyce. After obtaining his pardon, under the broad seal of England, he returned to Horsham, where he practised physic, as he had, through the friendship of Elias Ashmole, obtained a license from archbishop Sheldon. He died of a palsy at Horsham, 1681, and was buried in Walton church, where a marble was placed by Ashmole, with a Latin inscription, written by Smalridge, afterwards bishop of Bristol. Lilly lost his second wife in 1654, and married again the same year. He acquired property by his publications, and especially by his almanacs, and in 1659 was complimented with a gold chain and medal by the king of Sweden, whose name he had mentioned with particular respect. He adopted for his son Coley a tailor, whom he called Merlin junior, and to whom he gave the almanacs which for 36 successive years he had printed; but he left his estate at Horsham to the son of his friend Bulstrode Whitelock, and his magical instruments to his astrological successor, Dr. Causin. His chief works are, Christian Astrology, 4to. 1647—a Collection of Nativities—Observations on the Life, &c. of Charles I.—Annus Tenebrosus, or the Black Year, &c.

Lily, William, an English grammarian, born at Odiham, Hants, 1466. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and after taking his bachelor's degree he went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. On his return he stopped at Rhodes, where he studied Greek, and also at Rome, where he still more fully improved himself. In 1510, the year after his arrival in England, he was, in consequence of his great reputation for learning, made first master of St. Paul's school, then founded by dean Colet. For 12 years he presided with high celebrity over this foundation, and had among his pupils many persons who afterwards distinguished themselves in the state. He died of the plague in London, 1522, aged 54. By his wife Agnes he left two sons and a daughter, who married Ritwise, his successor in St. Paul's school, who died 1532.—Lily is the author of a valuable grammar, in which it is said he was assisted by his friends, Erasmus, Colet, and Wolsey; but though it has been recommended by royal authority for general use, Roger Ascham and some others have ventured to censure it as very imperfect and incorrect. He wrote, besides, "Poemata Varia," and other pieces.

Lily, George, eldest son of the grammarian, was born in London, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, after which he went to Rome, and was patronised there by cardinal Pole. On his return to England, he was made canon of St. Paul's, and prebendary of Canterbury. He wrote some historical books, and was the first who published a correct map of Britain. He died 1559.

Lily, Peter, second son of the grammarian, was a dignitary of the church of Canterbury. His son Peter, was fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, D.D. prebendary of St. Paul's, and archdeacon of Taunton. He died 1614, and some of his sermons were published by his widow.

Limborch, Philip, a learned divine, born at Amsterdam, 19th June, 1633. His education was completed under the first masters, and after studying divinity for some time at Utrecht, he embraced the tenets of the remonstrants, and first appeared as a public probationary preacher at Haerlem, 1655. From Haerlem he went to Gonda; and in 1667 he was invited to Amsterdam, where he became deputy, and the next year successor to Pontanus, the divinity professor. But he acquired popularity not only as a preacher, but as a writer, and as the editor of the letters of his uncle Episcopius, which contained the regular history of Arminianism. In 1686 he published his popular work, Theologia Christiana ad Praxim Pietatis, &c. in fol. which was well received, and quickly passed through four editions. In 1686 he had also a dispute with Isaac Orobio, a learned Jew, who had escaped from the Spanish inquisition at Seville, and practised physic at Amsterdam, and the result of this controversy appeared under the title of Collatio Amica de Veritate Christianæ Religionis cum Erudito Judæo. In this and other performances he displayed great abilities, but in the management of his arguments he was modest and candid. He was employed in 1694 to recover from Judaism a young lady of Amsterdam, of the age of 22, who had, at the persuasion of the Jews, embraced their religion, and he succeeded, by the strength and solidity of his arguments, to remove all her doubts. This good, pious, and active man, was seized with St. Anthony's fire in the autumn of 1711, and died in consequence of it the following 30th of April. His funeral oration was spoken by John Le Clerc, and he is described as a solid preacher, an able annotator, a candid lover of truth, and in his private character amiable and benevolent. He was greatly esteemed by Locke and Tillotson, and was the correspondent of several learned men in Europe. His History of the Inquisition, published 1692, folio, was translated into English by Sam. Chandler, 2 vols. 4to. 1731. He wrote, besides other works.

Limnæus, John, a German lawyer of Jena, known as the author of various learned works. He was tutor to Albert, margrave of Brandenburgh, and died 1663, aged 71.

Linacre, Dr. Thomas, a learned physician descended from an ancient Derbyshire family, was born at Canterbury 1460. From the king's school in his native town he passed to Oxford, and was elected fellow of All Souls 1484, after which he travelled on the continent, and improved himself at Florence and at Rome, by the instruction of those eminent scholars, Demetr. Chalcondyles, Ang. Politian, and Herm. Barbarus. On his return home he took his degree of M.D. and was made professor of physic at Oxford, and afterwards became preceptor to prince Arthur, and physician to Henry VII. and afterwards to Henry VIII. In 1500, he abandoned physic for divinity, and obtained a prebend in Wells, and another in York cathedral, besides other preferment, by the friendship of Wareham, the primate. He was also rector of Wigan, Lancashire, and prebendary of Westminster. He was not only the best Grecian and Latinist of his age, but he proved himself one of the most zealous promoters of the revival of learning in the kingdom; and by his means the college of physicians was founded, and of this excellent institution he became the first president. This good and worthy man died of the stone, after suffering great pain, 20th Oct. 1524, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, where a Latin inscription, by Dr. Caius, recorded his meritorious services to literature and to mankind. He published a Latin translation of Proclus' Sphere, 1499—the Rudiments of Grammar, for the Use of the Princess Mary—de Emendatâ Structurâ Latini Sermonis, Libri sex, a valuable work—and translations of Galen's works, in truly classical language.

Linant, Michael, a French poet, the intimate friend of Voltaire. He three times obtained the prize of the French academy, and published some odes and other poems. He died 1749, aged 41, universally respected.

Lincoln, Benjamin, a major-general in the army of the American revolution, was the son of the honourable Benjamin Lincoln, and born at Hingham, Massachusetts, Jan. 23d, 1733. His advantages for education were limited, and until the age of forty he was employed in the pursuits of agriculture. He was, however, distinguished for judgment and intelligence, was the representative of the town in the provincial assembly, a colonel of the militia, secretary of the house of representatives, and a member of the council. In February, 1776, he was appointed a brigadier, and soon after major-general in the provincial army, and in February, 1777, a major-general on the continental establishment. His services were conspicuous towards the close of that year in the northern campaign. He was second in command in the army which, under general Gates captured the British under Burgoyne. On the day after the battle of Stillwater, he received a dangerous wound while reconnoitring. In the following year he was appointed by congress to take the command in the southern department at the solicitation of the delegates from that portion of the union. After a number of inferior operations, on the 20th June, 1779, he made an unsuccessful attack on the British post at Stone-ferry. He afterwards retired to Charleston and attempted its defence, but was compelled, on the 12th of May, 1780, to capitulate. He was exchanged in November, and in the spring following joined the army on the North river. At the siege of Yorktown he commanded a central division, and shared largely in the dangers and triumphs of the day. He was designated to conduct the surrendering army to the field where their arms were deposited, and to see the conditions of the capitulation executed. In October, 1781, congress appointed him secretary of the war department, and afterwards, on several occasions, a commissioner to negotiate with the Indians. He resigned his office as secretary in October, 1783, and received, in a resolution of Congress, a flattering expression of their respect. After the establishment of peace he returned to his native state, and in 1787 was appointed to command the troops employed for the suppression of the insurrection in that state. He was also one of the commissioners to propose terms of indemnity to the insurgents. In 1788, he was chosen lieutenant-governor. The following year he was a member of the convention which ratified the constitution of the United States, and was appointed collector of the ports of Boston and Charlestown. This office he held and discharged its duties greatly to the public satisfaction, until the increased embarrassments arising from the restrictions on commerce induced him to resign in January, 1809. He died in the house in which he was born, May 9th, 1810, aged 78. General Lincoln was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and president of the Society of Cincinnati of Massachusetts. He published several letters and essays, principally on subjects connected with natural history. ☞ L.

Lincoln, Levi, attorney-general of the United States, was a native of Hingham, Massachusetts, born May 15th, 1749, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1772. In 1775, he commenced the practice of the law at Worcester, and for more than twenty years was at the head of his profession in that county. In 1787 he was appointed one of the delegates of Massachusetts to congress, but declined accepting the trust. In 1800 he was elected a representative

for Worcester district, and in 1801 was appointed by Mr. Jefferson attorney-general of the United States. He resigned in 1805, having, during a short period, discharged also the duties of secretary of state. In 1806 he was elected a member of the council of Massachusetts, and in 1807, lieutenant-governor of the state. While in this office, the administration devolved on him in consequence of the death of governor Sullivan. In 1811 he was again elected a member of the council, and the same year received the appointment of judge of the supreme court of the United States, to supply the place of Mr. Cushing, deceased. This office, however, he declined accepting, and appeared no more in public life. He died April 14th, 1820, aged 71. ☞ L.

Lind, James, an English physician, author of a valuable treatise on the Diseases of Seamen, 8vo. and other works. He died 1794.

Lindanus, William, a Dutchman, made the first bishop of Ruremonde, by Philip II. of Spain. He was in 1588 removed to Ghent, and died there that year. He was a native of Dordt, and wrote some Latin works on Theological subjects, and in defence of the catholic religion.

Lindenbruch, Frederic, the laborious and learned editor of Virgil, Terence, and other classics, and the author of "Codex Legum Antiquarum," folio, a curious work —was a Fleming, and died 1638.

Lindsay, John, a learned divine, educated at St. Mary-hall, Oxford. For some years he was the minister of a dissenting congregation in Aldersgate-street, and was also a corrector of the press to Mr. Bowyer. He died June 21st, 1768, aged 82, and was buried in Islington churchyard. He wrote, "the Short History of the Regal Succession"—Remarks on Whiston's Scripture Politics, 8vo.—and translated Mason's Vindication of the Church of England, reprinted 1727.

Lindsay, Sir David, a Scotch poet, born at the Mount, Fifeshire, 1496, and educated at St. Andrews. After the fatal day of Flodden-field, he went over to France, and distinguished himself in the battle of Pavia; and on his return home, was made by James V. master of the herald's office. He was also employed in several embassies, and wrote some admired poems. His Satires on the Vices of the Clergy were much admired. He wrote also a History of Scotland, three vols. now in MS. in the advocates' library Edinburgh. He died 1557, aged 61.

Lindsay, David, a relation of the preceding, was born at Pitscothie, Fifeshire, 1527, and educated at St. Andrews. After studying in foreign universities he returned to support the reformed religion against queen Mary. He wrote the History of Scotland from 1437 to 1542, a curious work, but often injudicious, and wickedly partial. He died at his native seat 1593, aged 66.

Lindwood, William, divinity professor at Oxford in the reign of Henry V. was ambassador in Spain 1422, and for his services was made bishop of St. David's 1434. He wrote the Constitutions of the archbishops of Canterbury from Langton to Chichely, printed Paris 1505, and Oxford 1663; and he died 1446.

Lingelback, John, a German painter, born at Frankfort, on the Maine, 1625. He travelled over Holland, France, and Italy, to improve himself by studying foreign models; and on his return he exhibited a highly polished style of painting. His pictures were adorned with ruins of antiquity, his landscapes were rich and beautiful, and his genius proved so fertile, that the same subjects never appeared twice in his pieces. He returned to Amsterdam 1650, but the time of his death is not ascertained.

Linguet, Simon Nicolas Henry, a French writer, born 14th July, 1736, at Rheims. He went, when young, into the suite of the French general who led an army against Portugal; and during his residence in Spain, he applied himself to the language, and translated some dramatic pieces into French. On his return to France, he devoted himself to the labours of the bar, and by his application and the brilliant powers of his eloquence, he acquired great celebrity, especially in his masterly defence of the duke of Aiguillon, and of Morangies. His high reputation excited the jealousy of his oratorical rivals, and by an unmanly combination they obtained a decree from the parliament that he should no longer be permitted to exercise his profession of pleader. Thus cruelly robbed of his honours, the disappointed orator had recourse to his pen, and produced several political pamphlets, a periodical journal, and his celebrated Theory of the Laws. The freedom of his observations excited against him the persecution of the prime minister, Maurepas, but upon the arbitrary suppression of his journal he fled to Switzerland, and then to Holland, and to London. From England he passed to Brussels, and from thence wrote a petition to Vergennes to be permitted to return to France in security. His request was granted; but in 1779 some political delinquency threw him into the Bastile, where he remained two years, and was at last liberated on the promise of being moderate and prudent in his writings and in his conversation. He soon after passed to England, where he wrote his Memoirs on the Bas

tile, and then retired to Brussels, where he began his Political Annals. His observations on the Freedom of the Navigation of the Scheldt, were read with admiration by the people of Brabant; and Joseph II. was so pleased with his arguments that he permitted him to come to Vienna, where he complimented him with a present of 1000 ducats. The liberality of the monarch ought to have roused the gratitude of Linguet, but regardless of the kindness of his patron, he scrupled not to defend the violent measures which Vandernoot and the rebellious Brabanters were meditating against the authority of their monarch. Deservedly banished from Germany, Linguet came to Paris, to share in the dangers of the revolution, and in 1791 he appeared at the bar of the national assembly to plead the cause of the negroes of St. Domingo, and to inveigh against the tyranny of their white masters. During the reign of terror he fled from the capital, but his retreat was discovered, and he was dragged from the country before that bloody tribunal which paid no respect either to age, to virtue, or to misfortunes. He was condemned to death 27th June, 1794, on pretence of having disgraced his nation by paying the tribute of respect to the governments of London and Vienna. He walked to the scaffold with great composure, and fell with the resignation of a good Christian. He wrote various works, 35 in number, the best known of which, besides those already mentioned, are, the History of the age of Alexander—the Fanaticism of Philosophers—the History of the Revolutions of the Roman Empire, 2 vols. —Reflections on Light—History of the Jesuits—a Critique on Voltaire—Socrates, a tragedy.

Liniere, Francis, a French poet, of great literary merit, but of a dissipated character, and in opinion an obstinate atheist. He died as he had lived, a profligate, 1704, aged 76. His verses are said to possess great sweetness and elegance.

Lining, John, M.D. a respectable physician of South Carolina, was a native of Scotland, and after receiving a classical education came to America in 1730. He is known as the author of the first history of the Yellow Fever, given to the world from America. It was published in 1753. He had a taste for philosophical inquiries, and enjoyed a correspondence with Franklin on the subject of electricity. He made a variety of judicious statistical experiments, which were published in the transactions of the Royal Society of London, and contributed much to the literary reputation of his adopted country. ☞ L.

Linley, Thomas, an English musician and composer, who died 1795. He was one of the proprietors of Drury-lane theatre.

Linn, William, D.D. was born in Pennsylvania in 1752, and graduated at the college of Princeton, New-Jersey, in 1772. He was first pastor of a presbyterian church in the neighbourhood of his native place, after serving in the revolutionary army as a chaplain for some time. In 1784 he was appointed to the care of a respectable academy in Somerset county, Maryland. In 1787 he accepted a call to the pastoral charge of the presbyterian church in Elizabethtown, New-Jersey; and shortly afterwards was invited to the city of New-York, as a collegiate pastor in the Dutch presbyterian church, where he resided nearly twenty years, highly popular and useful. A short time before his death he was induced by ill health to resign his pastoral charge, and retire from the active services of his profession. He died at Albany, in January, 1808, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He possessed a vigorous mind, and was distinguished for his natural impressive eloquence. His social qualities were peculiarly amiable and attractive. His chief publications were two volumes of sermons. ☞ L.

Linn, John Blair, D.D. minister of Philadelphia, and a poet, was born at Shippensburgh, Pennsylvania, 14th March, 1777, and graduated at the age of eighteen at Columbia college, New-York. He soon after commenced the study of law under the direction of general Hamilton, but yielding to a passion for theatrical amusements and literature, he soon abandoned the profession. Not long after becoming religious, he engaged in the study of theology under the tuition of Dr. Romeyn, theological professor at Schenectady, and in 1798 received a license to preach. He was soon after settled in the first presbyterian church in Philadelphia, where he continued to labour till his death, on the 30th of August, 1804. He published several poetical works which gave him notoriety, the chief of which were "on the death of Washington," and "the Powers of Genius." He possessed a mind of vigour and great sensibility, a sprightly and luxuriant fancy, and had studied English literature with great relish and assiduity. He also published several tracts in controversy with Dr. Priestley, exhibiting vigorous powers of argumentation, and extensive knowledge. ☞ L.

Linnæus, Charles Von, or Linné, the father of modern botany, son of a Swedish clergyman, was born at Roeshult, in the province of Smaland, Sweden, 24th May, 1707. He was educated at Lund in Scania, and at the university of Upsal, and he afterwards studied at Leyden, where he

took his degree of M.D. in 1735. On his return to Stockholm, he practised physic with such popularity and success, that at the age of 34 he was nominated professor of physic and botany in the university of Upsal. He was also appointed physician to king Adolphus who in 1753 created him a knight of the polar star, and in 1757 raised him to the honour of nobility; and his services were farther acknowledged by the succeeding monarch, who in 1776 doubled his pension, and settled on him and his family a valuable portion of land. With an unparalleled ardour after knowledge, Linnæus undertook to explore the barren and inhospitable deserts of Lapland, and through 10 degrees of latitude he exposed himself, generally on foot, to every sort of fatigue. He afterwards visited the mines of Sweden, and extended his researches to the natural productions of Dalecarlia. In 1735 he visited Denmark, Germany, and Holland, and the following year he came to England. He was received in this country with distinction, recommended by a flattering letter from Boerhaave; but it has been observed that Sir Hans Sloane, to whom the introduction was made, did not pay him that respect and attention which his merits deserved, and this probably prevented the intended settlement of this immortal philosopher here. The return of Linnæus to Stockholm was a glorious era in the Swedish annals of literature. He promoted the establishment of the royal academy of sciences, and became its first president. This great man was seized in 1776 with an apoplexy, but it did not prove fatal, as he survived till 1778, when an ulceration of the urinary bladder put an end to his existence 11th Jan. in his 71st year. To his sagacious discernment, science is indebted for the useful and familiar division of plants, of animals, of herbs, &c. into classes. To the most extensive knowledge he united the most indefatigable industry; and before the publication of his Genera Plantarum, he most minutely examined the characters of more than 8000 plants. His works are, Systema Naturæ, sistens tria regna Naturæ, 1735, fol. and 2 vols. 8vo. 1756—Bibliotheca Botanica, 8vo.—Hortus Cliffortianus, folio,—Critica Botanica, 8vo. —Flora Laponica, 8vo.—Genera Plantarum, earumque Characteres Natur. 8vo.—Flora Suecica—Fauna Suecica, 8vo.—Flora Zeylanica, 4to.—Hortus Upsaliensis, 8vo.—Amœnitates Academicæ, 5 vols. 8vo.—Materia Medica, 8vo.—Animalium Specierum in Classes, 8vo.—Oratio de Incrementis Telluris Habitabilis, 8vo.—Nemesis divina—Plantæ Surinamenses. His son Charles, the last surviver of the family, died 1783, aged 45, professor of medicine at Upsal.

Lint, Peter Van, a native of Antwerp, 1609, known as a historical and portrait painter. He studied in Italy, and painted there with great reputation, and afterwards returned to Antwerp. His relation, Henderick Van, was also a good painter. His landscapes near Rome were much admired. Two of his pieces are in lord Moira's collection.

Lintrusi, Severinus, bishop of Wiburg, Jutland, professor of divinity and eloquence at Copenhagen, was author of some theological works in Latin, and died 1732.

Linus, St. successor of St. Peter at Rome, ranks among the martyrs of that celebrated city. Tertullian, it is to be observed, places St. Clement as next successor to Peter.

Liotard, John Stephen, a crayon painter, born at Geneva 1702. He studied at Paris, and afterwards at Rome, and for a short time visited England in the reign of George I. He then made a journey to the Levant, and adopted the manners and habits of the east, which he relinquished upon marrying. He was in England in 1772, where he disposed of a large collection of pictures by auction. He was very correct in his paintings, but stiffness and formality were too visible. A fine head of him is preserved in Walpole's anecdotes. He died about 1780.

Liotard, Peter, a French botanist, born at Dauphiny. From an obscure peasant he became a soldier, but retired from the profession in consequence of a wound received at the siege of Mahon, and settled with his uncle, who was a herbalist at Grenoble. In this place the particular powers of his mind unfolded themselves. Though 40 he applied himself with such zeal and attention to botany, that he was made director of the public garden of Grenoble. He was the friend of Rousseau, and other learned men; and was so partial to Linnæus, that he knew the whole of his system of plants by heart. He died 1796.

Lippi, Philip, a native of Florence, who from a Carmelite became a painter, and was surnamed the Old. He was a dissipated character, and died 1488, aged 67. In his style he imitated the manner of his master Massacio. His son Philip was also eminent as a painter, and died 1505, aged 45.

Lippi, Lawrence, a native of Florence. He excelled as a painter in historical pieces and in portraits, and as a poet he possessed merit. His Malmantile Raquistato, under the assumed name of Pernoli Zipoli, is a burlesque performance, printed at Florence, 4to. 1688, and again edited 1731, with notes, 4to. and Paris 1768, 12mo. He died 1664, aged 58.

Lipsius, Justus, a learned critic, born at

Iscanum, between Brussels and Louvaine, 18th Oct. 1547. In his earliest years he displayed great powers of memory while at school at Brussels, at Aeth, at Cologne, and at the university of Louvaine, where he devoted himself assiduously to the cultivation of belles lettres and ancient literature. At the age of 18 he published his "Variarum Lectionum Libri tres," which he dedicated to the general patron of letters, cardinal Granvellan: and therefore, when he visited Rome in 1567, he was made secretary to that distinguished ecclesiastic, and for two years treated with the greatest respect and hospitality. After viewing the classical remains of ancient Rome, and exploring the contents of her rich libraries, he in 1569 returned to Louvaine. He afterwards went to Vienna, and being prevented from settling in his country, he stopped at Jena, where he was honoured with a professorship. From Jena he determined to retire to solitude and study in his own native seat of Iscanum; but the tumults of war drove him away again to Louvaine, and from Louvaine he came to Leyden, where he lived 13 years till 1590. The remainder of his life was spent at Louvaine, notwithstanding the flattering invitations and offers of patronage which he received from the pope, from the cardinals, and from the kings of of France and Spain, and there he died 23d March, 1606, in his 59th year. Celebrated as a scholar, and respected as a critic, Lipsius was, in his conversation, his dress, and his appearance, far from prepossessing, but rather disagreeable and mean. In his religious opinions he was culpably inconsistent, without faith, and without honour. He was born a Roman Catholic, but he became a Lutheran at Jena, again a catholic at Brabant, a Calvinist at Leyden, and again a bigoted catholic at Louvaine. His last days indeed were clouded by disease, and weakness of understanding, but some parts of his conduct were long before ridiculous and puerile, and it could be scarcely credited, that the same man was at one time regardless of religion, and at another, so anxious to obtain the protection of the Virgin Mary, that he dedicated to her a silver pen, and a favourite gown, lined with fur. His works were published at Antwerp, 6 vols. folio, 1637, the most esteemed of which are, a Commentary on Tacitus, much admired—His Orations, De Concordiâ, and on the Death of the Duke of Saxony—Electa—Saturnalia—De Militiâ Romanâ—Satira Menippæa—De Amphitheatris—De Rectâ Pronunciatione Linguæ Latinæ, &c.

Liron, John, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Chartres, and died at Mans, 1749, aged 84. He was author of Bibliotheque des Auteurs Chartrains—Les Annales de la Critique—Les Singularités Historiques et Literaires, 4 vols. 12mo. works of great merit.

Lis, John Van der, a painter, born at Oldenburgh. His pieces were generally on Scriptural subjects, and on moral sports, and possessed great merit. He died 1629, aged 59. Another painter of that name, eminent in historical representations, was born at Breda, and the disciple of Cornelius Poelemberg.

Lisle, Claude de, a native of Vaucouleurs, in Lorraine, bred to the law, which he quitted to study geography. He excelled as a teacher of geographical knowledge, and had among his pupils, Orleans, afterwards regent of France. He wrote Historical Relation of Siam, 12mo.—Introduction to Geography, with a treatise on the Sphere, 2 vols. 12mo—an Abridgment of Universal History, 7 vols. 12mo. He died at Paris, 1720, aged 76.

Lisle, William de, a French geographer, son of Claude, was born at Paris, 1675. His map of the world, published in 1699, recommended him so strongly, that he was elected into the academy of sciences. He was afterwards appointed geographer to the king, and instructed Lewis XV. himself in geography, and wrote several works for his use. Scarcely any respectable publication appeared without being decorated with his maps. He died of an apoplexy, 1726, when preparing a map of Malta for Vertot's History.

Lisle, Joseph Nicholas de, an able astronomer, brother to William. He was born at Paris, and became by his celebrity, member of all the learned academies in Europe. He was in England 1724, and obtained, as he deserved, the friendship and admiration of Newton and Halley. In 1726 he was invited to Russia, and there he contributed greatly to the advancement of astronomy and geography, at the head of the observatory. At the age of 18 he made valuable observations on a total eclipse of the sun, but his greatest work is his Memoirs of the History of Astronomy, 2 vols. 4to. He returned from Petersburg in 1747, and died at Paris 1768, aged 80.

Lisle, Sir George, son of a London bookseller, learned the art of war in Flanders, and distinguished himself in the civil wars. At the last battle of Newbury, when it grew dark, he fought in his shirt, to render his person more conspicuous to his men, and in consequence of his valour he was knighted by the king in the field of battle. He bravely defended Colchester, in 1648, and when the town surrendered, he was inhumanly ordered to be shot by the victorious republicans. He suffered with great intrepidity, 28th Aug. 1648.

Lisola, Francis de, a native of Besancon, for four years ambassador in England,

from the emperor Ferdinand III. and afterwards envoy extraordinary at Madrid. His work "Bouclier d'Etat et de Justice," on the ambitious views of Lewis XIV. was highly offensive to the French. He died 1677. Some of his letters and memoirs have also been published, 12mo.

Lister, Matthew, president of the college of physicians, was born at Thornton, Yorkshire, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Oriel college. He studied physic abroad, and took his degree of M.D. at Basil, and afterwards became physician to Anne, James's queen, and to Charles I. who knighted him. He was a great sufferer during the civil wars, and died near Louth, Lincolnshire, 1657, aged 92.

Lister, Martin, nephew of Sir Matthew, was born in Buckinghamshire, about 1638, and educated under his uncle, who sent him to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he became fellow, 1660. He studied physic, and travelled abroad, and at his return home, 1670, he settled at York, where he acquired great reputation. He also devoted much of his time to the study of antiquities and natural history, and for his many valuable communications he was elected fellow of the royal society. In 1684 he removed to London, and in 1698 attended the earl of Portland, when ambassador to the court of France. He published an account of his journey to Paris, which was ridiculed by Dr. King's Journey to London. He was made physician to queen Anne, 1709, and died Feb. 1711-12. His other publications are about eight in number, on natural history, on shells, &c.

Lithgow, William, a Scotchman, who travelled on foot over Europe, Asia, and Africa, where he met with various adventures, of which he has given a curious but marvellous relation. At Malaga he was tortured by the inquisition, and on his return was presented to king James and his court, so mangled that he was carried on a feather bed into the royal presence. He applied to the Spanish ambassador Gondamar, and when deceived by him, he insulted him, and even struck him in the king's chamber, for which he was sent a prisoner for nine months, to the Marshalsea. His travels are now a scarce book. He informs his reader, that he has walked on foot, more than 36,000 miles. The better part of his travels appears in Morgan's "Phœnix Britannicus."

Little, William, an English historian, born at Bridlington, Yorkshire, 1136. He is often called Naubrigensis, as he was a monk of Newborough abbey. His History of England, from the invasion of William the Conqueror, to 1197, in five books, is highly esteemed for accuracy, judicious arrangement, and veracity. There is preserved in Christ-church hospital, Abingdon, Berks, a MS. by John Little, which records various interesting and curious particulars, concerning the abbey, and the history of that town.

Littlebury, Isaac, an English divine, who published a translation of Herodotus. The work is well and faithfully executed, but without notes. The second edition in 2 vols. 8vo. appeared in 1720.

Littleton, or Lyttleton, Thomas, an English Judge, born at Frankley, Worcester. After a liberal education, he entered at the Inner Temple, and so ably distinguished himself, that Henry VI. appointed him steward of the court of the palace, and in 1455, king's sergeant, and a judge on the northern circuit. The troubles of the time did not lessen the public opinion of his integrity, Edward IV. granted him a pardon, and continued him in his offices, and afterwards made him one of the judges of the common pleas. In 1745 he was created knight of the bath, and died in a good old age, 23d Aug. 1481. He was buried in Worcester cathedral. He left three sons, William, Richard, and Thomas. The eldest son lived in splendour at Frankley, and died 1508. From him the present ennobled family are descended. The second was a lawyer of eminence, and it was for his use and instruction, that his father, in his old age, wrote his famous treatise on tenures and titles, first printed 1477, and often republished with Coke's commentary. The third son, Thomas, was knighted by Henry VII. for apprehending Lambert Simnel, the pretended earl of Warwick.

Littleton, John, a descendant of the Worcestershire Littletons, was known as an active member of parliament for his native county, in the 27th year of Elizabeth, but his attachment to Essex proved unfortunate. He was seized when that favourite was discarded from the protection of the queen, and being fined and condemned as a conspirator, he was saved with difficulty by the interference of Sir Walter Raleigh, to whom he wrote an excellent letter. He died in prison, 1600. Several of his letters appeared in the Biographia Britannica.

Littleton, Edward, a native of Shropshire, related to the Worcestershire family. He removed from Christ-church, Oxford, to the Inner Temple, and in 1628, distinguished himself in parliament as one of the members that appeared before the lords with the bill of rights. He was afterwards one of the managers in the impeachment of Buckingham, but notwithstanding his opposition to the court, he was made, in 1639, chief justice of the common pleas, and the following year lord keeper of the great seal, and a peer by the title of Lord Littleton. In those turbulent times his partial adherence to the republican factions

procured his dismissal from office, and he died at Oxford, 1645.

Littleton, Adam, a learned divine, born at Hales Owen, Shropshire, 8th Nov. 1627. He was educated at Westminster, under Busby, and in 1647 went as student to Christ-church, from which he was ejected the next year. Soon after he was usher at Westminster, and in 1658 was elected second master. In 1670 he was honoured with the degree of D.D. by the university, in consequence of his merit, and four years after was made rector of Chelsea, and about that time obtained a grant from Charles II. to succeed Dr. Busby in Westminster school, to which, however, he did not succeed. He died 30th June, 1694, aged 67, and was buried in his church, Chelsea, where a monument records his services to literature. He was in his private character a worthy and amiable man, and as a philologist and grammarian, he had few equals. He published "A Latin Dictionary"—Elementa Religionis, &c.—Sixty-one sermons—Seldon's Jani Anglorum, &c. translated, and other works. He began, but did not live to complete, a Greek Lexicon.

Littleton, Edward, an amiable divine and poet, educated at Eton, under Dr. Snape. In 1716 he went to king's college, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as a scholar and a man of genius. In 1720 he was made assistant at Eton, and seven years after was elected one of the fellows of the college, and presented to the living of Maple Durham, Oxfordshire. In 1730 he took the degree of LL.D. and became chaplain to the king. He died 1734, and was buried at Maple Durham, leaving a widow and three daughters. He was not ambitious of appearing as an author. His "Discourses," 2 vols. were published for the benefit of his family, and his poems have occasionally been printed in miscellanies, particularly in Dodsley's. His poem on the spider is much admired.

Livia, wife of Tiberius Claudius Nero, afterwards married Augustus, and prevailed upon him to adopt her children. Some authors assert that she poisoned Augustus, to make room for her son Tiberius, who treated her with the highest disrespect. She died A.D. 29.

Livingston, John, a Scotch presbyter, educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A. 1621. He was banished, 1663, from Scotland, because he refused to take the oath of allegiance, on account of his intolerable religious opinions; and he went to Holland, where he officiated at the Scot's chapel, Rotterdam. He died Aug. 9th, 1672, aged 69. He wrote letters from Leith to his parishioners at Ancrum, and other works.

Livingston, Philip, a distinguished member of the memorable American congress in 1776, was born in Albany, January 15th, 1716, and graduated at Yale college in 1737. He settled in the city of New-York, and devoted himself to merchandise. In 1759 he was elected to a seat in the provincial assembly, and was for many years one of the most able and influential members of that body. In 1774 he was chosen a member of the general congress, and took a distinguished part in its deliberations during the four succeeding years. He boldly advocated the separation of the colonies from the parent country, and signed the declaration of independence. In 1776 congress appointed him a member of the board of the treasury, and in the following year one of the marine committee; he was also during this period a member of the legislature of New-York, one of the convention which in 1777 formed a constitution for that state, and on the organization of the new government was appointed to a seat in the senate. He died June 12th, 1778, while attending the session of congress. He possessed a strong and discriminating mind, was profoundly acquainted with human nature, and exhibited in his public and private life the virtues of a sincere and enlightened Christian. ☞ L.

Livingston, William, LL.D. governor of New-Jersey, was a member of a respectable family of that name in New-York, and was born in that city about the year 1723, and graduated at Yale college in 1741. He studied law, and possessing an understanding of great energy, a brilliant imagination, and a retentive memory, and devoting himself assiduously to the cultivation of his mind, he soon rose to distinction in the profession. He early exhibited himself an able and zealous advocate of civil and religious liberty, and employed his pen in vindicating the rights of the colonies against the arbitrary claims of the British. After enjoying several important offices in New-York he removed to New-Jersey, and as a representative of that state was one of the most distinguished of the congress of 1774. On the formation of a new constitution for that state in 1776 he was appointed the first governor, and was annually re-elected to the office till his death in 1790. He was characterized by simplicity in his manners, and ease, amiableness, and wit in his social intercourse. His writings display uncommon vigour, keenness, and refinement, and are often eloquent. He devoted himself during the revolution ardently to the cause of his country, and did much by the shrewdness and severity of his writings both to encourage his countrymen and exasperate the British. ☞ L.

Livingstone, Robert R. chancellor of New-York, and minister of the United States to France, was born in the city of

New-York, September 2d, 1747, and educated at King's college, where he was graduated in 1765. He studied law, and commenced its practice in New-York, but was soon after appointed recorder of that city, and held the office till near the commencement of the revolution, when he was dismissed by governor Tryon, on account of his attachment to liberty. Mr. Livingston boldly advocated the cause of his country at that crisis, was elected to a seat in the first congress, and was one of its ablest and most influential members. He was one of the committee which drew up the declaration of independence, and on the establishment of the executive departments in 1780 was appointed secretary of foreign affairs, and held the place till 1783. He was chosen in 1777 a member of the convention which formed the constitution of New-York, and on its adoption was appointed chancellor of the state, and continued in that office till he went to France in 1801. It was in that capacity that he administered the oath of office to president Washington on his first inauguration. In 1788 he was a member of the convention of New-York, which assembled to consider the constitution of the United States, and was a principal instrument in procuring its adoption. He was appointed minister to France in 1801, and rendered the most important services to his country while residing there, by negotiating the purchase of Louisiana, and procuring redress for the numerous spoliations by the French on the commerce of the United States. While at Paris he cultivated an acquaintance with his distinguished countryman, Robert Fulton, then residing in that city, and encouraged him, by furnishing one-half the requisite capital, to pursue those experiments which resulted in the discovery of a successful method of employing the steam-engine in navigation. He returned to the United States in 1805, and though not afterwards employed in public life, continued to be eminently useful, by promoting the progress of the arts and agriculture. He made some attempts to employ steam in navigation, which were, however, unsuccessful, but on the return of Mr. Fulton to New-York he formed a co-partnership with him, and by contributing capital enabled him to carry his discoveries into effect. He did much for the benefit of agriculture, by introducing the use of gypsum, and the merino race of sheep. He was a principal founder and the president of the New-York Academy of Fine Arts, and also of the Society for the promotion of agriculture. He died in Christian hope on the 15th of February, 1813, in his sixty-seventh year, lamented as one of the most distinguished among his countrymen in talents, learning, public spirit, and usefulness. He possessed an active and vigorous mind, uncommon quickness of perception, was a profound lawyer and statesman, and ranked among the first Americans in eloquence. ☞ L.

Livingston, Brockholst, judge of the supreme court of the United States, was the son of William Livingston, governor of New-Jersey, and was born in the city of New-York, November 25th, 1757. He entered Princeton college, but in 1776 left it for the field, and became one of the family of general Schuyler, commander of the northern army. He was afterwards attached to the suite of general Arnold, with the rank of major, and shared in the honours of the conquest of Burgoyne. In 1779 he accompanied Mr. Jay to the court of Spain as his private secretary, and remained abroad about three years. On his return he devoted himself to law, and was admitted to practice in April, 1783. His talents were happily adapted to the profession, and soon raised him into notice, and ultimately to eminence. He was called to the bench of the supreme court of the state of New-York, January 8th, 1802, and in November, 1806, was transferred to that of the supreme court of the United States, the duties of which station he discharged with distinguished faithfulness and ability until his death, which took place during the sittings of the court at Washington, March 18th, 1823, in the 66th year of his age. He possessed a mind of uncommon acuteness and energy, and enjoyed the reputation of an accomplished scholar, an able pleader and jurist, an upright judge, and a liberal patron of learning. ☞ L.

Livinius, or Livineus, John, Latin translator of some of the works of Gregory Nazianzen, of Chrysostom, and other fathers, and editor of Panegyrici Veteres, 8vo. 1599, was a native of Dendermonde. He studied at Cologne, and distinguished himself as a Grecian. He was canon of Antwerp, and he died there 1599.

Livius, Andronicus, a Roman comic poet, whose plays are lost. He flourished 240 B. C.

Livius, Titus, a celebrated Latin historian, born at Padua, and patronised by the emperor Augustus, who intrusted to him the education of his grandson Claudius. He died at Padua, A.D. 17, aged 67. The best edition of his valuable history, which has not descended whole to modern times, is by Crevier, 1735, 6 vols. 4to. It has been translated into English by Mr. Baker, in 6 vols. 8vo.

Lloyd, William, an English prelate, born 1627, at Tilehurst, Berks, where his father was rector. He was educated under his father, and in 1638 entered at Oriel college, Oxford, and the next year removed to a scholarship at Jesus, where he became fellow, 1646. He was afterwards for some

years tutor to the children of Sir John Backhouse, and at the restoration was made prebendary of Rippon, Yorkshire. In 1666 he was made king's chaplain, and successively promoted to a prebend of Salisbury, the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading, the archdeaconry of Merioneth, deanery of Bangor, prebend of St. Paul's, and the vicarage of St. Martin in the fields. In 1680 he was raised to the see of St. Asaph, and was one of the seven bishops sent to the tower in 1688, for refusing to permit the publication of the royal declaration for liberty of conscience. He was a zealous promoter of the revolution, and in 1692 was translated to Lichfield and Coventry, and in 1699 to Worcester. He died at Hartlebury castle, Aug. 30th, 1717, aged 91, and was buried in Fladbury church, near Evesham, where his son was rector. His publications were numerous, they consist of Tracts against Popery—Sermons—the History of the Government of the Church of Great Britain—a Dissertation on Daniel's 70 Weeks—a System of Chronology—a Harmony of the Gospel—a Chronological Account of the Life of Pythagoras, and other theological works.

Lloyd, Robert, an English poet, educated at Westminster school, where his father, Dr. Pierson Lloyd, was second master, and from thence elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree. He was for some time usher of Westminster school, and during that time published "the Actor," 1760, a poem of great merit. His irregularities, however, obliged him to resign his situation in the school, and he now depended for subsistence on the exertions of his pen. At last his imprudence and his debts lodged him in the Fleet-prison, where he lived supported chiefly by the bounty of his steadfast friend the poet Churchill. The death of this liberal benefactor overwhelmed him with sorrow, and in less than a month he followed him to the grave. He died 15th December, 1764. He was the author of the "Capricious Lover," a comic opera, 8vo. and four other dramatic works. A partial collection of his works by Dr. Kenrick, appeared 2 volumes, 8vo. 1774. His imitation of Theocritus has been much admired.

Lloyd, Nicholas, an English divine, author of a Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary, printed Oxford, 1670, folio, and in 4to. 1695, a work to which Hoffman, Moreri, other succeeding lexicographers, are much indebted. This active and indefatigable scholar died 1680, aged 49, and was buried at St. Mary's, Newington, Surrey, where he was rector.

Lloyd, Thomas, succeeded Penn as deputy governor of Pennsylvania, on his return to England in 1684. He resigned in 1688. In 1689 the administration again devolved on him as president of the council. He was of an ancient family of Wales, and educated at Oxford, but embracing the principles of the Quakers he lost all hopes of preferment in England, and accompanied William Penn to America. He was one of the most intimate and confidential friends of the proprietor, and a valuable acquisition to the province. He died July 10th, 1694, aged 54. ☞ L.

Llywarch ap Llywelyn, a Welsh bard, whose poetical effusions possessing merit are preserved in the Welsh Archæologia. He flourished from 1160 to 1220.

Llywarch hen, a Welsh poet, distinguished also as an able defender of his country against the Saxon invasion, in which it is said he lost 24 sons. He flourished about 630, and died in a cell at Llanvor, near Bala, aged 150. His poems, &c. have been collected by Mr. Owen.

Llwelyn ap Grufydd, a Welsh prince, who heroically resisted the invasion of Edward I., of England, but at last fell under the power of his superior antagonist, 1282, after a reign of 28 years. The independence of his country perished with him.

Llywelyn ap Jorwerth, king of North Wales, after the deposition of his tyrannical uncle, David Owen. He was a wise, active, and warlike prince, and died 1240, after a reign of 46 years.

Llywelyn ap Sitsylt, a Welsh prince, sovereign of South Wales and Powys, 998. He fell bravely fighting in battle 1021, after defeating Aulaff, the Scotch invader, supported by the treacherous assistance of Hywill and Merenydd, sons of Edwin ap Einion.

Llywelyn Vardd, a Welsh poet, son of Cyrwryd. Some of his pieces are preserved in the Welsh Archæology. He flourished between 1130 and 1180.

Llywelyn o Langewydd or Llywelyn Sion, a Welsh bard of Glamorgan, who died 1616. His collections of the System of Bardism are valuable, as he was not only eminent himself, but frequently presided at the meetings of the bards.

Llywelyn, Thomas, author of a History of the different editions of the Welsh Bible, in which he evinced great learning as a divine, and much judgment as a critic, died 1796.

Lobb, Theophilus, a native of London, where his father was a dissenting minister. He was eminent as a physician, and wrote some medical as well as theological tracts, and died 1763, aged 87.

Lobel, Matthias, a native of Lisle, who studied at Montpellier, and devoted himself attentively to botany. After travelling through Switzerland, Germany, Italy, &c. he came to England about 1570, and afterwards was nominated physician and bota-

nist to James I. In the cultivation of his art he superintended lord Zouch's botanical garden at Hackney, and he wrote Stirpium Adversaria, London, 1570—Observationes, seu Stirpium Historiæ, &c. folio, 1576—Dilucidæ Simplicium Medicament. Explicationes, &c. He died 1616, aged 78.

Lobineau, Guy Alexis, a Freneh Benedictine monk, born at Rennes, 1667. He is eminently known by his works, the History of Britany, 2 vols. folio—of the Conquest of Spain by the Moors, 12mo.—a History of Paris, 5 vols. folio—the Saints of Britany, folio—a translation of Polybius. He died 1727. He also translated some of the plays of Aristophanes.

Lobkowitz, Boleslaus de Hassenstein, baron de, a Bohemian nobleman, who after visiting various countries, and distinguishing himself as a negotiator and as a warrior, entered the ecclesiastical profession, and died 1510. His Latin poems appeared at Prague, 1563 and 1570, and possess merit.

Lobo, Jerome, a Jesuit of Lisbon, who went as a missionary to the east. He wrote a very interesting account of his travels into Abyssinia, in Portuguese, translated into French by Le Grand, and from French into English by Dr. Johnson. Lobo at his return was made rector of the college of Coimbra, Portugal, and died 1678, aged 85.

Lobo, Rodrigues Francis, a Portuguese poet, born at Leiric, in Estramadura. His "Euphrosync," a comedy, is very popular in Portugal. He wrote besides other poems, printed 1721, in folio.

Lockart, Alexander, a lawyer, born at Carnwath, near Edinburgh. He was a member of the Scotch parliament, and violently opposed the union, and also the Hanoverian succession, after which he retired to his country house, and wrote his Memoirs of Scotland, published 1714, London. He fell in a duel, 1732, aged 57.

Locke, John, an illustrious philosopher, born 1632, at Wrington, near Bristol, of a respectable family. He was educated at Westminster school, and in 1651 was elected to Christ church, Oxford, where he took regularly his degrees in arts. Already distinguished by his great proficiency in polite literature, he now applied himself to physic, but though he obtained some reputation at Oxford, he soon found his constitution inadequate to the fatigues of the profession, and gladly accepted the office of secretary to Sir William Swan, sent envoy to the elector of Brandenburg, 1664. Two years after he became acquainted with lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, and not only by curing him of a dangerous abscess in the breast, but by the intelligence of his conversation, and the great powers of his mind, he deserved and obtained his lasting friendship. At the recommendation of this noble patron he relinquished medicine for the study of politics, and of civil and ecclesiastical history, and soon after employed himself in drawing up constitutions for the government of Carolina, of which his friend, now chancellor of the exchequer, and other lords, had obtained a grant from the crown. In 1672, on the elevation of Shaftesbury to the office of lord chancellor, Locke was made his secretary of the presentations, but on the disgrace of his patron the next year he lost his appointment, though he still continued secretary to the board of trade, where the earl was a commissioner, and enjoyed it with an annexed salary of 500*l.* per year till the dissolution of the commission in 1674. Soon after he went to Montpellier, for the benefit of his health, as he was apprehensive of a consumptive attack, and here he devoted himself partly to medical pursuits, and to the composition of his Essay on Human Understanding, till in 1679 his patron raised to be president of the council recalled him home. His prospects of preferment were transitory, the earl in six months was disgraced and imprisoned, and in 1682 escaped for fear of being prosecuted for high treason, to Holland, where Locke, equally faithful to him in adversity as in prosperity, followed him. There, by his intercourse with some suspected person after the death of his patron, the exiled philosopher drew upon himself the resentment of the government; he was not only removed from his studentship at Christ church, which he had hitherto kept as an honourable literary retreat, but he was accused by the English envoy before the States General, and his person claimed as guilty of treasonable correspondence in favour of Monmouth's invasion. Thus persecuted, Locke concealed himself for 12 months, devoting his time to literary labours, and two years after, when he returned to England in consequence of the revolution, he published his celebrated essay, which had engaged him nine years in the composition. As he was considered a sufferer for political opinions he was rewarded with the place of commissioner of appeals, worth 200*l.* a year, and he was offered the honourable office of envoy to some foreign courts, but this he declined, ambitious only after that tranquillity and retirement, which he found in the friendly invitations of Sir Francis and lady Masham at Oates. In 1695 he was prevailed upon to accept the place of commissioner of trade and plantations, for which he was so well qualified by information and knowledge, but this he resigned five years after, on account of the delicate state of his health, which did not permit him with safety to breathe the air of the capital. The latter

part of life was usefully employed in the exertion of his talents on political subjects, and also in reading and commenting with all the zeal and humility of a true Christian on the holy Scriptures. With nothing to disturb the serenity of his mind, he found himself happy in the retirement which he had chosen, and in the society of lady Masham, a woman of superior virtue, of great information, and of contemplative habits of mind, whose son had the happiness to be educated and improved under the eye, and in the principles of her illustrious friend. Thus situated in the hospitable mansion of Oates, as if in his own house, he saw the gradual approach of death with calmness and resignation. Seeing his legs swell, he became sensible that dissolution was not distant, and after receiving the sacrament with fervour and piety, he told his sorrowing friend, lady Masham, that he had lived long enough, that he thanked God for having passed his days so happily, and that life appeared to him mere vanity. He expired with little pain, 28th Oct. 1704, in his 73d year, and was buried in the church at Oates, where a decent monument, with an inscription written by himself, marks the spot. His works are, besides the Essay in 2 vols. 8vo.; Letters on Toleration, 4to.; treatise on Civil Government, 8vo.; Thoughts concerning Education, 12mo.—Considerations on lowering the interest, and raising the Value of Money; Reasonableness of Christianity, 8vo.; Posthumous works, &c.; Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles, 4to.; Letters, &c. all which have been edited together, 3 vols. folio, and 9 vols. 8vo. On the character of this great and good man little need be said. The virtues and the charities of human nature he possessed in the highest degree, and as a philosopher, a Christian, a politician, and a man, he claims the first rank in the admiration and in the homage of posterity. With judicious taste and becoming simplicity, queen Caroline erected in her pavilion at Richmond, his bust with those of Bacon, Newton, and Clarke, as the four principal philosophers of which England may boast with real pride and satisfaction when she enumerates her departed heroes.

Locke, Samuel, D.D. president of Harvard college, Massachusetts, was graduated at that institution in 1755, and two years after settled in the ministry at Sherburne, where he continued till advanced to the presidency of the college in March, 1770. He resigned the station in December, 1773. He possessed uncommon powers of mind, was an acomplished preacher. ☞ L.

Locker, John, an English gentleman of a respectable family in Middlesex. He was educated at Merchant-tailors', and Merton college, Oxford, and then entered at Gray's Inn, where he occupied the same chambers which lord Bacon once had. When called to the bar he became a commissioner of bankrupts, and held other offices. He devoted much of his time to the cultivation of literature, and he was a perfect master of the Greek, and also of the modern Greek, which he acquired by the conversation of a poor native of the Morea, whom he found by accident destitute and begging in the streets of London, and whom he and Dr. Mead liberally patronised. He was an enthusiastic admirer of lord Bacon, some of whose papers he carefully collected for publication, which he communicated to Dr. Birch, and Mr. Mallet. He wrote a preface to Voltaire's Charles XII. and translated the two first books, and Dr. Jebb the rest. He died much regretted, May, 1760, nearly a year after the death of his lady, a descendant of bishop Stillingfleet, by whom he had nine children.

Lockman, John, author of Rosalinda, a musical drama, 1740, and of David's Lamentations, an oratorio, was one of the compilers of the General Dictionary, and also concerned in "Blainville's Travels." He died 2d Feb. 1771, much respected.

Lockyer, Nicholas, a native of Somersetshire, chaplain to Cromwell, and provost of Eton under his usurpation. As he was a nonjuror he was ejected at the restoration from this provostship, and the livings of St. Benet's Sheerhog, and St. Pancras, Soperlane. He wrote some theological tracts, and died 1684.

Lodbrog, Regner, a celebrated king of Denmark, at the beginning of the 9th century. He was a warrior, and also a poet, but his poems breathe nothing but wild fanaticism and religious phrenzy.

Lodge, Thomas, a learned physician, educated at Oxford, according to Wood. He afterwards studied medicine at Avignon, where he took his doctor's degree, and at his return was incorporated at Cambridge. He settled in London, where he acquired an extensive practice, especially among the Roman catholics, of whose persuasion he was. He died 1625, much respected. He wrote Wounds of Civil War, a tragedy, 1594, 4to.—Looking-Glass for London and for England, a tragi-comedy, 1598, in which, and in other pieces attributed to him, he is said to have been assisted by Robert Green.

Loewendal, Ulric Frederic Woldemar, count de, a native of Hamburgh, distinguished as an officer in the service of Poland, and afterwards of Denmark against Sweden. He next entered into the imperial army, and displayed his bravery at the battle of Peterwaradin, the sieges of Temeswar, and Belgrade, and in the other exploits of that celebrated war. Augustus

king of Poland, sensible of his merits, made him field-marshal and inspector-general of the Saxon infantry, and he afterwards obtained the chief command of the Russian forces. From Russia he passed into the French service, and was particularly distinguished at the battle of Fontenoy 1745, and at the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom, 16th Sept. 1747, hitherto regarded as impregnable. The French king acknowledged his meritorious services by raising him to the rank of field-marshal. He died 1755, aged 55.

Logan, Frederic, baron de, a German poet of considerable merit, whose epigrams and other pieces have been edited by Lessing and Ramler. He died 1655, aged 51.

Logan, John, a native of Mid-Lothian, in Scotland, educated at Edinburgh, and made minister of South Leith 1770. He distinguished himself as a writer and as a poet, and died in London 1788, aged about 40. His works are the Philosophy of History from his lectures delivered at Edinburgh 1781—Runnamede, a tragedy, refused at Covent-garden, on account of some political allusions to the times, but acted with great applause at Edinburgh—Poems, of which the second edition appeared in 1782—and Review of the Principal Charges against Mr. Hastings, for which his publisher in London, Stockdale, was tried and acquitted.

Logan, James, distinguished for his learning and president of the council of Pennsylvania, was of Scotch descent, but born in Ireland, in 1674. He was well educated in the sciences and the various branches of polite literature. In 1699, he came to America with William Penn, in whose religious creed he was a believer, and was soon introduced by him into several public employments, and at length in 1701, appointed secretary of the province and clerk of the council. He afterwards was advanced to the offices of commissioner of property, chief justice, and president of the council, and was for some time unpopular by attaching himself to the interests of the proprietary, in opposition to those of the people. On the death of the governor in 1736, the government for two years devolved on him as president of the council, and he exercised an administration highly acceptable to the people. Several of the last years of his life he spent in retirement in literary pursuits. He was well versed in ancient and modern learning, and fond of mathematics, philosophy, and natural history, and published several valuable tracts on those subjects. His large and choice library he bequeathed to the citizens of Philadelphia. ☞ L.

Logan, a distinguished Indian Chief of the Cayuga nation, who lived on the Ohio, and whose misfortunes and eloquence are commemorated by Mr. Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia. He was gifted with superior talents, was brave, and strongly attached to the white people, till in 1774, a party of whites under the command of a captain Cresap, without provocation, murdered all his family; a war of retaliation ensued, in which great numbers of the whites were put to death, till at length the Indians being defeated in a general battle sued for peace, and Logan, disdaining to appear among the supplicants, sent to lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, the speech recorded by Mr. Jefferson, in which he recounts his wrongs. His calamities threw him into melancholy, and occasional delirium, which he attempted to relieve by intoxication. He was at length murdered on his way to Miami from Detroit, where he had lived for some time. ☞ L.

Loges, Mary Bruneau, a French lady of the protestant persuasion. She was much admired for her wit and genius, not only by Balzac, Malherbe, and other learned men; but the king of Sweden, the duke of Orleans, &c. She had by her husband, who was a gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, nine children, but though called the tenth muse, and a divinity on earth, she left none of her poetical productions behind her.

Lohenstein, Daniel Gaspard de, a learned German, born at Nimptsch, Silesia. He wrote some dramatic pieces—Arminius, a historical romance, 2 vols. 4to.; Poetical Reflections on Isaiah's 53d chapter, &c. He died 1683, aged 45.

Loir, Nicholas, a painter born at Paris 1624. He was disciple to Le Brun, but though possessed of genius, he did not excel in any particular branch. He painted landscapes, figures, &c. and assisted in the completion of the paintings of the palace of the Thuilleries. He died professor of the academy of painting. His son Alexis was an able engraver.

Lokman, an Abyssinian prophet, said to have been sold as a slave among the Israelites in the reign of David and Solomon. His wisdom, and the good sense and striking morality of his fables are so like those of Æsop, that he is considered by some authors as the same personage. He has been esteemed by the ancients as an extraordinary character, so that Mahomet has inserted a chapter in the Koran, with his name, where he introduces God saying, we heretofore bestowed wisdom on Lokman. He is said to have lived 300 years, and to have been buried near Jerusalem. A translation of his fables was published by Galland, at Paris, 1724.

Lollard, Walter, the founder of the sect of the Lollards, was according to some, an Englishman. His opinions were

first disseminated in Germany, 1315, and afterwards were preached by him in Piedmont and in England. He was burnt as a heretic at Cologne, 1322. The followers of Lollard believed that mass, baptism, and extreme unction were superfluous, they renounced obedience to civil and ecclesiastical magistrates, and persuaded themselves that God did not punish faults committed on the earth.

Lom, Jossu Van, a physician born at Buren, Guelderland, 1500. He practised at Tournay and Bruges, and died 1562. His works written in elegant and polished Latin, all on medical subjects, were published at Amsterdam, 3 vols. 12mo. 1745.

Lomazzo, John Paul, a native of Milan, known as an ingenious landscape and portrait painter. He also wrote an Italian treatise on Painting, 4to. 1585; and Idea del Tempio della Pittura, 1590, 4to. and died 1598, aged 40.

Lombard, Peter, called Master of the Sentences, was born at Novara, in Lombardy, and educated at Paris. He was for some time tutor to Philip, son of Lewis le Gros, king of France, and so universally respected, that upon the death of the archbishop of Paris he was placed in his room. He died four years after 1164. His work of the Sentences is divided into four books, and has been ably commented upon by succeeding divines. He wrote also Commentaries on the Psalms, and on St. Paul's Epistles.

Lombard, John Lewis, a native of Strasburg, bred up to the law, but by nature formed for military affairs. He became in 1748, professor of artillery, at the military school of Metz, and afterwards in 1759, at Auxonne, and died 1st April, 1794, aged 71. He wrote Table du Tir des Cannons et des Obusiers, 8vo.; Memoire a l'Usage des Officiers d'Artillerie de France, 2 vols. 8vo.; Traité du Mouvement des Projectiles, 8vo.; Instruction sur la Manœuvre and le Tir du Cannon de Batille, 8vo.; besides Robins' Principles of Gunnery translated into French.

Lombart, Lambert, a native of Liege, who studied painting in Germany, France, and Italy, and afterwards settled in his native country, where he acquired reputation, and died 1565, aged 59. He excelled also as an architect. His life was published by Hubert Goltzius.

Lomenie, Henry Augustus, count de Brienne, son of Anthony Lomenie, for some time French ambassador to England, and secretary of state, who died 1638, succeeded to the honours of his father in the service of Lewis XIV. He died 1666, aged 71, and his memoirs were published at Amsterdam, 1719, 3 vols. 12mo.

Lomenie, Henry Lewis, count de Brienne, son of the above, was also his successor in his high offices. The loss of his wife, whom he tenderly loved, had such effect upon his understanding that, to the prudence and sagacity of the statesman unhappily succeeded the extravagance of a deranged lunatic. He was consequently dismissed from power and confined. During his confinement and lucid intervals, he wrote Memoirs of his own Life, 3 vols. fol. —Satires and Odes—an account of his Travels, and other things. He died much respected and lamented 1698, aged 56.

Lomenie de Brienne, Stephen Charles de, a French prelate of the same family, born at Paris 1727. He was in 1760 made bishop of Condom, archbishop of Tolouse 1764, and then removed to Sens. Respected as a prelate, hostile to abuses, and friendly to reform, he became by the intrigues of Vermont, whom he had recommended as confessor to the queen, a cardinal, and the prime minister of Lewis XVI. but the expectations formed of his abilities were unhappily disappointed. He caused the disgrace of Calonne, but followed his steps of government, and politics, and his weakness, and his impotent disputes with the parliament of Paris, rapidly contributed to the French revolution. He quitted at last a station to which he was unequal, and by sending back his cardinal's hat to the pope, at the beginning of the revolution, he acquired a little popularity. He died at Sens, 16th Feb. 1798.

Lomonozof, a Russian poet of merit, born 1711. He was son of a fishmonger at Kolmogori, but despising this humble occupation, and inflamed with the love of literature by reading the Song of Solomon in the translation of Pototski, he fled from the protection of his father to a monastery of Moscow, where he studied the learned languages. He so distinguished himself, that he was in 1736 sent at the expense of the imperial academy of sciences, to Marburg, in Hesse Cassel, where for four years he applied himself to grammar, rhetoric, and philosophy, under Wolf, and afterwards studied chymistry under Henckel, at Freyberg. In 1741 he returned to Russia, and became professor of chymistry in the imperial academy. In 1744 he was raised by the empress to the rank of counsellor of state, but unfortunately died that year, April 4th, aged 54. As a writer, Lomonozof is deservedly esteemed by his countrymen as the polisher of their language. His poetical compositions are particularly valuable for their originality, sublimity of sentiment, and their animated diction. As the respectable imitator of Pindar, he ranks very high, and the appellation of father of Russian poetry is becomingly bestowed upon him. His works have been published in 3 vols. containing ten sacred and nineteen panegyric odes and other poetical

pieces, idyls, tragedies, &c. besides passages translated from Cicero, Lucian, Erasmus, Ælion, Homer, Ovid, Virgil, and others, besides treatises on philosophical subjects. He published also, "Annals of the Russian Sovereigns," and Ancient History of Russia, from the origin of the nation to 1504.

Londe, Francis Richard de la, a French poet of considerable merit, born at Caen. He wrote also some pieces on history, morals, and antiquity, and died 1765, aged 80.

London, John Campbell, earl and baron of London, succeeded his father Hugh Campbell in 1732. He arrived in Virginia in 1756, with a commission as commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, in which office he succeeded general Abercrombie, who again assumed it on the return of London to England the following year. He was appointed major-general in 1756, and lieutenant-general in 1758, and commanded in the campaigns against the French in Canada in 1756 and 1757. He had also the appointment of governor of Virginia as the successor of the earl of Albemarle in 1756. Mr. Dinwiddie, however, continued to discharge the duties of the office, and lord London had little concern with the civil administration. He gained little reputation in America, but was charged with arrogance and indiscretion in his general deportment, and with indecision and delay as a military commander.

☞ L.

Long, James le, a priest of the oratory, born at Paris 1665. He was professor in several colleges, and was elected librarian of St. Honoré, at Paris, where he died 1721. He was well skilled in ancient and modern languages, and in mathematics and philosophy. His chief works are Bibliotheca Sacra, 2 vols. folio, 1723—Bibliotheque Historique de la France, folio—a Historical Discourse on the Polyglott Bible, 8vo.

Long, Roger, D.D. master of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, Lowndes' professor of astronomy and rector of Cherry Hinton, Huntingdonshire, and Bradwell, Essex, was a native of Norfolk. He is celebrated as an able astronomer, as his "Treatise on Astronomy," 2 vols. 4to. fully proves. He wrote besides an answer to Dr. Gally's pamphlet on "Greek Accents," and some sermons. He also invented a curious machine, which represented the zodiac, the meridians, and other circles, and all the constellations and stars visible at Cambridge, on plates of iron. The machine is in the form of a globe, eighteen feet in diameter, in which thirty persons may conveniently sit, and is easily turned by means of a winch. Dr. Long, equally known as a pleasant and facetious companion, died Dec. 16th, 1770, aged 91. He was vice-chancellor of Cambridge, 1737.

Long, Thomas, B. D. an able divine, born at Exeter, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He was author of a history of Donatists, 8vo.—Examination of Hale's Treatise on Schism, 8vo.—History of Popish and Fanatical Plots and Conspiracies, 8vo.—Life of Julian, 8vo. Vindication of Charles's Claim to be the author of the Eikon Basilice, &c. He obtained a prebend in Exeter cathedral, but lost it at the revolution, for refusing to take the oaths to king William. He died 1700, aged about 79.

Long, Edward, an ingenious gentleman, was the son of Samuel Long, Esq., of the island of Jamaica, and born in the parish of St. Blaize, in Cornwall, in 1734. He was brought up to the law, and on the death of his father, went to the West Indies, where he became a judge of the vice-admiralty court, but returned to England, in 1769, and died in 1813. He wrote a "History of Jamaica," in 3 vols. 4to.; and some other works.—*W. B.*

Longbeard, William, a priest of great abilities, which he employed against the government. By his eloquence he assembled a large mob in the reign of Richard I. and by calling himself the saviour of the poor, he threatened the royal authority with destruction. After for some time heading a lawless populace, he fled for refuge into St. Mary-le-bonne church, where he was at last overpowered, and then, with nine of his associates, torn to pieces by horses and hung on a gallows, 1196.

Longepiere, Hilary Bernard de, a learned Frenchman, born at Dijon, 1658. He translated into verse, Anacreon, Theocritus, Sappho, Bion and Moschus, and was author of some idyls, and of tragedies after the Greek model, such as Medea, Electra, and Sesostris, the two first of which appeared on the stage. He died 1727.

Longinus, Dionysius, a native of Athens, celebrated as a philosopher and critic. After teaching philosophy and rhetoric at Athens, he was invited to become tutor to the children of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra. When the fortunes of Zenobia were ruined, the conqueror Aurelian cruelly ordered the philosopher to be put to death, 273 A.D. His valuable treatise on the Sublime was best edited by Toup, 1778, and translated by Dr. Smith.

Longland, John, a native of Henley, Oxfordshire, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He was in 1505 appointed principal of Magdalen hall, in 1514 made dean of Salisbury, and seven years after bishop of Lincoln. It is said that he recommended and enforced the necessity of

a divorce between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon. He died 1547. His works appeared in fol. 1532.

Longomontanus, Christian, the son of a poor labourer, who became an eminent astronomer, and was born at Longomontanum, in Denmark, 1562. His genius was seen and fostered by the minister of his parish, and after spending his time in deep study, and in following the plough, he went without the knowledge of his friends, to Wiburgh, at the age of 15, and there maintained himself by his labour, that he might enjoy more independently the opportunity of study. He was afterwards at Copenhagen, and then became the companion, and the friend of Tycho Brahe for eight years. In 1600 he left this beloved master, and after visiting the spots where Copernicus had made his observations on the stars, he came to Copenhagen, and was in1605 nominated professor of mathematics in the university, where he died, 1647. He published "Astronomia Danica," folio—Systema Mathematicum, 8vo.—Problemata Geometrica, 4to.—Disputatio Ethica de Animæ Humanæ Morbis, 4to.

Longueil, Gilbert de, a physician of Utrecht. He wrote Remarks on Plautus, Ovid, Nepos, Cicero, Valla, &c. 4 vols. 8vo.; a Greek and Latin Lexicon; a Dialogue on Birds, with their Greek, Latin, and German Names; besides translations of some of Plutarch's lesser works. He died 1543, aged 36.

Longueil, Christopher de, an able scholar, born at Malines, 1490. He was highly favoured by Lewis XII. of France, and by pope Leo X. who engaged him to write against Luther. He wrote besides Latin Commentaries on Pliny's Plants, Observations on the Civil Law, &c. He died at Padua, 1522, aged 34.

Longuerue, Lewis, Dufour de, a French abbé, born at Charleville, 1652. He was so early distinguished for application, that at the age of four he was seen and admired by Lewis XIV. as he passed through Charleville. This very learned and amiable man died 1732, aged 80. He wrote a Latin Dissertation on Tatian, 8vo. 1700; a Historical Description of France, folio, 1719; Annales Arsacidarum, 4to. 1732; Remarks on Wolsey's Life; a Dissertation on Transubstantiation, &c.

Longueval, James, a French Jesuit, bord at Peronne. He studied at Amiens and Paris, and wrote History of the French Church, 10 vols.; Dissertation on Miracles; a Treatise on Schism, &c. He died at Paris, 1735, aged 55.

Longus, a Greek sophist, author of four pastorals, and of the Loves of Daphnis and Chloe, edited 1660, 4to.

Loni, Alexander, a native of Florence, eminent as a painter. He imitated with success the style of his master Carlo Dolce, and died 1702, aged 47.

Lonicerus, John, a learned German, born at Orthern, Germany. He was professor of languages at Marpurg, where he died 1569, aged 70. He compiled a Greek and Latin Lexicon, begun by Melancthon and Camerarius, and published Dioscorides, and other Greek writers.

Lonicerus, Adam, son of the above, was a sagacious physician, who died at Frankfort, 1586. He was author of Methodus Rei Herbariæ, 4to; Historia Naturalis Plantarum, Animalium et Metallorum, 2 vols. fol.; Explicatio Corporis Humani Affectuum; Hortus Sanitatis, &c.

Loon, Theodore Van, a native of Brussels, whose excellent paintings adorn the churches and public buildings of Rome, and of Venice. He was born 1630.

Loredano, John Francis, a senator of Venice, learned and ingenious, author of a Life of Adam; History of the Kings of Cyprus; some comedies, &c. collected in six vols. 12mo. He was born 1606, but the time of his death is not known.

Lorenzetti, Ambrogio, a painter of Sienna, a disciple of Giotto, and the first who painted with success, rain, storms, and the effect of winds. He died 1350, aged 83.

Lorenzini, Lawrence, a native of Florence, eminent as a mathematician. He was the pupil of the Viviani, and was recommended for his abilities to the service of Ferdinand, son of the grand duke Cosmo III. but some unfortunate circumstance in his conduct procured his imprisonment in the tower of Volterra. During his confinement of twenty years, he devoted himself to his mathematical studies, and wrote his twelve books on conical and cylindrical sections, in Latin. He died 1721, aged 69.

Lorit, Henry, or Glareanus, from Glaris in Switzerland, where he was born, studied at Cologne, Basil, and Paris. He was the friend of Erasmus, and laboured much for the advancement of literature. He died 1563, aged 75. He wrote various dissertations, notes, &c. on classical subjects, and on ancient authors.

Lorme, Philibert de, master of the works to the French king, was born at Lyons. He is the architect of the palaces of the Thuilleries and Le Louvres, and other public buildings, which he adorned with great taste and judgment. Though exposed to the satire of the poet Ronsard, he long enjoyed the patronage of the French court, and died 1557. He wrote ten books of architecture, folio, &c.

Lorme, John de, a French physician, born at Moulins, 1544. He studied at Montpellier, where he took his degrees, and practised at Forez, and afterwards became physician to Louisa of Lorraine, wife of Henry III. and to Mary de Medicis, and

other branches of the royal family. He was universally esteemed, and, in his old age, retired to his native place, where he died, 1634, aged 90.

Lorme, Charles de, son of the above, was born 1587, and became physician to Lewis XIII. He was fond of literature, which he cultivated with success, and he spared no expense to discover the truth in his experiments and researches. He acquired great celebrity and equal opulence, and died much respected, 1678, aged 91. He was the promoter of a particular ptisan, called "red broth," which proved of great service to thousands. He published "Laureæ Apollinaris," 8vo.

Lorraine, Robert le, an eminent sculptor, born at Paris, November, 1666. His chef-d'œuvre is his Galatea, which he composed when admitted into the academy of sculpture, 1701. He died governor of the academy, June 1st, 1743. He was the intimate friend of the learned of his time, and his statues adorned the gardens of Versailles, Marli, &c.

Lorraine, Charles of, cardinal and archbishop of Rheims, son of the first duke of Guise, was born 1525. His great abilities were meanly prostituted to the worst purposes of ambition, the love of power and of money. His influence, in the reigns of Henry II. and of Francis II. was almost unlimited, and to his intrigues the war of Italy is totally attributed. He was a man of great eloquence, which he displayed at the council of Trent, and at the conference at Poissy. He died 1574.

Lorris, William de, author of the "Romance of the Rose," in imitation of Ovid's Art of Love, and other things, was a poet of considerable merit. He died about 1620. The best edition of the Romance is Lenglet's, Amsterdam, 1736, 3 vols. 12mo.

Lorry, Anne Charles, a French physician, born at Crosne, near Paris. He is well known for his Latin Treatises on Melancholy, and its Affections, 2 vols. 8vo. and on the Use of Aliments. He wrote besides a treatise on Cutaneous Diseases, 4to. and edited Dr. Mead's works, &c. He died 1783, aged 58.

Losa, Isabella, a native of Cordova, so illustrious for her knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, that she was honoured with the degree of D.D. When she became a widow she took the habit of St. Clair, and went to Italy, and founded there the hospital of Loretto, where she ended her days in the bosom of devotion and benevolence, 5th March, 1546, aged 73.

Lot, son of Haran, was the nephew of Abraham, with whom he was brought up, and from whom he separated on account of the number of their respective flocks, and the quarrels which arose between their shepherds. He settled at Sodom, from whence he was carried away captive by the king of Edom, till Abraham set him and all his possessions at liberty. When Sodom was about to be destroyed, God, out of mercy to Abraham, spared Lot, and sent an angel to remove him from the sinful city. Lot, with his wife and two daughters, left Sodom before it was destroyed, but his wife, by looking back, contrary to the command of God, was changed into a pillar of salt. His two daughters, by intoxicating him in a cave, where they had taken refuge, defiled him, and from this incestuous intercourse they had the one Moab, and the other Ammon, the progenitors of those two nations which proved so inimical to the Israelites.

Loten, John, a Dutch painter, who lived in England. His landscapes were much admired, especially where he represented storms and showers of rain, with trees torn up, and cattle running for shelter. His Views of the Alps, and his craggy rocks, had also great beauty. He died in London, 1681.

Lothaire I. son of Lewis the Debonnaire, was partner on the throne of Germany with his father, 817, and made king of Lombardy three years after. Ungrateful for the confidence and kindness of his father, he revolted against him, and, seizing his person, confined him in a monastery at Soissons. This cruel conduct roused against him his brothers, Charles and Lewis, but though a reconciliation took place after the death of the old emperor, the three brothers appeared in arms against each other. The bloody battle of Fontenai, 841, in which 100,000 men are said to have perished, seemed indecisive, but at last a truce was effected between the unnatural brothers, and the treaty of Verdun, in 843, settled their respective rights. Lothaire obtained the empire, Italy, and the provinces between the Rhine, the Rhone, the Saone, the Maese, and the Scheldt, whilst the rest of the French dominions was partitioned between Lewis and Charles. Ten years after this settlement, Lothaire, dissatisfied with the cares of government, abdicated the crown to retire to a monastery in Ardennes, where he died, six days after his assumption of the monkish habit, 28th September, 885. He was buried at Prum. He left three sons, Lewis, Charles, and Lothaire, among whom he divided his possessions.

Lothaire II. duke of Saxony, son of Gerhard, count of Supplemberg, was elected king of Germany, 1125, after the death of Henry IV. and crowned emperor at Rome, 1135. As he kissed the feet of Innocent II. who crowned him, the popes assumed in consequence a sovereign right over the German empire. He died 4th Dec. 1137, at Bretten, near Trent, leaving no issue.

Lothaire, king of France, son of Lewis

IV. succeeded his father, 954. He made war against the emperor Otho II. and permitted him to hold Lorraine as a fief of the French crown. He died at Compiegne, 2d March, 986, in consequence of poison, said to be administered by his wife Emma, daughter of Lothaire, king of Italy.

Lothaire, king of Lorraine, son of the emperor Lothaire I. abandoned his wife Thietberga, to marry his mistress, Valdrade. Though this measure was countenanced and approved by the councils of Mentz and of Aix la Chapelle, yet the pope Nicholas I. had the spirit to interfere in favour of the injured queen, and compelled, by the influence of his spiritual power, the obedient Lothaire to quit his favourite mistress, for his lawful wife. Lothaire afterwards assisted his brother Lewis I. and pope Adrian II. against the Saracens in Italy, in hopes of obtaining a divorce from his wife, but he was unsuccessful. He died at Placentia, of a violent fever, 7th Aug. 869.

Louis I. surnamed the Debonnaire or Feeble, son of Charlemagne and Hildegarde, was born 778, and proclaimed king of France and Emperor of the West, 814. Instead of strengthening his power by union, he weakened it by division, and by making his eldest son Lothaire his associate in the empire, and the two others, Pepin and Louis, kings of Aquitaine and Bavaria, he permitted different interests to prevail in his dominions. Bernard king of Italy, the illegitimate son of Pepin, eldest son of Charlemagne, displeased with the elevation of Lothaire to the throne, took up arms in 818, and was immediately met in the field by Louis, but instead of fighting, the Italian troops fled, and their unfortunate leader threw himself at the feet of his conqueror. Louis refused to spare his suppliant, and he caused his eyes to be put out, an operation which proved fatal. This cruel punishment, inflicted also on some of the partisans of the unhappy Bernard, so offended the clergy and the people, that Louis was restored to the good opinion of his subjects only by doing public penance. His sons afterwards, too sensible of his weakness, rebelled against him and succeeded in withdrawing all his troops from his standard, so that the deserted monarch threw himself into the power of his unnatural children in the plains of Rotleub. Here, instead of compassion, he met with indignity; he was not only imprisoned in a monastery, but obliged to perform public penance at Soissons as a most atrocious delinquent. In sharing the spoils, however, the new kings quarrelled, and Louis, by another revolution, was drawn from his confinement again to fill the throne, but he died soon after, in an island of the Rhine, above Mentz, 20th June, 840, aged 62.

Louis II. the Young, eldest son of Lothaire I. was made king of Italy, 844, and in 855 succeeded to the imperial throne. He was a virtuous and benevolent monarch, brave, yet not fond of war, and only anxious to maintain the dignity of the throne, the public prosperity, and the due execution of the laws. He died without male issue, 13th Aug. 875.

Louis III. surnamed the Blind, was son of Boson, king of Provence, by Ermengarde daughter of Louis the Younger, and he succeeded to the throne of his father, 890, at the age of 10. He twice defeated Berenger, who disputed with him the succession to the empire, and was crowned at Rome by Benedict IV. but soon after he suffered himself to be surprised by his rival at Verona, who cruelly put out his eyes, and sent him to Provence, where he died, 934.

Louis IV. called the Child, succeeded his father the emperor Arnold in 900, though only seven years old. His reign was a scene of desolation and civil war. His dominions were invaded by the Hungarians, whose violence, though repeatedly repressed by large sums of money, at last obliged the timid monarch to fly. He died at Ratisbon, 21st Jan. 911. He was the last emperor of Germany, of the Carlovingian race, and though the laws had settled the succession in the descendants of Charlemagne, such is the effect of revolutions, the imperial crown afterwards became elective.

Louis V. called the Fourth by those who exclude the short reign of the infant Louis from the list of emperors, was son of Louis the Severe, duke of Bavaria, by Matilda, daughter of Rodolphus I. and he was elected emperor at Frankfort, 1314. His elevation was disputed by some of the electors, who declared Frederic the Fair, son of Albert I. emperor, and consecrated him at Cologne, and this unhappy division produced a civil war. After various skirmishes, however, Louis proved victorious, and Frederic, after an imprisonment of three years, renounced his claims to the throne, to recover his liberty. This decision displeased the pope, John XXII. who declared the empire vacant, but Louis no way intimidated, appealed from the pontiff to a general council, and at last, retorting injury for injury, he caused Peter de Corbiere to be elected pope in the room of his enemy. These divisions were still fomented by the conduct of five of the electors who, at the instigation of Clement VI. the new pope, chose Charles of Luxemburg, marquis of Moravia, to fill the throne; but when a new civil war threatened the happiness of Germany, Louis was killed by a fall from his horse in hunting, 11th Oct. 1347.

Louis I. king of France. *Vid.* Louis I. the Debonnaire.

Louis II. the Stammerer, was son of

Charles the Bald, and succeeded as king of Aquitaine in 867, and to his father as king of France, 877. He was a weak prince, and to ensure tranquillity he yielded up Provence to Boson, who created himself king. He died at Compiegne, 10th April, 879, aged 35, leaving three sons, Louis and Carloman who divided his kingdom among themselves, and Charles, a posthumous son, called afterwards Charles the Simple.

Louis III. son of Louis II. shared the kingdom with his brother Carloman, with whom he lived in perfect union, and ably defended himself against the attacks of his enemies. Hugh the Bastard, son of Lothaire, was defeated, Boson was checked in his plans of aggrandizement, and the Normans were routed in the famous battle of Vimeu. Louis died 4th Aug. 882, without children, and Carloman became sole monarch.

Louis IV. surnamed Transmarine, because he resided 13 years in England, was son of Charles the Simple, and succeeded Raoul as king of France 936. He was engaged in war with Richard duke of Normandy, and was taken prisoner, but the year after restored to liberty on condition of leaving his antagonist in peaceful possession of Normandy, and of yielding Laon to Hugh le Blanc. In a subsequent war Laon was recovered, but the king soon after was killed by a fall from his horse while hunting. He died 10th Sept. 954, aged 38, and was succeeded by his son Lothaire.

Louis V. surnamed the Lazy, succeeded his father Lothaire, 986. He seized upon Rheims, and was vigorously preparing to march against the Saracens, to the relief of the count of Barcelona when he was perfidiously poisoned by his queen Blanche, 21st May, 987. He was the last of the second race of the Carlovingian kings, and though the crown at his decease belonged to his uncle Charles duke of Lower Lorraine, he was on account of his unpopularity among the French, rudely dispossessed, and Hugh Capet the most powerful of the French dukes was elected king.

Louis VI. called the Big, son of Philip I. and Bertha, succeeded to the throne, 1108. His reign was disturbed by war, and not only foreign enemies invaded his dominions, but he had much to dread from the ambition and the factious spirit of his nobles who each wished to establish themselves into independent princes. His quarrels with Henry I. of England were numerous and frequent, about the possession of Normandy, but these differences did not prevent his attention to the interests of his kingdom. He died at Paris, 1st Aug. 1137, aged 57. He was a wise and popular monarch, benevolent as a man, and impartial as a public magistrate. His judicious and humane regulations in the government of the people were suggested and improved by the advice of his faithful minister Suger.

Louis VII. the Young, son and successor of the preceding, was early engaged in a quarrel with the pope, about the investiture to French bishoprics, for which he was excommunicated by the incensed pontiff Innocent II. and his kingdom laid under an interdict. Regardless of the papal thunders, Louis turned his arms against Theobald III. count of Champagne, who favoured the cause of the pope, and in 1141 he laid one of his towns Vitri, in ashes. This violence was represented by St. Bernard in such odious colours before the eyes of the superstitious monarch, that he was persuaded to take up the cross, and with an army of 80,000 men, he, accompanied by his wife Eleanor, marched into Palestine. He was defeated by the Saracens, and in 1147 obliged to raise the siege of Damascus, and on his return to Europe he had the misfortune to be seized by the Greeks and delivered into the hands of Roger, king of Sicily. Restored to liberty he found his domestic happiness destroyed, by the conduct of his queen, who had disgraced herself by an illicit amour with her uncle Raymond, of Antioch, and with Saladin a young Turk, and to wipe away the dishonour he obtained a divorce, and married Alice the daughter of Theobald his ancient enemy. Eleanor six weeks after took for her husband Henry II. of England, and as she was the heiress of Poitou and Guienne, her dominions became the property of her new lord, and created great dissensions and long wars between the English and the French. Louis died at Paris 18th Sept. 1180, aged 60.

Louis VIII. surnamed the Lion, son of Philip Augustus and of Isabella, succeeded his father 1223. He was distinguished by his valour in his father's life-time, and when he ascended the throne he waged successful war against the English, from whom he conquered Limousin, Perigord, Aunis, &c. and afterwards he turned his arms against the Albigenses, and laid siege to Avignon. Though successful he lost the greatest part of his army by disease, and he himself was attacked by the contagious complaint, and died soon after at Montpensier in Auvergne, 8th Nov. 1226, aged 39. By his wife the beautiful Blanche of Castile, he had 11 children, of whom only five sons and one daughter survived him.

Louis IX. called Saint, was son of Louis VIII. and Blanche, and succeeded in 1226. His minority was protected by his mother, with wisdom and vigour, and when he attained the age of manhood he pursued the same course of prudent government, eager

to maintain the dignity of the crown and ensure the happiness of the subject. He made war against Henry III. of England who supported his revolted nobles, and he twice defeated their confederated forces, and at last made an honourable and advantageous peace. During an illness with which he was atacked in 1244, Louis made a vow that if he recovered he would undertake a crusade, and after a vigorous preparation of four years, he set out on this romantic expedition, leaving the reins of government in the hands of his mother. He landed in Egypt, took Damietta, and crossed the Nile in sight of the Saracens, but though victorious, disease and famine came to thin his ranks. As he attempted to retreat to Damietta in hopes of supplies, he was defeated in a terrible battle, and fell into the hands of the enemy. In his prison he agreed to ransom his army with a large sum of money, and to give up Damietta in exchange for his person, after which he passed into Palestine, and remained there four years. On his return to France he devoted himself to the happiness of his people, justice was administered with impartiality, profaneness and immorality were repressed, and honest industry encouraged. The rights of the church were confirmed in 1269 by a pragmatic sanction, and religion supported by the wisest decrees. After thus promoting the public good, Louis again embarked in 1270 for another crusade, and laid siege to Tunis, in Africa, but the contagious disorder which was so fatal to his troops proved equally fatal to himself. This great and good man died in his camp, 25th Aug. 1270. His remains were conveyed to Paris, and he was canonized by Boniface VIII. 1297.

Louis X. called Hutin, was king of Navarre, in right of his mother Jane, and he succeeded his father Philip the Fair, 1314, as king of France. He recalled the Jews into his kingdom, and made war against the count of Flanders, but was unsuccessful. He died at Vincennes 8th June, 1316, aged 26. He was twice married; by his first wife he left one daughter who succeeded to the throne of Navarre, and his posthumous son by the second wife died soon after his birth. He was succeeded in France by Philip the Long.

Louis XI. son of Charles VII. and Mary of Anjou, was born at Bourges 1423. In his youth he displayed his valour against the English, whom he obliged to retire from the siege of Dieppe 1443, but his conduct towards his father tarnished all his glory. He not only rebelled against him, but showed such animosity, that the aged monarch, afraid of being poisoned by his son, starved himself, and Louis on his death ascended the throne in 1461. So ungrateful a child did not promise a virtuous monarch. Louis regarded his subjects as conquered slaves, and provided he could command their obedience he little regarded their hatred. His oppressions therefore excited the people against his government, and a league was formed against him, supported by the dukes of Berry, Britany, Calabria, and other dissatisfied nobles, and an indecisive battle was fought at Montlheri, 1465. Louis purchased peace by granting to the insurgents all their demands, by the treaty of Conflans, but with the intention of not executing his part. Another war now threatened the country, but Louis by artifice averted the blow, and he caused his own brother, the duke of Berry, whom he had lately made duke of Guienne, to be poisoned. The unsuspecting prince, while courting the daughter of the duke of Burgundy, was presented with a beautiful peach, by his almoner, and in sharing the fruit with his intended bride he prepared his own destruction. The princess died almost immediately, and the duke survived six months. The duke of Burgundy, who some time before had compelled Louis to make a very disadvantageous treaty, now determined to avenge the death of his daughter, and he ravaged by fire and sword the provinces of Picardy and Normandy. Though for a few months the treaty of Bouvines stopped the carnage, a new alliance between the dukes of Burgundy and Britany, and Edward IV. of England, threatened to increase the miseries of France. Louis, however, had the art to intrigue with his formidable enemies; he gained the king of England by bribing his ministers, and promising him a pension; the duke of Britany was reconciled by similar means, and the duke of Burgundy, left without protectors, joined in the general peace at Amiens and Vervins. The death of the duke at the siege of Nancy, 1477, might have stopped all further differences, but Louis imprudently refused to marry his own son to the heiress, whose subsequent union with Maximilian of Austria, son of Frederic III. laid the foundation of war between the French and the Austrians. This new dispute, after some battles, was settled by the peace of Arras, 1482, and cemented by the marriage of the Dauphin with Margaret, daughter of Mary of Burgundy. Soon after, the ambitious monarch was seized with a deep melancholy, and afraid of death he retired to the castle of Plessis-lestours, where none were permitted access to him. Death at last delivered him from the horrors of his terrified imagination, 30th Aug. 1483, in his 60th year. Louis has been deservedly called the Tiberius of France, as in cruelty, malice, and perfidy he equalled the Roman tyrant.

Louis XII. surnamed the Just, was son of Charles, duke of Orleans, and Mary of Cleves, and he succeeded Charles VIII. on the throne of France. He took up arms during the weak reign of Charles VIII. supported by other dissatisfied nobles; but the battle of St. Aubin, in 1488, proved fatal to his hopes, and he was made prisoner, and confined with tyrannical severity. The tears and entreaties of his wife Jane, at last procured his deliverance, and in 1498, he obtained the crown, and with heroic magnanimity forgave all the persecutors and enemies of his former privacy. After wise regulations at home, he directed his arms to foreign conquests, and rapidly subdued the Milanese, Genoa, and Naples, and made the king of Naples prisoner; but the successes of Gonsalvo of Corduba turned the tide of affairs and affected the expulsion of the French from Italy, 1503. He afterwards rallied his forces, and again defeated the Genoese and the Venetians, and took possession of Cremona, Padua, and other towns; yet victory again declared against him, and in three months his conquests vanished, and the battle of Novaro, 1513, ruined the French influence in Italy. Instead now of conquering abroad, Louis had to defend his own dominions, as Maximilian the emperor, Henry VIII. and the Swiss, confederated together against him, and in various encounters obliged him to sue for disadvantageous terms of peace. This amiable monarch who, though unfortunate in his foreign expeditions, was beloved by his subjects, and revered as a father, died 1st Jan. 1515, aged 53.

Louis XIII. surnamed the Just, son of Henry IV. and Mary de Medicis, ascended the throne 1610, in the ninth year of his age, under the guardianship of his mother. The kingdom weakened by the imprudent measures of the queen regent, saw little prospect of better times when the young king took the reins in his own hands. He was governed by the counsels of Marechal d'Ancre, a proud and ambitious favourite; but after his death, which happened 1617, he showed more vigilance and was reconciled to his mother who had been banished. This was, however, but a momentary calm, the queen took up arms against her son, while on the other hand the Huguenots were leagued on pretence of religion against the throne. Guided now by the advice of the bishop of Luçon, the celebrated Richelieu, Louis evinced vigour in his measures, and Rochelle, though relieved by the English and defended by the heroic conduct of the brave mother of the duke of Rohan, at last yielded and ruined the hopes of the protestant insurgents. From Rochelle Louis marched to the assistance of the duke of Mantua, and by a successful campaign, and the treaty of Susa, 1631, he established him in the possession of his dominions. On his return to France, Louis found himself exposed to the intrigues of his brother Gaston of Orleans, who was jealous of the influence of Richelieu, but the projects of this powerful subject were defeated at Castelnaudari, and Montmorency the governor of Languedoc who had supported him was tried and beheaded at Toulouse. A new war soon after broke out against Spain, and the emperor, and for many years desolated the kingdom without enriching the monarch, or enlarging his dominions. But while Richelieu excited discontent and discord in Europe more for views of ambition than to serve his master, a sudden attack hurried him and Louis to their grave. The cardinal died on the 4th Dec. 1642, and Louis, 4th May following, aged 42.

Louis XIV. surnamed the Great, was son of Louis XIII. by Anne of Austria, and was born 5th Sept. 1638, after the sterility of the queen for 22 years. He was only four years old when he succeeded his father, and his minority was governed by his mother, who received all her advice and instructions from her favourite cardinal Mazarin. The war was continued against the emperor, and the Spaniards, and Louis saw his arms victorious at Rocroy, under the duke of Enghein, and in Catalonia under la Mothe. The campaign of 1644 added Thionville, Barlemont, Philipsburg, Mayence, Worms, Manheim, and other towns to the French dominions, and in 1645, fresh conquests awaited Louis in Flanders, Artois, Lorraine, and Catalonia. The Swedish general Tortstenson in alliance with France defeated the Imperialists in Bohemia, Turenne took Treves, and d'Enghien after the battle of Nortlingen made himself master of Furnes, Dunkirk, and Ypres, and defeated the archduke in 1648, in the plains of Lens. These glorious events, crowned by the defeat of the Spanish fleet on the coast of Italy, were stopped by the peace of Munster, between France, the emperor, the Swedes, and the German states, and Louis saw added to his domains by this treaty, Metz, Toul, Verdun, Alsace, Brisach, and Pignerol. Though victorious abroad, however, Louis was unpopular at home, in consequence of the general odium excited against the queen-mother and Mazarin, and he was obliged to fly from the capital to avoid that factious spirit which the arts of the duke of Beaufort and Condé had kindled. The Spaniards in the mean time profiting by this dissension invaded Champagne, Lorraine, and Catalonia, though repulsed by the arms of the French. In 1651, Louis declared himself of age, and the flight of Mazarin seemed to promise the restoration of tranquillity, but his return to power the

next year again raised a ferment in the kingdom, and his enemy Condé ventured to attack the royal army which he defeated under d'Hocquincourt at Bleneau, though soon after he was taken prisoner. In the midst of these civil broils the archduke Leopold took Gravelines and Dunkirk, John of Austria seized Barcelona, and the duke of Mantua Casal, but the restoration of internal tranquillity soon tended to the recovery of these places, and in 1654, Turennne defeated the Spaniards at Quesnoy, and raised the siege of Arras. Success continued to attend the French arms, and Bourbourg, Mardick, Dixmude, and other towns were conquered, till at last in 1659, the treaty of the Pyrenees restored peace to the two nations, and as one of the articles of the reconciliation made the infant Maria Theresa queen of France. The death of Mazarin in 1661, now changed the face of affairs; and Louis, who had hitherto paid little attention to business, took the reins into his own hands. A new order of things began therefore to appear; the superintendent Fouquet was banished for peculation, and Colbert, a man of vast powers of mind, was called to direct the destinies of France. Under his administration commerce began to flourish, the arts were patronised, industry every where was encouraged, and the academies of painting, of sculpture, and of the sciences, were erected to improve the taste of the nation. Colonies were planted in Madagascar and at Cayenne; and while discipline was restored to the armies, and subordination in the marine, the extremities of the world were visited by men of talents in search of science; and the learned of foreign nations found in Louis and in his virtuous minister a patron and a friend. In the war between England and Holland Louis supported the cause of his allies the Dutch, but the peace of Breda in 1667 restored tranquillity to the continent. On the death of Philip IV. father of his queen, Louis laid claim to his dominions, and especially to the Low Countries, which he invaded with an army. The chief places of the Netherlands soon submitted to his power, but the rapidity of his conquests alarmed the powers of Europe, and England, Sweden, and Holland soon combined to oppose his career. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668 gave to Spain Franche Comté, but assured to France her conquests in the Low Countries. Though employed in fortifying his frontier towns, as well as in encouraging learning and industry among all his subjects, Louis did not lay aside the plans of his ambitious heart. In 1672 he attacked Holland, and after taking above 40 places on the Rhine he crossed that river, and seized upon Guelders and Utrecht, but his conquests were stopped by the inundation with which the terrified Dutch overwhelmed their country. The states of Europe too were indignant at his gigantic schemes, and the empire, Prussia, and Spain, united to arrest his progress, but the treaty of Nimeguen checked the victories of the great Turenne, and restored peace to the continent. Proud of his triumphs, and flattered by the title of Great, which his subjects bestowed on him in 1680, Louis again directed his attention to the improvement of his kingdom; the canal of Languedoc was completed, the ports of Toulon, Brest, Dunkirk, Havre-de-Grace, and Rochefort, were enlarged and beautified; and by the establishment of cadets, the foundations of future military glory were laid. Algiers, whose corsairs had insulted the French commerce, was bombarded in 1684, by Du Quesne, and reduced to submission; and the Genoese, who had sold powder to the pirates and supported them, claimed forgiveness by sending their doge and four senators to Versailles. But these glorious measures were tarnished by the imprudence and cruelty of the monarch, who in a thoughtless hour revoked the edict of Nantes, by which Henry IV. had granted toleration to protestants; and thus by one stroke of the pen he banished 50,000 families from his kingdom into foreign countries, and with them the arts, the manufactures, and the treasures of France. The league of Augsburg in 1687 was formed between the duke of Savoy, the electors of Bavaria and Brandenburg, and the prince of Orange, to which the emperor and the king of Spain were soon united. Though Louis opposed this formidable confederacy by a powerful army under the dauphin, his son, who took Philipsburg, and reduced every place between Basil and Coblentz, yet the enemy soon poured superior numbers into the field, and made the French retreat. The campaign of 1690 was more successful for Louis. Marshal Luxemburg defeated the prince of Waldeck at Fleurus, Catinat conquered Nice, Susa, and Villefranche, and routed the troops of Savoy, and the following year Mons, Valencia, Carmagnole, and Montmelian were added to the French conquests. In 1692 the defeat of the French fleet under Tourville, off Cape la Hogue, by admiral Russel, was counterbalanced on land by the fall of Namur, which Louis took in person. Luxembourgh afterwards gained the battle of Steinkerque, and the next year that of Nerwinden. In 1695 Casal fell, and the next year the duke of Savoy, tired of the war, and terrified at the approach of Catinat, who was only six miles from Turin, made peace with France; and the following year hostilities ceased among all the confedcrates by the treaty of Ryswick. The death of Charles

II. of Spain without children, unhappily renewed again hostilities; and when the duke of Anjou, grandson of the French monarch, assumed the title of king, agreeable to the will of the Spanish prince, under the name of Philip V. the powers of Europe rose up to defend the claims of the archduke Charles to the vacant throne. Eugene, at the head of the imperial forces in Italy in 1702, conquered the country between the Adige and the Adda; and in the North, Marlborough in 1704 gained the great battle of Hochstet, and totally cut in pieces the French army under Tallard and Marchin. In 1705 France conquered Nice and Villefranche, and defeated Eugene at Cassano, while on the other hand Barcelona and Gironne submitted to the allies. Villeroy lost the battle of Ramilies against Marlborough, and Ghent, Ostend, Antwerp, and other towns were snatched from the French dominions. Success continued to attend the allies; Alcantara and Madrid fell into their hands, and the Milanese and Modena were subdued; but in 1707 the battle of Almanza was gained by the French, and the squadrons of Forbin and Duguay Trouin were successful at sea. The campaigns of 1708 and 1709 were disastrous to the French arms; the victory of Oudenarde was followed by the fall of Tournay, and the battle of Malplaquet; and Louis, disheartened by his misfortunes, sued for peace, and even offered money to the allies to enable them to dethrone his grandson. The pride of the allies continued the war, and the success of Villiers, who forced the camp of Denain, and the taking of Douay, Quesnoy, and Bouchain, reanimated the French monarch, whose spirits domestic calamities, as well as public disasters, had broken down. The treaty of Utrecht was at last signed 1713 with the allies, and proved more favourable to France than she expected; and the following year peace was concluded with the empire at Radstadt. Louis died soon after, 1st Sept. 1715, aged 77, in the 73d year of his reign; during which he had seen four kings in Sweden, four in Denmark, five in Poland, five in Portugal, three in Spain, four in England, three emperors, and nine popes. Louis, by his first wife, had one son, the dauphin, who died 1711, leaving three sons, Louis, Philip, and Gaston, and by his mistresses he had several natural children. The character of this monarch is entitled to praise. Though fond of military glory, and too often awake to the voice of flattery, he yet had the sagacity to discern merit, and to patronise virtue. His reign is as illustrious for great names in literary pursuits and in science, as for able characters in the field and in the cabinet. Though unhappily too much given to sensual pleasures in the midst of a voluptuous court, yet Louis sought for friendship, and the reciprocity of kindness; and in the last part of his life he became penitent, serious, and devout, by the influence of his mistress, Madame de Maintenon, whom, it is said, he privately married.

Louis XV. son of the duke of Burgundy, was born 15th Feb. 1710, and in 1715 succeeded his great-grandfather, Louis XIV. as king of France. Philip, duke of Orleans, was appointed his guardian, and he laboured earnestly to restore the impaired finances of the kingdom, but the schemes of Law, and the Mississippi projects brought desolation and ruin upon above 100,000 families in France. In 1723 the king was declared of age, and the affairs of the kingdom, after passing into the hands of Dubois, were intrusted, after Orleans' death, to the care of the duke of Bourbon, as prime minister. In 1725 the king married Mary, the daughter of Stanislaus, nominal king of Poland, and cardinal Fleury succeeded to the disgraced and unpopular Bourbon in the management of public affairs. The death of Augustus, king of Poland, in 1733, was fatal to the peace of Europe; Louis supported the pretensions of his father-in-law, and was opposed by the emperor of Germany, who upheld the claims of the elector of Saxony. The French troops were successful in Italy, but in 1738 a treaty restored tranquillity; and while Stanislaus renounced the throne of Poland, he was permitted to retain the title of king, and to become duke of Lorraine and Bar, which, after his death, were to descend to France. On the death of the emperor, Charles VI. in 1740, new dissensions arose, and Louis, who had guaranteed the pragmatic sanction, and the succession of Maria Theresa, very dishonourably united with Prussia and Poland to place the duke of Bavaria, Charles Albert, on the imperial throne. Thus protected, the new monarch quickly seized Passau and Prague, and caused himself to be crowned king of Bohemia, and emperor; but his triumph was of short duration; the conquered towns were recaptured, and the battle of Dettingen, in 1743, gained by the allies, shattered all his hopes. Though Louis appeared at the head of his armies in 1744, and took Courtray, Menin, Ypres, and Friburg, and witnessed the defeats of Fontenoy and Lawfeld, and the conquests of Ghent, Ostend, Brussels, Brabant, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other places, yet he found reverses in Italy and Provence. His commerce was ruined by the English, and the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, was welcomed by all the powers of Europe. In 1755 a new war was kindled between England and France about their possessions in Canada, and while Prussia supported the English, the emperor declared himself in

favour of Louis. At the first the French were very successful; Portmahon surrendered to their arms, Galissonniere obtained some advantage over the English fleet, the duke of Cumberland was defeated at Hastenback, and the English army submitted to a disgraceful capitulation at Closterseven. The conquest of Hanover, however, was followed by the defeat of the French forces at Rosbach, by the king of Prussia, in 1757, and they experienced another loss at the battle of Crevelt, in 1758 The next year Broglie defeated the allies at Bergen, near Frankfort; but after various disasters on both sides, the rival powers grew tired of the war; and though the famous family compact, joining in one bond of union all the branches of the house of Bourbon, seemed to promise much, it contributed little to the glory of France; and Spain lost Havanna, Cuba, and the Philippines. At last a treaty of peace was signed in 1763, by which England acquired great additions to her colonies; and the succeeding years presented little interesting in the history of France, except the conquest of Corsica, and the final banishment of the Jesuits from the country. In May, 1774, Louis was attacked a second time by the small-pox, which proved fatal on the 10th of that month. He was then 65 years old, and had reigned upwards of 59. Louis was a weak character, and though possessed of some good qualities of heart, he suffered himself too patiently to be governed by his favourites and his mistresses. He wrote a book on the course of the principal Rivers of Europe, 8vo. He had two sons and eight daughters by his wife.

Louis XVI. son of the dauphin, and of Mary Josephine, of Saxony, the daughter of Frederic Augustus, king of Poland, was born 23d August, 1754, and in consequence of the death of his father, 1765, he exchanged the title of duke of Berry for that of dauphin, and ascended the throne of France on the death of his grandfather, 1774. His union with Marie Antoinette, of Austria, in 1770, was attended by the unfortunate death of above 4000 persons, who had assembled to behold the public rejoicings at Paris. On the day of his elevation to the crown, the young monarch, as if foreboding the miseries which awaited him, exclaimed, O my God, how unfortunate for me! Nevertheless, to repair the misconduct of his predecessors, and to meet the exigencies of an exhausted treasury, a ruined commerce, a shattered marine, and the discontents of a nation loaded with taxes, the new king called around him ministers of credit and ability. Vergennes took the charge of foreign affairs, Turgot presided over the finances, Malesherbes became counsellor of state, Sartine directed the affairs of the marine, and Maurepas was made prime minister. The first act of his reign endeared Louis to his people, and he nobly remitted the tribute which was expected on the accession of a new monarch. Already abuses began to be redressed, the exiled parliament was recalled, and commerce and industry began to recover their usual activity, but unfortunately the American war broke out. Eager to humble England by assisting her revolted colonies, the ministers of Louis pursued a course which was to prove fatal to their master, and disastrous to Europe. By supporting the Americans, they kindled a dreadful war against England, which, while it separated the colonies from the mother country, increased, in a more intolerable degree, the debts of France, and the miseries of her subjects. To repair the ruined finances proved too mighty a labour for the abilities of Colonne, and the cardinal de Brienne, wishing to gain by violence what his predecessor sought by persuasion, laid severe imposts, which the poverty of the people, and the dissatisfaction of the great, could not discharge. The parliament of Paris was exiled to Troyes, for refusing to register these unpopular taxes; and when recalled by the fatal moderation of the monarch, they, instead of complying, called for the meeting of the states general of the kingdom, to assist in the difficulties of the government. Obedient to the general voice of the people, Louis convoked the states general, which met at Versailles, 5th May, 1789. But while the three orders, the nobles, the clergy, and the commons, disputed which should be exempted from contributing to the burdens of the state, dissension arose between them, and instead of labouring earnestly all for the public good, each sought the aggrandizement of his own order, and listened to the voice of the factious and the intriguing. The troops which surrounded Paris gave offence to the deputies; and at the voice of the hypocritical democrat, Mirabeau, the people of Paris arose, and on the 14th July, 1789, they seized the Bastile, and after the most atrocious barbarities, bid defiance to the government. Though the mild character of the monarch, and the hesitating measures of his ministers, seemed to promise every concession, the factious leaders of the populace determined to attempt new crimes. On the 5th of October following, an armed multitude, with women of the most abandoned and ferocious character, set out from Paris for Versailles. The guards of the palace were murdered, the doors of the apartments were broken open, and the bed, from which the unhappy queen scarce could escape, was pierced through with a thousand stabs. The monarch, surrounded by his terrified family, was with difficulty spared, but it was to suffer new indignities.

He was immediately hurried to Paris, preceded by the insulting cavalcade; while around his carriage were presented on pikes, with the grossest exclamations, the heads of his faithful servants who had been murdered in defence of his person. Placed as a prisoner in the palace of the Thuilleries, he made every sacrifice which could restore tranquillity; and on the 14th Feb. 1790, he gave his assent to the new constitution, which reduced his power to a mere shadow. Notwithstanding these humiliating concessions, he was still insulted; murder and insurrection still continued, or rather were encouraged; and at the last, tired of a situation which left him no prospect of liberty, the monarch escaped privately from Paris, 21st June, 1791, and nearly reached the frontiers of France. His person, however, was recognised at Varennes, and he was brought back to Paris to endure fresh indignities. Though treated with seeming respect by the national assembly, the insults of the populace were not checked, and on the 20th June, 1792, a ferocious mob forced its way to the palace, and threatened the destruction of the royal family. Louis, undismayed, presented himself to these barbarians, and for two hours, disarmed them of their murderous fury, till Petion, with hypocritical marks of respect, came to liberate the monarch from this perilous situation. The events of this day warned Louis of his approaching fate, and it is said, that now he began to write his will, and to prepare himself for death. The declaration of war by the emperor and Prussia against France, and the threats of the duke of Brunswick, and his invasion of Champagne, roused more powerfully the resentment of the mob, as they were taught, by their flagitious leaders, that these measures were dictated by their imprisoned monarch. In the midst of these events, with a victorious enemy approaching the capital, and an ungovernable multitude thirsting for blood, the 10th of August, still more terrible than all others, came; the tocsin was sounded, the Thuilleries attacked, and the faithful Swiss guards murdered in every avenue of the palace. Already the cannon was pointed against the apartments of the monarch, when he was persuaded to fly for safety to the hall of the assembly, and though often interrupted by the sight of heaps of slain, by the shrieks of the dying, and by the outrageous insults of the mob, he reached this spot, where he heard his name treated with studied indignity, his power suspended, and his sentence of imprisonment pronounced. Confined in one of the towers of the Temple, he for some time was permitted to enjoy the soothing company of his family; but as his tyrants increased in power, they decreased in compassion and humanity. The convention succeeded the assembly, and they not only decreed the abolition of royalty in France, but they proclaimed the necessity of trying their fallen monarch. Depicted, in the speeches of this vile assembly, as a tyrant and a traitor, Louis had no mercy to expect from such perjured judges. Though deprived of pen and paper, and of every means by which he might have prepared himself, he appeared with his usual serenity before this murderous tribunal, and in his answers to interrogatories, he maintained the dignity of the monarch, and the firmness of the Christian. Though thus insulted, yet an apparent show of candour in the convention, permitted his faithful ministers, Malesherbes, Tronchet, and Deseze, to appear at their bar as his defenders; but neither the tears nor the venerable appearance of these aged and illustrious men, nor the present misfortunes of the past greatness, and the well known innocence of Louis, could avail. On the 17th Jan. 1793, he was condemned to death, but only by a majority of five voices. He heard of his fate with composure and resignation; but his parting with the queen and with his family, was tender and affecting beyond the power of description. On the 21st he was conveyed to the scaffold, attended by M. Edgeworth, a catholic priest, and on the fatal spot he attempted to address the multitude which surrounded him, but the beating of drums drowned his voice. As he placed himself on the machine, his confessor fervently exclaimed, O son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven, and that moment his head was severed from his body. His remains were conveyed to the churchyard of St. Magdalen, and immediately consumed in quicklime. He left a son, who in history bears the name of Louis XVII. and as if to offer new indignity to a throne that had crumbled to the dust, this young prince, aged eight, was intrusted to the care of Simon, a shoe-maker, and died soon after from the rude treatment he received, or as some suppose, from poison. His daughter, after seeing the murder of her parents, and of her aunt, was exchanged with Austria for the deputies detained by the imperialists, and she married her cousin, the duke of Angouleme. Louis, regarded as a monarch, but not contemplated with the misfortunes which closed his life, must be acknowledged to be a virtuous and amiable man. His letters display the goodness of a benevolent heart, attached to religion, anxious to do good, and eager to maintain integrity and uprightness. If as a monarch he had possessed greater resolution, and more firm consistency of character, he might have averted the miseries which awaited him; and instead of marching to a scaffold, he might have upheld the honour of the throne, repressed insurrection, and

restored the kingdom to tranquillity, happiness, and prosperity.

Louis I. called the Pious, king of Germany, was third son of Louis the Debonnaire, and was proclaimed king of Bavaria, 817. He joined his brother Charles the Bald, and at the battle of Fontenai defeated his half brother Lothaire, 841, and rendered himself powerful and formidable to his neighbours. He died at Frankfort, 28th Aug. 876, aged 70.

Louis II. son of the preceding, and his successor on the throne of Germany, defeated his uncle Charles the Bald, and died at Frankfort, 20th Jan. 882.

Louis III. king of Germany, *vid.* Louis III. emperor.

Louis I. of Anjou, king of Hungary and Poland, succeeded Charles II. 1342, and after expelling the Jews from his kingdom, he made war against the Transylvanians, the Croats, Tartars, and Venetians, and was elected king of Poland, after his uncle Casimir, 1370. He died at Tirnau, 12th Sept. 1382, aged 57, leaving two daughters, one of whom, Mary, inherited Hungary, and the other, Hedwige, married Ladislaus, king of Poland.

Louis II. was king of Hungary after his father Ladislaus, 1516, and was defeated by the Turks under Solyman, at Mohatz, 1526. He was drowned in a marsh, as he fled from the field of battle, 29th August, aged 22.

Louis, prince of Tarentum, nephew of Robert, king of Sicily, married Jane, the queen of Naples, and after the invasion, and the defeat of the Hungarians, was crowned king of Naples, 1352. He died 25th May, 1362.

Louis I. duke of Anjou, second son of John, king of France, was regent of the kingdom during the minority of his nephew Charles VI. He afterwards attempted to gain possession of the kingdom of Naples, left him by the will of queen Jane, but could not succeed. He died of a broken heart in consequence of the ill success of his measures, at Paris, 20th Sept. 1384.

Louis, Antony, secretary of the academy of surgeons at Paris, and member of that of sciences, became one of the most intelligent anatomists of Europe. He was born at Metz, and died of a dropsy, 20th May, 1792, aged 69. He was a man of great integrity, as well as of extensive knowledge in the medical profession. He wrote a Course of Practical Surgery on Gunshot Wounds, 4to.—Essay on the Nature of the Soul and its Union with the Body, 12mo.—Observations on Electricity, and its Effects on the Animal Economy, 12mo.—Observations on the Effects of the Cancerous Virus, 12mo.—Refutations of Combalusier—Positiones Anatomico-chirurgicæ de Capite, 4to.—de Partium Externarum Generatione in Mulieribus, 4to.—Eloges de Bassuel, Molaval, et Verdier—Dissertatio de Apoplexia curanda, and other medical works.

Love, James, an actor, whose real name was Dance, the son of Mr. Dance, the city surveyor, and the ungraceful architect of the London mansion-house. He was educated at Westminster school, and Cambridge, but took no degree. He expected patronage from Walpole, in consequence of his answering an attack against the minister, but was disappointed, and at last turned his thoughts to the stage. He was on the Dublin and Edinburgh theatres, and appeared at Drury-lane, 1762. His Falstaff was much admired, till eclipsed by the better acting of Henderson. He died 1774. He wrote Pamela, a comedy, 1742, and some other dramatic pieces.

Love, Christopher, rector of St. Anne's, Aldersgate, and St. Laurence, Jewry, and author of 3 vols. of sermons, was accused of correspondence with the king against Cromwell's government. He was condemned, and lost his head, July, 1651, though several parishes, and 54 ministers interested themselves in his behalf.

Lovelace, Richard, an English poet, born at Woolridge, in Kent, 1618, and educated at the Charter-house, and Gloucester hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. 1636. He embraced the cause of the king during the civil wars, and was a great sufferer for his loyalty. The persecutions which he endured, and the poverty to which he was reduced, at last brought on melancholy, and produced a consumption. He died in a very poor lodging, Gunpowder-alley, Shoe-lane, 1658, and was buried in St. Bride's church. His poetry was very spirited and elegant. He wrote, besides poems, two plays, the Scholar, a comedy—and the Soldier, a tragedy.

Lovelace, Francis, governor of New-York, under the duke of York, succeeded Richard Nicholls in May, 1667. He continued in office until the surrender of the colony to the Dutch in 1673, when he was ordered to depart from the province, and return to England. He was a man of great moderation, and his administration was quiet and happy, but was distinguished by no transaction of great importance. The most memorable act which took place under it was the purchase of Staten-Island from the natives. ☞ L.

Lovelace, John, lord baron of Hurley, governor of New-York, arrived in the colony in December, 1708, as the successor of lord Cornbury. He died on the 5th of May following. He was succeeded in the barony of Hurley by Navil, his son, who dying July 28, 1736, the title became extinct. He had a daughter married into the family of the earl of Strafford. ☞ L.

LOVIBOND, Edward, an English poet, born in Middlesex, and educated at Kingston school. Besides an elegant collection of poems, published 1785, he contributed several papers to the periodical newspaper, called the World, and he died at his house near Hampton, 1775.

LOUPTIERE, John Charles de Relongue de la, of the Arcadian academy at Rome, was born at Louptiere, in the diocess of Sens, and died 1784, aged 57. He wrote a collection of poems, 2 vols. 8vo. which possess spirit, ease, and delicacy; besides the six first parts of the journal des Dames, 1761.

LOUVET, Peter, a native of Reinville, near Beauvais, was master of requests to queen Margaret, and died 1646. He wrote the History and Antiquities of Beauvais, 2 vols. 8vo.—Nomenclatura et Chronologia Rerum Ecclesiast. Dioc. Bellovæ, 8vo.—Remarques sur la Noblesse Beauvoisine et plusieurs Familles de la France, 8vo. in a style not very elegant.—A physician of Beauvais bore also that name, and was professor at Montpellier, 1680. He wrote various works on the history of Provence and Languedoc, &c. possessing little merit.

LOUVET DE COUVRAY, John Baptist, a native of Poitou, author of a licentious work, the Amours of Faublas. During the revolution he was an active member of the convention, and though proscribed in 1793 he had the art to escape the guillotine. As the editor of the Sentinelle, he acquired popularity with the vulgar; and he soon had the boldness to accuse Robespierre, surrounded with his satellites, and by his firmness to overturn the tyrant. He is praised for the steadiness of his principles; and Madame Roland says of him, that he was courageous as a lion, and simple as a child. He died at Paris, 25th Aug. 1797, of an asthmatic disorder, as he was going consul to Palermo. Besides his Faublas, and his Sentinelle, he wrote, Paris justifié, 8vo. 1789—Emilie de Varmont, ou le Divorce necessaire, 3 vols. 12mo. 1794—Notice pour le Recit de mes Dangers, 1795, 8vo.

LOUVILLE, Eugene d'Allonville, Chevalier de, a native of Beauce, of a noble family, who served, as colonel of dragoons, Philip V. of Spain. At the peace of Utrecht he devoted himself to mathematics and astronomy, and after making observations at Marseilles, he came to London, 1715, to see with greater effect, the total eclipse of the sun. While in England he was made member of the Royal Society of London, as he had before been of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris. He afterwards fixed his residence near Orleans, and devoted himself to astronomical pursuits. He died there, of a fever, at the end of 1732, aged 61. He wrote various curious dissertations, inserted in the memoirs of the academy, &c.

LOWE, Peter, a Scotch surgeon, who for 22 years was in foreign service, in Flanders and France. He afterwards settled at Glasgow, 1612, and was empowered by the king to examine all persons who wished to practise surgery in the western parts of the kingdom. He wrote some books on his profession.

LOWELL, John, LL.D. judge of the United States' circuit court, was born at Newbury, in 1744, and graduated at Harvard college in 1760. He studied law, and soon after entering on its practice, rose by his superior abilities and integrity to distinction. In 1761 he removed to Boston, and distinguished himself as a representative of the town in the general court, and in the convention which formed the constitution, by his political knowledge and eloquence. In 1781 he was elected a member of congress, and the next year appointed by that body a judge of the court of appeals from the courts of admiralty of the states; and on the establishment of the federal government a judge of the United States' circuit court, in which situations he was highly respected for his legal knowledge, candour, and dignity. He died on the 6th of May, 1802. ☞ L.

LOWEN, John Frederick, a native of Klansthal, who wrote a collection of poems, printed at Hamburgh, 1765—Romances, printed at Leipsic, 1774, a valuable work. He died at Rostock, 1773, aged 44.

LOWER, Sir William, a loyalist, under Charles I. born at Tremare, in Cornwall. When his master's affairs were ruined, he retired to Holland, and applied himself to literature. He formed the plan of the four of the six plays which he has written in the manner of Corneille and Quinault, his favourite authors. He died 1662.

LOWER, Richard, son to the above, was a physician, educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, and instructed in medical and anatomical knowledge, by Dr. Willis. He settled in London, and practised with great reputation. His books, "De Corde," "Et de Motu et Colore Sanguinis, et Chyli in Eum Transitu," are much admired. He practised the transfusion of blood from one animal to another. He died 1691. Some of his papers appear in the philosophical transactions.

LOWMAN, Moses, for upwards of 40 years dissenting minister of a congregation at Clapham, Surrey, was well skilled in Jewish history and antiquities. He died 1752, aged 72. He wrote a valuable book on Revelation—a tract, now scarce, proving mathematically the Unity and Perfection of God à priori—and after his death appeared his three treatises on the Shechinah and Logos.

Lowndes, William, LL.D. a native of South Carolina, was for several years a representative from that state in congress, and one of the most eloquent and influential members of that body. He sustained no other appointment of importance, but his splendid talents, wisdom, moderation, eloquence, and devotedness to the duties of his station, gave him a rank among the most able and useful statesmen of the nation. In private life he was amiable, modest, and blameless. Owing to the decline of his health he resigned his seat in congress in 1822, and embarked for Europe, but died on his passage, Oct. 27th. ☞L.

Lowth, William, B.D. a learned divine, born in St. Martin's parish, Ludgate, London, 11th Sept. 1661. He was first educated under his grandfather, the rector of Tilehurst, Berks, and then sent to Merchant-tailors' school, where he so distinguished himself, that at 14 he was elected to St. John's, Oxford. His great merit recommended him to bishop Mew, of Winchester, who made him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in his cathedral, and the rectory of Buriton, with the chapel of Petersfield, Hants. This worthy and exemplary clergyman died 1732, and was buried in the churchyard, Buriton, leaving three daughters and two sons. He is the author of Commentaries on all the Prophets, first published 4to. afterwards folio —a Vindication of the Divine Authority and Inspiration of the Old and New Testaments, 12mo. in answer to Le Clerc—Directions for the profitable reading of the Scriptures—sermons, &c.—the character of an Apostolical Church, &c. which engaged him in a controversy with a dissenting minister of Porstmouth, called Norman.

Lowth, Robert, a learned prelate, son of the above, born in the Close, Winchester, 8th Dec. 1710. He was educated at Winchester school, and passed to New college, Oxford, where he soon began to display the native powers of his ardent mind. In 1741 he was elected Hebrew professor of poetry, and in that character delivered his admirable lectures, "De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum," published 4to. afterwards in 8vo. and edited with additions, by Michaelis, in Germany. His great reputation recommended him to the duke of Devonshire, who appointed him tutor to his son, marquis Hartington, and with whom he made the tour of Europe. In 1750 he was appointed archdeacon of Winchester, by bishop Hoadly, and in 1754 he was honourably created by diploma D.D. by the university of Oxford. In 1755 he went as chaplain to his pupil, now lord lieutenant of Ireland, and there soon obtained the bishopric of Limerick, which he afterwards exchanged for a prebend of Durham. His "Life of William of Wykeham," appeared in 1758. In 1766 he was made bishop of St. David's, two months after translated to Oxford, and in 1777 to London. On the death of Cornwallis, the primate, 1783, he was offered the archiepiscopal chair, which his infirmities obliged him to decline. His domestic peace had been deeply wounded by the death of his eldest daughter, in 1768, on whose grave at Cuddesdon he inscribed those beautiful and pathetic verses, beginning with "Cara, vale," &c. and his other daughter died suddenly, 1783, while presiding at his tea-table, and in conversation with bishop Newton. This truly venerable prelate and most amiable man died 3d Nov. 1787, aged nearly 77. He published, besides "Isaiah," translated from the Hebrew, a most masterly performance—an English Grammar, universally esteemed—a Poem on the Genealogy of Christ—some Controversial Papers with Warburton—Occasional Sermons, &c.—His father's life, for the Biogr. Britan.

Loyer, Peter le, a native of Anjou, author of a curious History of Spectres, 4to. —Edom, or the Idumean Colonies in Europe and Asia, 8vo. and other works, in verse and prose. He died at Angers, 1634, aged 84.

Loyola, Ignatius of, the founder of the order of the Jesuits, was born of a respectable family at Loyola in the province of Guipuscoa, in Spain, 1491. The early part of his life was spent in the military service, and in a conspicuous manner, but when his leg was broken by a cannon-ball, at the siege of Pampeluna, 1521, he made a vow to renounce the world, to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and to devote himself to the service of God. He dedicated his arms to the Virgin at Montserrat, and hanged them on her altar, and began his career of devotion by the most severe mortifications. He embarked at Barcelona, and after obtaining the pope's blessing at Rome, he proceeded to Jerusalem, and after many extraordinary visions, and miraculous adventures, he returned to Barcelona. In 1524, he, it is said, began to study the rudiments of Latin grammar, but the wise rules contained in the Enchiridion of Erasmus, were soon laid aside for the reveries of Thomas à Kempis. He now became so popular among his followers, that he was thrown into the prison of the inquisition, and escaped only upon promise of not publishing his opinions for four years. From Spain he passed to Paris, 1528, and there gained some converts, but the number of those who wished to bind themselves to the austerities of a new mode of life, amounted only to seven, and afterwards to ten. These religious men at last met one another from various quarters, at Venice, 1537, and there bound themselves by five rules, which in-

culcated the duties of self-mortification, and of charity, and enforced the precepts and practice of virtue, and laboured assiduously without the hope of reward, for the glory of God. They called themselves, therefore, the Society of Jesus, and soon their zeal was increased by the sanction of Paul III. who confirmed the order in 1540, on condition that their members should not exceed 60, and in 1543, without restriction. Loyola was deservedly created general of this new order, and his companions quickly spread themselves over the world to convert infidels and heretics, and to promote the cause of virtue and piety. His order was again confirmed 1550 by Julius III. and he then wished to resign his office as general, but was prevented by the affection of his followers. He died 31st July, 1556, aged 66, 35 years after his conversion, and 16 after the foundation of his society. Before his death he had the satisfaction to know that his zealous associates were respected all over the world, and gave laws wherever they appeared. He was canonized 1609, and then all the miracles of the apostolic ages were said to have been wrought by the influence of his superior sanctity. In 1622 his name was inserted by Gregory XV. among the saints, and greater honours were decreed to his memory by Innocent X. and Clement IX. The Jesuits, so inconsiderable in their origin, grew to an astonishing number: at the death of their founder, 1556, they amounted to 10,581, and in 1679 to 17,655. The causes which contributed to their increase were, besides the great patronage of Rome, of Spain, and Portugal, the wish to convert the newly discovered territories of America to the Christian faith, and in Europe, to oppose the progress of Lutheranism, and no order of men for zeal, for ability, for perseverance, were more capable of undertaking the arduous task. After, however, long giving secret laws to the world, and influencing the affections of men by their external piety and discipline, the Jesuits have fallen into disrepute. They not only promoted the cause of religion, but they frequently encouraged plots and machinations against existing governments, and therefore, in 1773, Clement XIV. was obliged to yield to the representations of the house of Bourbon, and on the 21st July, to issue a bull for the suppression of this famous order. Their last general was L. Ricci, who died in confinement that same year. The Jesuits of late years have again met encouragement; they are tolerated in Russia, and maintain a secret influence in other countries.

Lubienetski, Theodore, a native of Cracow, eminent as a painter in portraits, and in history. He died 1716, aged 63. His brother Christopher was equally known as an able artist.

Lubieniettski, Stanislaus Lubieniecius, a Socinian divine, born at Cracow, in Poland, of a noble family, 1623. He studied at Thorn, and afterwards visited France and Holland, as a travelling tutor, and in 1648, on the death of his father, returned to Poland. He was highly favoured by the king of Sweden, while he was in Poland, but he exerted his influence in vain with that monarch, that the Unitarians might be included in the general amnesty granted to all those who dissented from popery. In consequence of this disappointment he went to Copenhagen, 1660, and was there honourably received by the Danish king, who granted him a pension. The Lutheran divines, however, saw with jealousy the influence he had acquired, and the new favourite yielding to the general odium, retired to Hamburg, 1662, where he held a conference with queen Christina. In 1667, he again returned to Copenhagen, and from thence to Fredericksburg, but persecution followed him every where, and another time he attempted to find an asylum at Hamburg. Here he did not long enjoy tranquillity; he was ordered by the magistrates to leave the city, but before he removed, the unfortunate man was poisoned by his maid servant, May 18th, 1675. His two daughters had fallen victims, two days before, to the same diabolical measures, and his wife with difficulty recovered from the effects of the poison. His death prevented his completion of the History of the Reformation in Poland. Of the many books which he wrote, a few have been printed. He is regarded by the Socinians, as a martyr to their tenets. The best known of his works is "Theatrum Cometicum," 1667, folio, which contains an account of comets, from the flood to 1665.

Lubin, Eilhard, a learned protestant, born at Westersted, in Oldenburg, 24th March, 1556. He studied at Leipsic and Cologne, and other universities, and in 1595 was made professor of poetry at Rostock, and ten years after raised to the divinity chair. He died of a tertian ague, June, 1621. To his extensive knowledge of Greek and Latin, he added the graces of poetry and oratory, and was also a good mathematician and divine. His publications are 13, containing notes on Anacreon, Juvenal, and Persius—a Translation of the Anthologia—Clavis Græcæ Linguæ, &c. besides a curious Treatise, called "Phosphorus, &c." in which he maintained two coeternal principles, God and Nothing, of which he considered God as the good principle, and Nothing, as the evil principle. He supposed that sin was only a tendency

towards nothing, and that sin was necessary to make known the nature of good. By his first wife he had no children, by his second, nine.

Lubin, Augustin, an Augustine friar, geographer to the French king, was born at Paris, 29th Jan. 1624. He applied himself to ecclesiastical history and wrote the Geographical Mercury—Present State of Abbeys in France, and in Italy—a Description of Lapland,—Notes on Plutarch's Lives, and other works. He died at Paris, 17th March, 1695.

Luca, John Baptist, a native of Venosa, in the Neapolitan territory. He quitted the profession of the law for the church, and became a cardinal. He died 1683, aged 66. The best known of his numerous works is an Analysis of the Civil Law, 4 vols. 4to.—a composition of great merit, and properly called the Philosophy of Jurisprudence.

Lucan, Marcus Annæus, a Latin poet born at Cordova, A. D. 39. He was the favourite of Nero, but afterwards offended and joined Piso's conspiracy against the tyrant. He was obliged to destroy himself and was suffocated in a bath, 65. The best edition of his Pharsalia is that of Strawberry-hill, 1760, 4to.

Lucas, Tudensis, bishop of Tudæ or Tuy in Gallicia, in the 13th century, was author of an History of Spain from Adam to the year 1236—the Life of Isidorus of Seville—a work against the Albigenses, 1612.

Lucas, Van Leyden, a painter and engraver, born in 1494. His works procured him celebrity, and Albert Durer visited Holland merely to see him. The last six years of his life he spent in his bed, pretending that he had been poisoned. His time, however, was devoted to his pencil, and he said that his bed should still be a bed of honour. He died 1533. Though his figures abound in expression, yet the whole wants correctness.

Lucas Brugensis, Francis, dean of St. Omer, was a learned orientalist, and the author of Critical Notes on the Scriptures —Commentaries on the New Testament, 3 vols. folio.—Concordance of the Bible, &c. He died 1619, aged 67.

Lucas, Richard, a learned divine born at Presteign, Radnorshire, 1648. He was educated at Jesus college, Oxford, where he took the degree of D. D. He was for some time master of Abergavenny free-school, but afterwards obtained the vicarage of St. Stephens, Coleman-street, and the lectureship of St. Olave, Southwark, and in 1696 became prebendary of Westminster. He died June 1715, after having been afflicted for some years with blindness, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He was author of some valuable compositions,—Practical Christianity—an Inquiry after Happiness, 2 vols. 8vo.—5 vols of Sermons, 8vo.—the Morality of the Gospel, &c.

Lucas, Paul, a French traveller, born at Rouen, 1664. He several times visited the Levant, Egypt, Turkey, and other countries, where he made a valuable collection of curiosities, which he presented to the French king, who in 1714 appointed him his antiquary. He extended his travels to Spain, and died, after an illness of eight months, at Madrid, 1737. His travels, though not very accurate, are yet interesting. They have appeared in 7 vols. 12mo.

Lucas, Charles, an Irishman, who, from an apothecary became a physician, and afterwards obtained a seat in the House of Commons, where he displayed his zeal in his opposition to the measures of government. He died 1771, aged 58, and his remains were honoured by the attendance of the Dublin corporation, who liberally conferred a pension on his widow. He published some Medical Tracts, &c.

Lucchesini, John Vincent, a historian, born of a noble family at Lucca. He was educated at Sienna and at Pisa universities, and became secretary to the pope, and canon of St. Peter's at Rome. He died 1744, aged 84. Besides a Latin translation of Demosthenes, 1712, much and deservedly commended by Rollin, he wrote Historia sui Temporis, published 1738, 3 vols. 4to. a work of merit.

Lucian, a Greek writer, born at Samosata. He left the business of sculpture for the life of an author, and became the favourite of M. Aurelius, who appointed him registrar of Egypt. His satires are very severe on heathen religion, but often obscene and profane. He died 180 A. D. aged 90. His works were well edited by Reitzius, Amsterd. 4 vols. 4to. 1743.

Lucifer, bishop Cagliari, in Sardinia, refused to admit the apostate Arian bishops to communion, according to the decree of the council of Alexandria, 362. Rather than to yield in opinion he resigned his see, and became the author of a new schism, whose supporters were called Luciferians. He died 370. His works appeared at Venice, 1779.

Lucilius, Caius, a Roman satirist, who was with Scipio in his expedition against Numantia. He died 103 B.C. Fragments of his poetry remain.

Lucius I. pope and saint, was elected 253, after Cornelius, and the next year suffered martyrdom.

Lucius II. Gerard de Caccianemici, a native of Bologna, elected pope after Celestinus II. 1144. He died 25th Feb. the next year, in consequence of a blow from a stone in a popular commotion.

Lucius III. Humbaldo Allineigoli, a na-

tive of Lucca, succeeded pope Alexander III. 1181. He was obliged in a popular tumult to fly from Rome to Verona, but he afterwards returned, supported by the princes of Italy, and he punished the seditious disturbers of the public peace. Another commotion afterwards again occasioned his flight, and he died at Verona, 25th Nov. 1185. He established, with the emperor Frederic, constitutions for the punishment of heresies, which may be considered as the origin of the inquisition.

Lucretia, a celebrated Roman lady, wife of Collatinus. Violence was offered to her person by Sextus the son of Tarquin, and in consequence of this she stabbed herself after she had related the horrid indignity to her father and husband. Her death was avenged by the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome, and the establishment of the consular government, A.U.C. 244.

Lucretius, Titus Carus, a Roman poet, educated in the epicurean school of Zeno and Phædrus. He wrote a beautiful poem, De Rerum Naturâ, founded, however, on the atheistical doctrine of Atoms. It is supposed that he became mad by drinking a philter given him by his mistress Lucilia. He died B.C. 54, aged 42. The best edition is that of Wakefield, 4 vols. 4to. The work has been translated into English verse by Creech.

Lucullus, Lucius Licinius, a Roman general, celebrated for his conquests over Mithridates in Bithynia and Armenia. After the honours of a triumph he retired to privacy, and patronised learned men. He died aged 68.

Ludlow, Edmund, a republican chief in the civil wars, born at Maiden Bradley, Wilts, 1620. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his first degree in 1636, and then removed to the Temple to study the law, but on the breaking out of the civil war, by the advice of his father, who was representative in the long parliament, for Wiltshire, he became a volunteer in lord Essex's life guards. He distinguished himself at the battle of Edgehill, and in the siege of Wardour castle, of which he was made governor, and afterwards he was made by the parliament high sheriff of his native county. He was at the second battle of Newbury, and in 1643 succeeded, on his father's death, as representative for Wiltshire, but while he opposed on the one hand the dark designs of Cromwell, he on the other voted for the abolition of royalty, and for the establishment of a pure commonwealth. With these principles it is not to be wondered at that he was one of the unfortunate king's judges, and that he concurred in voting the house of peers not only useless but dangerous. He was employed by Cromwell as lieutenant general of horse in Ireland, and on Ireton's death he succeeded him in the chief command of the island. The elevation of Cromwell to the protectorate was particularly displeasing to him, but his attempts to oppose it rendered him suspected to the tyrant, who at last ensured his tranquillity, by seizing his person, and then obliging him to give a security not to act against the government. Thus bound to inactivity, he lived in Essex till the death of the usurper, and then, under Richard, appeared in parliament, and was violent in the disturbed state of affairs for the restoration of the rump parliament. By the influence of the Wallingford house party he was prevailed upon to resume the chief command in Ireland, but here he met with some opposition, and on his return to England soon after he found himself accused of various misdemeanors. Sensible that the nation, and the army headed by Monk, had determined to restore the king, he left the kingdom by the advice of his friends, and retired to Dieppe. A reward of 300*l.* was offered by proclamation for his apprehension, but he escaped his pursuers, and flying to Geneva, he at last settled at Vevay in Switzerland. At the revolution he ventured to return to London, but though he was regarded as a proper person to reduce Ireland from the power of the papists, some of the commons moved an address to William to seize him, in consequence of which he retired again to Vevay, where he died, 1693, aged 73. A monument was erected over his body by his widow. After his death appeared his "Memoirs," in 2 vols. 8vo. 1698, to which another was added on the following year. This work is curious and valuable, and in communicating important particulars concerning the civil wars, exhibits the author as a stern, unshaken republican, not, like Cromwell, turning every accident to his own views and interest, but regarding the democratical government, pure and uncorrupted, as the most perfect system of political union.

Ludlow, Roger, a native of the west of England, came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and was immediately elected a magistrate of the colony, and four years after deputy governor. Soon after, removing to Fairfield, Connecticut, he was appointed a number of years to the same offices there, and rendered the most important services to the colony, by assisting in forming its civil constitution, for which he was happily fitted by an extensive knowledge of jurisprudence. He compiled the first code of laws of Connecticut, printed in 1672. In 1648 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the United Colonies, and repeatedly afterwards. But becoming displeased with the conduct of the people,

in the war with the Dutch, he left the colony in 1654, and went to Virginia.

☞ L.

Ludolph, Job, the well-known Ethiopic historian, was born at Erfurt in Thuringia, 15th June, 1624. Though his countrymen were unfortunately engaged in military affairs, he devoted himself to studious pursuits, and at the age of 20 was a perfect master of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and then employed himself assiduously in the study of the Ethiopic language, of which he wrote a grammar. He studied also the law under the famous professor Muller, and after spending about six years in travelling, and visiting France, Holland, Rome, and the residence of Christina, the celebrated patroness of learning in Sweden, he returned to Erfurt, and gained applause in the office of counsellor of state. After 18 years devoted to the public service he returned to Frankfort, with the intention of cultivating literature, but the elector Palatine placed him at the head of his administration, and twice employed his abilities as negotiator in France. The last years, however, of his life, were spent in the perfecting of his works. He died universally lamented, 8th April, 1704, nearly 80 years old. It is said that he was well versed in 25 languages. His character in private life was as respectable as his public fame as a scholar and a politician. He wrote Historia Ethiopica, fol. 1681—Commentaries in Hist. Ethiopic. folio—Dissertatio de Locustis, folio—Grammatica Amharicæ Linguæ, &c. fol.—Grammatica Linguæ Ethiopic. folic, and other learned publications.

Ludolph, Henry William, nephew to the preceding, was born at Erfurt, 1655. He was secretary to the Danish envoy in London, and afterwards filled the same office near the person of George of Denmark, who married queen Anne. He visited Russia, and was presented to the Czar, who expressed astonishment at his great knowledge of music and of various languages, and in gratitude for the civilities which he had received, he wrote a grammar of the Russian language, which was printed at Oxford, 1696. In 1698 he determined to travel into the East to see the state of the Christian church in those remote regions. He visited Smyrna, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Cairo, and Alexandria, and returned well acquainted with the laws, manners, and religion of those countries. He wished the establishment of a Christian college at Jerusalem, and, to disseminate the knowledge of pure Christianity, he zealously undertook the impression of the New Testament into modern Greek, which was happily completed by the assistance of the bishop of Worcester, and other learned and charitable persons. This benevolent man died 25th Jan. 1710, aged 54. His other works are, Meditations on Retirement from the World—Reflections on the Present State of the Church, &c.

Ludwell, Philip, governor of the Carolinas, succeeded Sothel in South Carolina in 1692, but incurring the displeasure of the proprietors, Thomas Smith succeeded him in 1693, when Ludwell returned to Virginia, where he continued to reside during most of his administration in Carolina. In North Carolina he was four years governor, although he continued but a short time in the colony. He was succeeded by Thomas Harvey, as deputy governor.

☞ L.

Ludwig, John Peter, professor of law, chancellor of Magdeburg, and privy counsellor to the king of Prussia, died 1743, aged 73. He wrote Scriptor. Rerum Germanicarum, 2 vols.—Manuscripta Omnis Ævi, Diplomata et Monumenta inedita, 12 vols. 8vo.—Lives of Justinian and Tribonian—Miscellaneous Works, 2 vols. &c.

Lugo, John, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Madrid, 28th Nov. 1583. He studied at Pampeluna, Salamanca, and Seville, and taught divinity at Valladolid. He afterwards went to Rome, where he filled the theological chair for 20 years with great popularity, and was, in 1643, made a cardinal by pope Urban VIII. This honour he was willing to decline; he regarded the coach sent for him as his coffin, and consented at last in submission to the pope's commands. In this new dignity he did not display the pomp or pride of a cardinal, he was meek in his conduct, and charitable in the highest degree. He died at Rome, 20th Aug. 1660, and was buried at the feet of Loyola, the founder of his order. He was the first who introduced bark into general use in France, in 1650. He was not only an able divine, but an expert philosopher and mathematician. His works are on theological subjects, and fill up 7 vols. folio.

Lugo, Francis, elder brother to the preceding, was born at Madrid, 1580, and became a Jesuit at Salamanca, 1600. He went as missionary to the Indies, and was promoted to the divinity chair at Mexico and Santa Fe. He returned to Spain, and was afterwards employed on ecclesiastical affairs at Rome. He was made rector of two colleges in Spain, and died 1652. He wrote commentaries on Thomas Aquinas, 2 vols. folio—On the Sacraments, &c.

Luisino, or Luisini, Francis, an eminent scholar of Udino in the Venetian states. He taught Greek and Latin at Reggio, and was afterwards secretary to the duke of Parma, and died 1568, aged 45. He wrote Illustrations of Obscure Passages in Ancient Authors, found also in Gruter's Fax Artium—a Commentary on Horace's Art

of Poetry—a treatise de Componendis Animi Affectibus, 8vo.

Luisinus, Aloysius, a Venetian physician, who published "de Morbo Gallico," &c. 1566, republished by Boerhaave, 1728, folio.—the Aphorisms of Hippocrates in Latin verse, 8vo.

Luitprand, a king of Lombardy after his father Ansprand, 712. He is known for his conquests in Italy, and for the code of laws which he digested for his kingdom. He died 744.

Luitprandus, a Lombard historian, born at Pavia. He was bred up at the court of the Italian kings, and was in 948 sent by Berengarius II. as ambassador to Constantine Porphyrogenitus. He was afterwards disgraced by his master, and fled to the emperor Otho, who avenged his cause by dethroning Berengarius, and making him bishop of Cremona. In 968 he went again as ambassador to Constantinople from Otho, but he was rudely treated by Nicephorus Phocas, the emperor of the East, and thrown into prison because he defended the right of his master to the title of emperor of the West. The time of his death is unknown. He wrote, in a harsh but vehement style, the History of his own Times, in six books, printed Antwerp, fol. 1640, a valuable work, found among Muratori's Rerum Italicarum Scriptores.

Luke, St. the evangelist, was a physician of Antioch in Syria, converted to the Christian faith by Paul, of whom he afterwards became the faithful associate. Besides his gospel which is composed in very pure language, he wrote the Acts of the Apostles. He lived according to Jerome to his 83d year. Some have called him falsely a painter.

Lulle, Raymond, a learned native of Majorca, called, on account of his great abilities, Doctor Illuminatus. After excelling as a divine, he applied himself to physic and chymistry, that he might be enabled to cure the cancer of a young woman, of whom he was enamoured. He afterwards went as a missionary to Mauritania, where the barbarian natives stoned him to death, March, 1315, at the age of 80. His remains were brought back to Majorca, where he was regarded as a martyr. His works on theology, history, medicine, law, philosophy, were collected together, and lately published at Mentz, but they are very obscure and in a barbarous style.

Lulli, John Baptist, an eminent musician, born at Florence, 1634. At the age of 10 he became page to Mad. de Montpensier, niece to Louis XIV. but from the meanness of his appearance he was removed to be under scullion in the kitchen. His fondness for music, however, soon distinguished him; he received instructions from a master, and was soon so great a proficient on the violin that the king noticed him, and made him superintendent of music in the royal chamber. He became now eminent as a composer, and was employed, on the recovery of Louis from his indisposition, to compose a Te Deum, which in the performance proved fatal to him, as he struck the end of his foot, and thus produced a gangrene, of which he died 22d March, 1687. He is deservedly esteemed as the master who brought French music to perfection. His great operas, in five acts, such as Cadmus, Alceste, Theseus, Psyche, &c. are highly admired, as well as his pastorals, ballets, &c. He composed also the music for Moliere's plays, and was in his private character a witty and facetious companion.

Lumley, Joanna lady, eldest daughter of Henry Fitz-Allan, earl Arundel, married John lord Lumley. She was very learned, and translated into Latin, from the Greek, three of the orations of Isocrates, of which the MS. is still preserved in Westminster library. She also translated into English Euripides' Iphegenia, and died 1620, about 11 years after her husband.

Luneau de Boisjermain, Peter Joseph Francis, a voluminous French writer, who died suddenly at the end of 1802. He wrote a course of History and Geography, 2 vols. 12mo.—True Principles of Reading and Orthography, 4 vols. 8vo.—Course of the Italian Language—Course of the English Language, 2 vols. 8vo.—Racine's Works, edited 7 vols. 8vo.—Musical Almanac, &c.

Lusignan, Guy, a celebrated French warrior, during the crusades. He espoused, in the Holy Land, Sibylla, daughter of Amaury king of Jerusalem, whom he succeeded in the kingdom. He afterwards resigned his regal honours to Richard I. of England, and assumed in return the title of king of Cyprus. He died 1194.

Lussan, Margaret de, a female writer, born 1682. Her father was coachman to cardinal Fleury. Her abilities were early seen and improved by bishop Huet, and she in consequence excelled as a writer of history and of romances. She wrote for her support, and therefore wrote much, yet though often in want, her character was charitable, virtuous, and benevolent. She died 1758, aged 75. Her works are very numerous. The best known are Anecdotes of the Court of Philip Augustus, 6 vols. 12mo.—les Veillées de la Thessalie, 4 vols. &c.

Luther, Martin, the celebrated reformer, was born at Isleben in Saxony, 10th Nov. 1483. Though but the son of a miner, he rose from obscurity, and received a good education at Magdeburg, and at Eysenach in Thuringia, which he quitted

in 1501, for the university of Erfurt, where he studied logic and philosophy, and paid particular attention to the writings of Cicero, Virgil, Livy, and other illustrious classics. His parents wished him to devote himself to the labours of the bar, but an extraordinary accident diverted his purpose. As he walked one day in the fields with a fellow student he was struck down by lightning, and his companion killed by his side, and this had such effect upon his mind that without consulting his friends he retired from the world, into the order of the Augustines. In this seclusion he found by accident a Latin Bible, which he never before had seen, and in perusing it he was astonished at the little knowledge of Scripture and of Christianity which the clergy then imparted to the people. From the convent of Erfurt he was removed to Wittemberg university, just founded by Fredcric the elector of Saxony, and here he read lectures on philosophy for three years to numerous and applauding audiences. In 1512, he went to Rome to settle some disputes which seven convents of his order had with their vicar general, and on his return he was created D.D. at the request of the elector of Saxony. Employed as professor of divinity, he explained with clearness and ease the Psalms and the epistles to the Romans, and supported his celebrity by the most rigid morality, and the most exemplary conduct. The completion of St. Peter's church at Rome at this time required extraordinary sums, and the pope, Leo X. to fill his coffers with greater facility, published general indulgences for the forgiveness of sins to such as would contribute to the pious work. The Dominicans were intrusted with the selling of these indulgences in Germany, and in paying their money the good friar Tetzel informed the superstitious people that they might release themselves not only from past, but also future sins. This pious imposition did not escape the discerning eye of Luther, he published in 1517 a thesis, containing 95 propositions on indulgences, and challenged opposition. Tetzel was not silent on the occasion, but while he with the voice of authority called his opponent a damnable heretic, and whilst he burnt the thesis with all possible ignominy, Luther asserted boldly the inefficacy of indulgences, and regarded penitence and works of mercy and charity alone capable of forming a reconciliation with heaven. This seemingly trifling dispute between two obscure monks led to great events, and created a revolution in the religious opinions of mankind. Though attacked by numbers, Luther had the satisfaction to see his sentiments embraced with eagerness by the body of the people; and when summoned by the pope to appear at Rome to answer for his conduct, he had the firmness to refuse, though he at the same time in the most submissive manner exculpated himself, and deprecated the resentment of the supreme pontiff. Maximilian the emperor was anxious to support the cause of Rome, but Luther happily found a protector and friend in the elector of Saxony, and upon an assurance of personal safety, he did not refuse to appear at Augsburg before the papal legate Cajetan. Here when exhorted in three propositions to retract his errors, and to submit to the authority of the pope, he declared that he was not guilty of any errors, and that while he paid deference to the head of the church, he yet asserted that he had advanced nothing which was contrary to the Scriptures, or to the doctrines of the fathers. The conference thus ended by the refusal of Luther to submit implicitly to the pleasure of the papal see; but when the pope in a brief declared himself as the vicar of Christ, authorized to forgive sins by the power of indulgences, and that whosoever opposed this doctrine was excommunicated as a heretic, the reformer published an appeal from the prejudiced pontiff to a general council. The pope, however, finding that violence could not destroy the obstinacy of Luther, had recourse to milder means, and his agent Miltitius was employed to visit the reformer, to argue with him, and to offer terms of reconciliation. Luther was struck with the civilities and the temper of the papal missionary, but instead of making submission, he was roused to greater opposition by the exhortations of the Bohemians, and the able support of Malancthon, Carolostadius, and other learned men. In 1519 he was engaged in a personal controversy at Leipsic with Eccius, divinity professor at Ingolstadt, but it tended only to sow greater enmity and deeper variance between the disputants. The same year his book against indulgences was censured by the divines of Louvain and Cologne, but Luther disregarded their opinions, and appealed for protection to the new emperor Charles V. Though he had written, at the suggestion of Miltitius, a letter to the pope, not indeed of submission, but rather of exculpation, in language bold and energetic, he was in 1520 formally condemned by a bull from Rome, which after enumerating 41 of his heretical opinions, denounces against him the vengeance of the church, and excommunication, if within sixty days he did not make a due submission. This violent conduct Luther answered by "the captivity of Babylon," a book in which he inveighed bitterly against the abuses of Rome, and then calling the students of Wittemberg together, he flung into the fire the offensive decree which he called the execrable bull of antichrist. In 1521 he was

summoned to appear before the emperor at the diet of Worms, with a promise of protection, and though his friends dissuaded him, and told him that as his opponents had burned his writings, so they would treat him, after the manner of Huss, he declared with fearless voice, If I knew there were as many devils at Worms as tiles on the houses, I would go. At Worms he was required by Eccius to retract his opinions, but he declared that except what he advanced could be proved contrary to Scripture he neither could nor would recant. His obstinacy proved offensive to the emperor, but as he had promised him his protection, he permitted him to depart. On his return to Wittemberg, however, the reformer was attacked in a wood by a number of horsemen, and violently taken away, and what became of him remained unknown to the public. In the mean time Charles published his edict against him and his adherents, and placed him under the ban of the empire. Luther, however, remained secure under the protection of the elector, who had thus effected his deliverance, and in the castle of Wittemberg which he denominated his hermitage and his Patmos, he held a secret correspondence with his friends, or composed books in defence of his opinions. At the end of ten months, when the emperor was departed for Flanders he again appeared publicly at Wittemberg, and had the satisfaction to find that instead of being checked, his doctrines had gained ground, and were universally embraced through Germany. He next attacked Henry VIII. who had defended the seven sacraments, and he treated his book and his person with such contempt, that the monarch complained of it to the princes of Germany. In 1522 he published in conjunction with Melancthon, a Latin translation of the New Testament, and the work was read with avidity by the German nation. In 1524 he had to contend with Erasmus, a man who had apparently adopted his sentiments, though he had not the manliness to acknowledge them, and he now found in him an able antagonist enlisted in defence of the pope. The subject of their dispute was free will, and it is to be lamented that it was attended with great asperity of language, between men who respected and admired each other. In 1524 Luther threw aside the monastic habit, and the next year he married Catherine de Bore, a nun who had escaped from a convent, and though he was ridiculed by his enemies, and censured as incontinent for taking a young wife of 26, when he himself had reached his 42d year, he defended his conduct by Scriptural texts, and again set at nought the authority of Rome and the cavils of her advocates. In 1525 the emperor called a diet at Spires, in consequence of the war with the Turks, as well as the troubled state of Germany in consequence of religious disputes, and in the sitting of the next year he proposed that the edict of Worms should be duly enforced, the catholic religion supported, and heretics punished. The new doctrines though thus openly attacked by the head of the empire were ably defended by the electors of Saxony, and Brandenburg, the landgrave of Hesse, the prince of Anhalt, and others; and in another diet held again at Spires, these dissentient princes protested against the measures of the empire, and were consequently called Protestants. This celebrated union, published 19th April, 1529, was joined by 14 cities, Strasburg, Ulm, Constance, Nuremburg, Retlingen, &c. In the midst of the confusion of Germany, a Confession of Faith was drawn up by Melancthon, the mildest and most moderate of Luther's followers, and as it was presented to the emperor at Augsburgh, it has been called the Augsburgh Confession. Thus the opposition raised against the mighty empire of spiritual Rome by an obscure monk, was supported by intelligent princes and powerful nations, and Luther, now regarded as the champion of the faith through Germany, had nothing to apprehend from his persecutors, but had only to labour earnestly to confirm what had been so happily established. His German translation of the Bible appeared in 1535, and was received with grateful raptures by the Germans. In 1537 he and Melancthon were present at the assembly held at Smalkald on religious matters, and it was here that he was attacked with a severe disorder and a stoppage of urine, which seemed for 11 days to threaten his life; but by travelling he recovered. He was again attacked in 1546, as he was visiting his native country, where he was received with much honour, and he died at Isleben, 18th Feb. 1546, aged 63, and his body, which his friends wished to deposite in his native town, was conveyed by order of the elector of Saxony to Wittemberg, and interred with great ceremony. This illustrious man engaged, as Atterbury has observed, against the united forces of the papal world, stood the shock with bravery and success. He was a man of high endowments of mind, and great virtues: he had a vast understanding which raised him to a pitch of learning unknown in the age in which he lived. His knowledge of Scripture was admirable, his elocution manly, and his way of reasoning was argumentative, powerful, and convincing. He had no ambition but in the service of God; he was of a temper averse to covetousness, or any base sin, and charitable even to a fault. When religion was concerned, he regarded not whose love or hatred he incurred. He treated the pope's bulls and the emperor's edicts with equa-

harshness, and while he laboured to restore religion to its original purity, he spared neither friends nor foes. His works collected after his death appeared at Wittemberg, in 7 vols. fol. By his wife who survived him till 20th Dec. 1552, and was buried at Torgau, he had three sons, whose descendants are still respected in Germany.

Lutti, Bendetto, an Italian painter, born at Florence 1666. He studied at Rome and acquired such celebrity that the emperor knighted him, and the elector of Mentz sent him a cross set with diamonds. He was slow in his work, but his touch was tender and delicate, and his pieces exhibited harmony and correctness in the highest degree. The best of his paintings is his miracle of St. Pio, in the Albani palace at Rome. His Magdalen, at Naples, his Isaiah, and his Anthony of Padua, at Rome, are also much admired. He died at Rome 1724, aged 58, of chagrin in consequence of a dispute about finishing a picture of Eusebius bishop of Vercelli, for the people of Turin.

Luxembourg, Francis Henry de Montmorency duke of, a famous general and marshal of France, the posthumous son of Montmorency count of Bouteville, who was beheaded for fighting a duel under Lewis XIII. He was, though but 15, at the battle of Rocroi, 1643, under the famous Condé, whose fortunes he followed, and whose genius, abilities, coolness and ardour he seemed to possess. He distinguished himself at the conquest of Franche Comté, 1668, and in the Dutch campaigns of 1672, and completed the expedition by a bold and unprecedented retreat with 20,000 men, in face of an army of 70,000. In 1675, he was raised to the dignity of marshal, and in the war against the allied powers, again rendered his name illustrious by the battle of Fleurus, over prince Waldeck, 1690. In 1691 he gained the battles of Leusen, Steinkirk, and Nerwinde, and continued to distinguish himself in the field though opposed by William III. He performed another famous retreat to Tournay, 1694, and died the next year, aged 67.

Luyken, John, a Dutch engraver, born at Amsterdam. His plates illustrative of the Scriptures, and a theatre of martyrs are among the rest of his works particularly admired. He died 1712, aged 63.

Luyts, John, a native of North Holland, professor of mathematics and philosophy at Utrecht, where he died 1721, aged 66. His works are Astronomica Institutio, 4to. in which he refused to admit the Copernican System—Introductio ad Geographiam Novam et Veterem, 4to.

Lycophron, son of Periander of Corinth, B. C. 628, resented the fate of his mother Melissa, who had been cruelly put to death by his father, and he refused to speak to him. The father afterwards wished to be reconciled to his son, whom he had banished into Corcyra, and offered to resign his crown to him; but the Corcyreans afraid of changing masters murdered the young prince.

Lycophron, a Greek poet of Chalcis in Eubœa, author of Alexandra, a very obscure poem, which has been rendered more intelligible by the learned notes of Tzetzes. Lycophron was slain by an arrow, B.C. 304.

Lycurgus, a celebrated lawgiver of Sparta. He refused to take possession of the kingdom, at the invitation of his sister-in-law, and preferred the character of a faithful guardian to his nephew the young king. During the popular tumults which agitated his country where the monarchs and the people each aspired to unlimited power, he was called upon by the general voice to establish a system of laws to restrain the violence of each order of the state. After the institution of his salutary but severe laws, Lycurgus retired from Sparta, and is supposed to have died in Crete in a good old age, B. C. 870.

Lycurgus, an Athenian orator, B. C. 408. He studied under Plato and Isocrates, and was the friend of Demosthenes. One of his orations is preserved.

Lyde. *Vid.* Joiner.

Lydgate, John, an Augustine monk of St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VI. He was the disciple of Chaucer, whom he excelled, according to some, in the graces of versification. He travelled abroad, and died 1440, aged 60, and was buried in his convent, Bury. He was also a philosopher and divine; but he is chiefly known as a poet, and his eclogues, odes, satires, &c. are said to possess merit, and to have been written in such smooth style that his wit as his contemporaries observed, was fashioned by the muses.

Lydiat, Thomas, an English chronologer, born at Okerton, Oxfordshire, 1572, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, where he became fellow, 1591. He devoted himself early to literature, and was cosmographer and chronologer to Henry, son of James I. and in 1609, went to Ireland, and was two years at the college of Dublin, under the patronage Usher. On his return to England, he accepted, in 1612 the rectory of Okerton, which some years before he had refused in consequence of his difficulty of utterance. His engagement to pay the debts of a near relation brought him afterwards into great difficulties, and he was for some time imprisoned at Oxford, and in the king's bench, till liberated by the contributions of his friends. He petitioned the king to be permitted to travel into Turkey, Ethiopia, and Abyssinia, in search of MSS. but was unsuccessful; and in the civil wars which

desolated the country, he was a severe sufferer for his loyalty. He died very poor, 3d April, 1646, and was buried in his church, Okerton. He was an able scholar and deservedly esteemed by the learned of the times, Usher, Newton, Briggs, Turner, &c. He wrote de Variis Annorum Formis, 1605, 8vo. which he afterwards defended against Scaliger and Clavius—On the Origin of Fountains, 8vo.—Various treatises on philosophical and astronomical subjects, &c.

Lye, Edward, a learned linguist, born at Totness, Devonshire, 1704, and educated under his father, and afterwards at Harthall, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. 1732. He devoted himself to the study of antiquities, and published the Etymologicum Anglicanum of Francis Junius from the MS. in the Bodleian. He afterwards employed himself in the compilation of his great work, the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary, which received the finishing hand of its author before his death, but was published in 1772, by the Rev. Owen Manning, 2 vols. folio, with a grammar of the two languages. Lye was in 1750, presented by lord Northampton, to the living of Yardley Hastings, where he died 1767.

Lylly, or Lilly, John. *Vid.* Lilly.

Lynde, sir Humphry, an English writer, born in Dorsetshire 1579. He was educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford. In 1613 he was knighted by James I. and was member of the house of commons in several parliaments. He died 14th June, 1636, and was buried in Cobham church, Surrey. He wrote various books against popery, the best known of which is "Via Tuta," often reprinted, and translated into Dutch, French, and Latin.

Lynde, Benjamin, chief justice of Massachusetts, was descended from an ancient family in Dorsetshire, England, and was born at Salem in 1666. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1681, and after completing his studies in law, during which he resided several years at the Temple, returned to America, and settled in his native town. In 1712, he was appointed a judge of the superior court, and in 1729, chief justice. He was also a member of the council from 1723 to 1737, a period of fourteen years, when he resigned. He died March 28th, 1745. ☞ L.

Lynde, Benjamin, chief justice of Massachusetts, was the son of the preceding, and graduated at Harvard college in 1718. He was elected into the council in 1737, and continued in it for many years. In 1739 he was appointed a justice of the Essex county court, and subsequently chief justice of the province, but resigned the office in 1772. ☞ L.

Lyndon, Josias, governor of Rhode-Island, in 1768, was a member of the Baptist society in Providence, to which he left his mansion house and other property at his death in 1778, aged 74. ☞ L.

Lyonnet, Peter, a native of Maestricht, born 22d July, 1707. He possessed great abilities, and was not only acquainted with nine languages, but well skilled in music, in painting, in sculpture, and engraving. He quitted the study of divinity for the law, and was appointed secretary to the States of Holland, and also interpreter for the French and Latin languages. He afterwards turned his attention to natural History, and examined the insects in the neighbourhood of the Hague, and made a collection of curious shells. His abilities and reputation procured him admission to the learned academies of London, Rouen, Berlin, Vienna, Petersburg, &c. After a life devoted to science, this learned man, equally respectable in private life, died at the Hague, 10th Jan. 1789, aged 81. He wrote Observations on Insects—Theologie des Insectes, &c.

Lyons, Israel, son of a Polish Jew, who was a silversmith, and taught Hebrew at Cambridge, was born at Cambridge 1739. He early displayed great abilities, and distinguished himself as a mathematician and botanist. In 1758 he published a treatise on Fluxions, inscribed to his friend and patron, Dr. Smith, master of Trinity college, and in 1763, appeared his Fasciculus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam Nascentium, 8vo. About 1762 he read lectures on botany, at Oxford, at the request of Mr. Banks, and afterwards received a salary of 100*l.* per ann. for calculating the Nautical almanac. In 1773 he was sent by the board of longitude with captain Phipps, now lord Mulgrave, to the north Pole, and after his return he married, but died about 1775, of the measles. His father was the author of a Hebrew Grammar—and of Observations and Inquiries on Various Parts of Scripture History, 1761.

Lysander, a famous Spartan general, who made an alliance with Cyrus the younger, and defeated the Athenian fleet at the battle of Ægospotamos, which put an end to the Peloponnesian war, after a duration of 27 years. He aimed at the sovereignty at home and became unpopular. He fell in battle at Haliartus, B. C. 396.

Lyserus, Polycarp, an able theologian, born at Winendeen in Wittemberg, 1552. He was educated at Tubingen, and became minister of Wittemberg 1577. He died minister of Dresden 1601. He is author of several learned Commentaries on the Scriptures, &c.

Lyserus, John, a protestant divine of the same family as the preceding. He was a man of great learning, but deformed in his person, thin and pale. He wrote some books under fictitious names, and was fa-

mous for his works in defence of polygamy. He died at Paris, 1684.

Lysias, an Athenian orator, known for his eloquence and integrity. He died B.C. 378, aged 81. Of his orations 34 are extant, best edited by Taylor, 8vo. 1740.

Lysimachus, one of Alexander's generals, who, after his master's death obtained Thrace, and afterwards Macedonia. He was killed in battle by Seleucus, 281 B.C.

Lysippus, a Grecian sculptor of Sicyon, who alone had the privilege of making a statue of Alexander. His best piece was the representation of a man wiping himself after bathing.

Lysis, a Pythagorean philosopher, the master of Epaminondas. The golden verses of Pythagoras are attributed to him, B.C. 388.

Lysons, Daniel, gentleman commoner of Magdalen college, Oxford, became fellow of All-Souls, and took his degree of LL.B. 1755, and that of doctor four years after. He afterwards studied medicine and took his doctor's degree 1764. He settled at Gloucester, and afterwards went to Bath, where he acquired considerable eminence, and where he died 1800. He was author of an Essay on the Effects of Camphire and Calomel in Fevers, 8vo.—Practical Essays on Intermitting Fevers, Dropsies, Diseases of the Liver, Epilepsies, Cholic, Dysenteric Fluxes, and the Operation of Calomel, 8vo.—Further Considerations on Camphire and Calomel, 8vo. &c.

Lysons, Samuel, an antiquary, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire, in 1763. He was educated at Bath, and afterwards entered as a student of the Middle Temple, where he was called to the bar. On the death of Mr. Astle, he was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower. He died April 10th, 1819. His works are—1. The Antiquities of Gloucestershire, fol. 2. The Roman Remains discovered by him at Woodchester. 3. Collection of Roman Remains. 4. Magna Britannia; in conjunction with his brother.—*W.B.*

Lyte, Henry, a native of Somersetshire, educated at Oxford. He travelled abroad to improve his knowledge of botany, and at his return he settled on his estate and established one of the most valuable and best arranged gardens of botany in England. He was author of a translation of Dodoen's Herbage, Antwerp, 4to. 1578, with additions and figures, afterwards reprinted in England, but without plates. He died 1607, aged 78. His son formed a genealogy for James I. with which the king was so pleased that he presented him his picture in gold set with diamonds.

Lyttleton, Edward, keeper of the great seal under Charles I. was the descendant of judge Littleton, by a collateral branch. *Vid.* Littleton.

Lyttelton, George lord, an able writer, eldest son of Sir Thomas Lyttleton, of Hagley, Worcestershire, was born 1709. He was educated at Eton and Christ church, Oxford, where he distinguished himself as a polite scholar and a good poet. In 1728 he began his travels, and visited Italy and France. On his return home he obtained a seat in parliament, and became a popular opponent of Sir Robert Walpole. In 1737 he was made secretary to the prince of Wales, who now extended his patronage to opposition, and by his means the heir apparent acquired popularity in his protection of Pope, Mallet, Thomson, and other learned men. In 1741 he married Lucy, sister of lord Fortescue, whom after a few years of connubial felicity, he lost in childbed 1747. He lamented her loss in a pathetic "Monody," and in 1749 sought again the happiness which he had lost, but it is said unsuccessfully, by marrying the daughter of Sir Robert Rich. In 1744, on the fall of Walpole, he was made one of the lords of the treasury, in 1754 was appointed cofferer and privy counsellor, and the next year chancellor of the exchequer, a responsible situation for which his abilities were not fully calculated. In 1757, when his friends were turned out of power, he was raised to the peerage, and thus retired from political turbulence. In his honourable retirement his time was usefully employed. In 1764, he published his elaborate History of Henry II. which had engaged his attention for 20 years. The work came from the press with the character of great accuracy, so that the whole was printed twice, some of the sheets four or five times, and for this affectation of correctness his lordship lost above 1000*l.* as the printer paid only for the first impression which was destroyed. The work was begun 1755; 3 vols. appeared 1764, a second edition 1767, a third next year, and the conclusion 1771. When the third edition appeared, Reid, who corrected and printed the first, was dead, and his place was so ill supplied by Dr. Saunders, originally a comb-maker, that a list of errata of 19 pages was annexed to the work. Lyttleton in the former part of life had been a skeptic, but his mature age viewed with concern the levities and dangerous tenets of dissolute companions, and after a studious application, he produced in 1747, Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul, a valuable book, which infidelity will never be able to answer. His father whom he succeeded in 1751, read the book, and in the overflowings of a pious heart called down for blessings on his head, and thanking God that he had given him so good a

son, prayed that he might but be found worthy to be eye-witness of that happiness no doubt reserved for so able an advocate for Christianity. His lordship died Aug. 22d, 1773, aged 64. On his death-bed he displayed all the calmness and resignation of a great mind. He again reminded his physician, Dr. Johnson, that he died a sincere Christian, and with composure giving his blessings to those around him, he told lord Valentia, who with his lady was at his bedside, with a voice of solemn affection, "be good, be virtuous, my lord, you must come to this." He was buried at Hagley by the remains of his lady. This great and worthy peer wrote besides, "Dialogues of the Dead,"—Persian Letters—poems, &c. By his first wife he had a son and two daughters.

Lyttelton, Thomas lord, son of the preceding, was remarkable for his dissipated conduct, which unhappily obscured his great powers of mind. His death, which happened in 1779, when he was 35 years old, is said to have been very extraordinary. He supposed that he saw in a dream a vision of a young woman dressed in white, who told him that his dissolution would take place in three days. The third day arrived, and his lordship engaged in a convivial party of friends, observed jocularly that he thought he should jockey the ghost, a few minutes after which he was seized with a sudden faintness, and being removed to his bed, never rose again.

Lyttelton, Charles, an English prelate, third son of Sir Thomas, and brother to George lord Lyttelton. He was educated at Eton and University college, and afterwards went to the Inner Temple, where he became a barrister. He soon, however, relinquished law for divinity, and was collated to Alve-church rectory, Worcestershire, by bishop Hough. In 1745 he took the degree of LL.D. in 1747 became king's chaplain, the next year dean of Exeter, and in 1762 he was raised to the see of Carlisle. In 1765 he succeeded lord Willoughby of Parham as president of the Antiquarian society, to whose learned memoirs he made some valuable contributions, and whose useful labours in historical research he in some degree rewarded by the bequest of choice printed books and of MSS. This good man, much respected in private life, and deservedly praised by his learned successor dean Milles, died unmarried 22d December, 1768.

Maas, Dirk, a Dutch painter, whose battles and landscapes were much admired. He was born at Haerlem, 1656.

Maas, Arnold, a Dutch painter, whose abilities were displayed in the happiest representation of conversations.

Maas, Nicholas, a Dutch portrait painter of eminence, who died 1693, aged 61.

Mabillon, John, a learned Frenchman, born 23d Nov. 1632, at Pierre-mont on the frontiers of Champagne. He was educated at Rheims, and took the Benedictine habit at St. Remi, 1653. He was for one year employed in showing to the public the treasures and the monuments of the king of France at St. Dennis, and afterwards assisted father d'Acheri, in the completion of his "Spicilegium." He next was engaged by the congregation of St. Maur in publishing the works of St. Bernard which appeared in 1667, 2 vols. fol. and nine 8vo. and afterwards he undertook an edition of the "Acta Sanctorum" of the Benedictine order, 9 vols. fol. a work which displayed great merit in learned notes and valuable disquisitions. In 1682 he went, by the direction of Colbert, into Burgundy, and the year following to Germany, to make researches about the history of the church, and of the French monarchy. Of this employment he published an interesting account. In 1685 he visited Italy in the same historical research, and enriched the king's library with above 3000 valuable and rare books, printed and in MS. This truly learned but very modest man, to whom, says Du Pin, it would be difficult to give all the praises he deserves, died 1707, of a suppression of urine. His other works were Analecta, 4 vols. 8vo.—de Re Diplomaticâ, 2 vols. folio, a most valuable work—Musæum Italicum, 2 vols. 4to.

Mably, Bonnot de, a French ecclesiastic, born 1709 at Grenoble. He lived chiefly at Paris, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. He died 1785 much respected. He wrote a Parallel between the Romans and the French, 2 vols. 12mo.—the Public Rights of Europe, 2 vols.—Entertainments of Phocion, &c. 2 vols. a work which obtained a prize at Berne; Observations on the Greeks; on the Romans; on the History of France, &c.; Discourses on History, translated into English.

Maboul, James, a native of Paris, who distinguished himself as an eloquent preacher, and on account of his merit was raised to the see of Aeth, where he died 21st May, 1723. His Oraisons Funebres

have been published in 12mo. and display his powers of oratory to great advantage.

Mabuse, John, a Hungarian painter, so called from the place of his birth. He travelled into Italy, and died 1562. He was in the latter part of life much addicted to wine. Some of his pictures are preserved at Amsterdam, the best of which is said to be the decapitation of St. John.

Mac Ardell, James, an English mezzotinto engraver. His portraits exhibit great correctness, ease, and expression. He also executed some fine prints after Rembrandt, and other masters, and died 1765.

Macarius, St. the elder, a native of Alexandria, who from a baker became a hermit, and passed sixty years of his life in a monastery on mount Sceta. He died 391. Fifty of his homilies in Greek were published, 2 vols. 8vo. Leipsic, 1698.

Macarius, St. the younger, a friend of the former, born also at Alexandria. He presided over 5000 monks, and died 394. He was banished by the Arians to a heathen island, all whose inhabitants he converted to Christianity.

Macartney, George, earl, only son of George Macartney, of Auchinleck, in Scotland, was born in Ireland, 1737. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took the degree of M.A. 1759, and afterwards he attended the two sons of the late lord Holland in their European travels. He went in 1764 as envoy extraordinary to the empress of Russia, and three years after he was named ambassador extraordinary, and in 1766 he was made knight of the white eagle by the king of Poland. In 1769 he was secretary to lord Townshend, in Ireland, in 1772, he was made knight of the bath, and three years after appointed governor of Grenada, Tobago, and their dependencies. On the capture of those islands by the French, in 1779, he was taken prisoner, and conveyed to France; but the next year he was nominated governor of fort St. George, and in 1785 declared governor-general of Bengal, a high office, which he modestly declined, though he accepted from the company a pension of 1500*l.* per annum, in reward for his meritorious services. In 1792 he was selected as the ambassador extraordinary of Great Britain to the emperor of China, and this mission, which engaged much of the attention of the world, was completed in about three years, but brought little advantage to the commercial interests of the country. Sir George sat in the English parliament in 1767, for Cockermouth, and in the Irish for Armagh, and again in the English for Ayr, &c. 1774, and in 1776 he was created an Irish baron, and in 1792 advanced to the dignity of an earl. He married in 1768 lord Bute's daughter, and died 31st March, 1806, leaving no issue. His remains were interred privately at Chiswick, and a cenotaph, with an elegant Latin epitaph, by the pen of Mr. Glasse, perpetuates his memory in Lissanoure church, in the county of Leitrim. An interesting account of his embassy was published in 1797, in 3 vols. 4to. with plates, by Sir George Staunton. For the distinction which he held in the world lord Macartney was principally indebted to his connexion with the family of lord Holland, though it must be acknowledged that he possessed virtues which qualified him for the most eminent situation in the service of his country.

Macaulay, Catherine, a female historian, and political writer, daughter of John Sawbridge, Esq. of Ollantigh, in Kent. In 1760 she married Dr. George Macaulay, a physician of some reputation, and after his death she took for her second husband, 1778, the Rev. Mr. Graham, brother to the celebrated empiric of that name. Her conduct was often romantic, so that in 1785 she passed over to America to become acquainted with the great Washington, who continued one of her regular correspondents. She died 23d June, 1791. She published the history of England from James I. to the Brunswick line, 8 vols. 8vo. once a popular work, but now acknowledged a virulent attack on the Stuarts, and sinking fast into oblivion—Remarks on Hobbes' Rudiments of Government, &c. 8vo.—Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents, 1770—a Modest Plea for the Property of Copy Right, 8vo. 1774—History of England from the Revolution to the present Time, in a series of letters to Dr. Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, 8vo.—Address to the People of England—Letters on Education, 8vo.—Observations on Mr. Burke's Pamphlet on the French Revolution—a Treatise on the Immutability of Moral Truth, 8vo. &c. Her friend Dr. Wilson so much admired her enthusiasm in favour of liberty, that he set up a statue to her in that character, in the chancel of his parish church of Walbrook, which unbecoming mark of homage was properly removed by the next incumbent.

Macbeth, a tyrannical usurper of Scotland in the 11th century, who obtained the kingdom by the murder of his relation Duncan, at Inverness. Banquo and Mac Gill shared the fate of their sovereign, and Mac Duff, another powerful baron, escaped only by flying into England; but his wife and children suffered all the vengeance of the tyrant, and were murdered. Macbeth afterwards retired into the Highlands upon the invasion of the English, headed by Malcolm, son of the murdered Duncan, and at last fell in battle by the hand of Mac Duff. His history is become very familiar and interesting to Englishmen, by the

sublime delineations of Shakspeare's tragic muse.

Macbride, David, a native of Ballymony, in Ireland, descended from an ancient Scotch family. He studied medicine at Glasgow, and for some years was employed as a surgeon in the navy. He settled in 1749 in Dublin, and acquired celebrity as a practitioner, and as a man of letters, and of general information. He turned his thoughts also to chymical and philosophical subjects, and regardless of private emolument, he nobly communicated to the public the result of his important discoveries. He published a valuable Treatise on the Sea Scurvy, and a Methodical Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Medicine, a work of singular merit; and he made some ingenious improvements in the mode of tanning leather. This respectable man, amiable in his private character, and deservedly beloved by his relatives and friends, fell a prey to a nervous fever, which proved fatal, Dec. 1788, in his 62d year.

Maccabees, seven brothers, Jews, who were cruelly put to death one after the other, with their mother and the aged Eleazer, at Antioch, during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, B.C. 168. There were chief men among the Jews of the same name who bravely supported the honour of their country. Their names were Judas, Simon, Matthias Maccabæus.

Macdiarmid, John, an ingenious writer, was born in 1779, at Weem, in the county of Perth, of which parish his father was minister. He was educated for the church, but relinquished that pursuit; and, on coming to London, became editor of the St. James's Chronicle. In 1083 he published "An Inquiry into the System of Military Defence," 2 vols. 8vo.; which was followed by "An Inquiry into the Nature of Civil and Military Subordination." His last work was entitled "Lives of British Statesmen," 4to. He died in 1808.—*W. B.*

Mace, Francis, a writer of the Sorbonne, who died at Paris, 1721. His best works are Chronological Abridgment of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols. 4to.—a Moral History, called Melania—the History of the Four Ciceros, 12mo. a curious work—an analysis of St. Augustine's works.

Mace, Thomas, an English musician, born 1613. He was one of the clerks of Trinity college, Cambridge, and is known by his work called "Music's Monument," or a Remembrancer of the best practical Music, &c. The book was printed 1676, when he was 63. The time of his death is unknown. He had a wife and children.

Macedo, Francis, a Jesuit, born at Coimbra, in Portugal, 1596. He quitted his order for that of the Cordeliers, and went in the employment of his patron, the duke of Braganza, to Rome, where he gained the friendship of Alexander VII. After being promoted to offices of trust and importance he fell out with the pope and retired to Venice, and afterwards became professor of moral philosophy at Padua. By his interference in the state affairs of Venice, he offended the magistrates, and was thrown into prison, where he died 1681, aged 85. It is said in the "Bibliotheque Portugaise," that he published 109 different works, most of which are now forgotten. He possessed abilities and a very great memory, as he boasts some where that he had written or pronounced 150,000 verses extemporaneously. His brother Anthony was also a Jesuit, in the confidence of Christina queen of Sweden, as to him were intrusted her intentions of renouncing the protestant faith. Among other things he wrote Lusitania Insulata et Purpurata, 4to.

Macedonius, Arian, bishop of Constantinople, in 341, in opposition to Paul. He was deposed by a council 359, after causing great troubles in his diocess by his ambition, as well as his opinions. In consequence of his disgrace he became the founder of a new sect, which supported that the Holy Ghost was a mere creature, only a little superior to the angels.

Macer, Æmilius, a Latin poet of Verona, in the age of Augustus. He wrote poems on birds, herbs, serpents—on the ruin of Troy, &c. now lost.

Macer, Lucius Claudius, a proprætor of Africa, who declared himself emperor on Nero's death. He was put to death by Galba's order, A.D. 68.

Macfarlane, Henry, a Scotch writer, educated at Edinburgh. He came to London early in life, and acquired some celebrity as an accurate reporter of the parliamentary speeches. He was afterwards engaged in the care of a school at Walthamstow, and died 1804. He wrote a History of the Reign of George III. in 4 vols. 8vo. and also published a Translation of Ossian's Poems into Latin.

Macham, Robert, an Englishman, in the age of Edward III. It is said that he eloped for France with his mistress, Anne Dorset, a lady of quality, against the consent of her parents, and that the ship in which they were, long driven out by unfavourable winds, stopped at an island, which was called Madeira. The crew escaped to the coast of Morocco, where in a state of slavery they related their adventures to Morales, a Spaniard, and after his return to Europe, ships were sent to the newly discovered island, where the remains of the unfortunate Macham and his mistress were found buried at the foot of a tree.

Machault, John de, a Jesuit, rector of the Jesuits' college at Rouen, and afterwards of that of Clermont at Paris. He died 1619, aged 58. He wrote Latin notes

on the History of Thuanus, which were pronounced seditious, and burned by the hands of the hangman. Two other Jesuits bore his name, and were able writers, John Baptist, who died 1640, and James, who died 1680, and was author of de Missionibus Paraguaviæ et Americ. &c.—de Rebus Japonicis—de Provinciis Goannæ—de Regno Cochinchin—de Missione Religiosorum, &c.

Machet, Gerard, a native of Blois, distinguished as an ecclesiastic. He became principal of the college of Navarre, confessor to Charles VII. and bishop of Castres. He died at Tours, 1448, aged 68. He was one of those who revised the trial of the maid of Orleans, and declared in favour of that unfortunate heroine.

Machiavel, Nicholas, a celebrated writer, born of a noble family at Florence, 1469. His first efforts were a comedy called Nicias, which proved so popular on account of its satire at Florence, that Leo X. sent for the actors to exhibit it to a Roman audience. Machiavel acquired, however, greater fame by his political writings. By the influence of the Medicis, and to recompense the sufferings which he endured on the rack, on suspicion of conspiracy with the Soderini, against Julius, afterwards Clement VII. he was made secretary and historiographer to the republic of Florence. He died in 1530, of a medicine which he had taken by way of prevention. The latter part of his life, it is said, was spent in poverty in the character of a profane scoffer and atheist. He declared, it is said, that he would rather be sent into hell after death than to paradise, because he should find nothing in heaven but beggars, poor monks, hermits, and apostles; but in hell he should live with popes, cardinals, kings, and princes. Besides Nicias, he wrote Mandragola and Clitia, two plays—the Golden Ass, in imitation of Apuleius and Lucian—a History of Florence, 4to.—a Discourse on the first Decade of Livy—a Treatise on the Military Art—the Life of Castruccio Castracani—a Treatise on the Emigration of the Northern Nations—but of all his works his treatise called "the Prince," is the most famous. This book, which describes the arts of government, as usually exercised by wicked governors and by tyrants, is still a cause of dispute, and while some suppose that he merely exposed the arts of politicians to excite abhorrence of tyranny, and a love for genuine liberty, others imagine that he prescribed rules for governing, and the only method by which mankind could be managed, so that Machiavelism and tyranny are synonymous expressions. It is remarkable, however, that among those who commend him, he has Bacon, Clarendon, and Harrington, who consider him as an able and ingenious writer, and an enemy to tyranny and injustice, and as frankly warning us against what men do, that we may be the better able to guard against their insidious conduct. The book, first published 1515, and long patronised by popes and great men, to whom it was dedicated, was at last censured under the pontificate of Clement VIII. by the insinuations of the Jesuit Possevin, and of Bozius. His works were translated into English, with notes, &c. by Mr. Farneworth, 1761, 2 vols. 4to. and republished, 1775, 8vo.

M'Kean, Thomas, LL.D. governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Delaware, of an Irish family, and educated at Philadelphia, under Dr. Allison. As early as 1762 he was a representative from the county of Newcastle, and previous to the revolution, speaker of the assembly of Delaware, and in 1765 was a delegate to the congress which met at New-York. On the approach of the revolution, he appeared among the first to espouse the cause of his country, and held, during the whole period of the important struggle, a high rank in the public councils. In 1773 he was a member of the committee of correspondence of Pennsylvania and Delaware, and of the congress which convened in May, 1775. When the question was proposed to be decided respecting the declaration of independence, Mr. Reed, one of the delegates from Delaware, opposed the measure, Mr. Rodney was absent, but through the exertions of Mr. M'Kean, his casting vote was procured in its favour. During a short time, he commanded a regiment in the army, but the various important civil offices to which he was called led to the relinquishment of his military command. In 1776 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Delaware. That instrument was drawn up by him, and under it he was appointed the first governor of the state. In 1778 he was one of the convention which framed the articles of confederation, and from July to October, 1781, was president of congress. In 1789 he was a member of the convention of Pennsylvania which ratified the constitution of the United States, and of that which framed the constitution of Pennsylvania. In addition to these offices, he held that of chief justice of Pennsylvania from 1776 to 1799, a period of 23 years, at the close of which he was elected governor of that state, as the successor of general Mifflin, and held the office till 1808. The character of governor M'Kean was marked by great energy and decision, and a warmth of feeling which sometimes betrayed him into acts of rashness and eccentricity, but not less often led to those of benevolence. He was a profound lawyer, attached to the system and forms of proceeding established in England, and unde-

vitatingly upright. The independence he maintained during the party animosities which prevailed towards the close of his administration as governor, created him many enemies, and led the legislature to threaten his impeachment, but the design was relinquished, and when from his removal from office passion subsided, he again became the object of esteem and veneration. He died June 24th, 1817, aged 84. ☞ L.

M'Kean, Joseph, D.D. LL.D, Boylston, Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard University, Massachusetts, succeeded Mr. John Quincy Adams in that office, and was inaugurated Oct. 31, 1809. He was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, April 19, 1776. His father was a native of Glasgow, and came to America in 1763. Dr. M'Kean was educated at Cambridge, and graduated in 1794. His studies in divinity were commenced under Dr. Dana, of Ipswich, and completed under Dr. Eliot, of Boston. He was settled over the church at Milton, in November, 1797. In 1804 in consequence of ill health, he obtained a dismission. After six years assiduous attention to his duties as professor of rhetoric, his health began rapidly to decline. He went to Havanna and there died, March 17, 1818. He held a high rank among the learned men of his country, was one of the most active members of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and also a member of the Historical Society of New-York, and one of the American academy. He wrote a continuation of Goldsmith and Wood's History of England, from the treaty of Amiens to that of Ghent, published in Boston in 1815. ☞ L.

M'Keen, Joseph, D.D. first president of Bowdoin college, Maine, was a native of Londonderry, New-Hampshire, and born in 1757. He received his education at Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1774. After spending several years as a school teacher, he studied theology, and was settled at Beverley, in May, 1785, where he remained seventeen years, highly respected. He then received his appointment to the presidency of the college, and was inaugurated September 2d, 1802. He retained the office till his death, July 15, 1807. He possessed a strong mind, amiable manners, and respectable learning; and was much esteemed and highly useful. ☞ L.

Mackenzie, Sir George, a Scotch advocate of eminence, born at Dundee, 1636, and educated at the universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen. He travelled abroad, and studied at Bourges; and in 1656 was called to the bar, where he soon acquired celebrity. In 1661 he was reprimanded by the court for dropping some unwary expressions while defending the cause of the marquis of Argyle, impeached for high treason, upon which he quickly and smartly replied that, "it was impossible to plead for a traitor without speaking treason." He was afterwards made a judge in the criminal court, king's advocate in 1674, and one of the lords of the privy council for Scotland. On the abrogation of the penal laws by James II. sir George resigned his office, but was soon after reinstated by the king. At the revolution, however, he again quitted his situation, and unable to approve public measures, he retired to Oxford, 1689, where he proposed to end his days in literary ease and tranquillity. He died in London, May 2d, 1691, and was carried to Edinburgh, where he was buried with great pomp and solemnity. As a writer, sir George was very respectable. He wrote, Aretino, a serious romance—Religio Stoici—Moral Essays, &c.—a Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Race of Scotland—Cælia's Country-House and Closet, a poem—some pieces on the laws of Scotland, &c. Though censured by Burnet as a superficial man, and though blamed by some as a severe judge, sir George is represented by Wood as a man of great abilities, of unshaken integrity, the friend of his country, and of religion and virtue. He founded the advocates' library in Edinburgh.

Mackey, John, an Englishman, who followed the fortunes of James II. in his exile. He proved, however, unworthy of his master's confidence, as he dishonourably betrayed all his secrets to William III. He wrote, Picture of the court of St. Germain, 1691—Memoirs of the Court of England in the reigns of William and Anne, published at the Hague, 1733, works curious and interesting, and he died at Rotterdam, 1726.

Macklin, Charles, a dramatic writer and comedian, born in the north of Ireland. May, 1690. He altered his name of Mac Laughlin to the more agreeable sound of Macklin; and after various adventures in Ireland, appeared on the Lincoln's Inn theatre, 1725, as Alcander in Œdipus. Nature, it seems, had been unfriendly to the actor, as Quin, with his usual humour, observed at the sight of his harsh forbidding features, "if God writes a legible hand, that fellow is a villain." He was unfortunately engaged in a quarrel with a fellow comedian, whom he killed in the heat of passion, for which he was tried and found guilty of manslaughter. He became, by degrees, a popular actor; but his chief character was Shylock, which he performed to such advantage, that Pope honoured his exertions with these two quaint lines;

This is the Jew
That Shakspeare drew.

Macklin, long a favourite with the public, at last retired from the stage; but to improve a little more his narrow income, and to take a last farewell of the public, he was prevailed upon to appear once more, for his benefit, 10th Jan. 1790, at Covent-Garden. The character was his favourite Shylock, but the efforts required were too great for the powers of an exhausted old man. He found his memory fail him, and unable to support his part, he retired amid the plaudits of a commiserating audience. He died in a very great age, 11th July, 1797. He is author of two comedies, Love-a-la-Mode, and the Man of the World, which are still favourites with the town, but which reflect with severity upon the conduct of courtiers, and particularly of Scotch sycophants.

M'Knight, Charles, physician, was born at Cranbury, New-Jersey, October 10th, 1750, and graduated at Princeton, in 1771. He studied Medicine under Doctor Shippen of Philadelphia, and entered the army, where his abilities soon attracted the attention of the commander-in-chief, and procured his appointment to the office of senior surgeon of the flying hospital of the middle department, the duties of which he discharged with distinguished ability. At the conclusion of the war, he settled in New-York, and became one of the most eminent of the profession in that city, particularly as a surgeon. He, for some time, delivered a course of lectures to a class on anatomy and surgery. He died in his forty-first year. ☞ L.

Macknight, James, a learned divine, was born at Irvine, in Argyleshire, in 1721, and educated at Glasgow, after which he went to Leyden. In 1753, he was ordained minister of Maybole, where he continued sixteen years, and produced his "Harmony of the Gospels;" and "A new Translation of the Epistles." In 1763 he published "The truth of the Gospel History;" for which the university of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity. In 1769 he removed to the living of Jedburgh, and three years afterwards he became one of the ministers of Edinburgh, where he died in 1800.—*W. B.*

Maclaine, Archibald, an able divine, born at Monaghan, where his father was a dissenting minister. He was intended for his father's profession, and was, therefore, sent to Glasgow university, after which he went to Holland, as assistant minister to his uncle, Milling, the pastor of the English church at the Hague. He succeeded his uncle, and married at the Hague the daughter of Mr. Chais, the minister of the French protestant church, by whom he had four children. He continued the zealous and active pastor of his church, till the troubles of 1796, when he came over to England, and retired to Bath, where he died, 1804. He is known not only as an exemplary and pious minister, but as the intelligent author of Letters to Soame Jenyns, on his View of the Internal Evidence of Christianity. He also published some sermons, and gave to the public a valuable translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History.

Maclaurin, Colin, an able mathematician and philosopher, born at Kilmoddan, in Scotland, Feb. 1698. He was educated at Glasgow, where he early distinguished himself by his genius, and by his great application: and in 1717 he honourably obtained the professorship of mathematics in the Mareschal college of Aberdeen. In 1719 he came to London, where he became acquainted with the great literary characters of the age, Bishop Hoadley, Newton, Clarke, and sir Martin Folkes; and in 1722 he went abroad as tutor to the eldest son of lord Polwarth. On the death of his pupil at Montpellier, he returned to his professorship at Aberdeen, and was soon after, by the interest of his friends, and the recommendation of sir Isaac Newton, elected assistant professor of mathematics in Edinburgh, to James Gregory, whose infirmities rendered him incapable of lecturing. In 1745 he was very active in fortifying Edinburgh against the rebels, and this rendered him, for some time, unpopular, so that he fled to England, and found an honourable asylum with Herring, archbishop of York. The fatigues, the troubles, and uneasiness which he had endured, however, proved too strong for his delicate constitution, and laid the foundation of a dropsy in the abdomen, of which he died 14th June, 1746, aged 48. The best known of his works are, System of Fluxions, 2 vols. 4to. 1742—Geometria Organica, or the Percussion of Bodies, which obtained the prize of the Royal Academy of Sciences, 1724—a treatise of Algebra—an Account of sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries, 4to. and 8vo.—and various valuable communications, published in the philosophical transactions. His abilities were very great and universal, and in the perfecting of machines, the working of mines, the improving of manufactures, and in hydraulic experiments, and in all public works of utility and science, he was ever willing to lend his ingenious and powerful assistance. If his life had been longer he would have favoured the world with a course of practical mathematics. Of seven children, two sons and three daughters, with his widow, survived him.

Maclean, John, M.D. was the son of an eminent surgeon of the same name, in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born in March, 1771. After pursuing his literary, philosophical, and medical stu-

dies successively at Glasgow, Edinburgh, London and Paris, he commenced the practice of surgery at Glasgow, in 1791. In 1795 he came to America; and in the same year was appointed professor of chymistry and natural history in the college of New-Jersey, at Princeton. Two years afterwards, he was chosen professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in the same institution, the duties of which office he continued to discharge with great reputation to himself, and advantage to the college until the year 1812, when he resigned his office at Princeton, in consequence of being appointed professor of natural philosophy and chymistry in the college of William and Mary in Virginia. Here, however, he remained but a few months. His health declining, he returned to Princeton, where he died in February, 1814, in the forty-third year of his age. As a physician, a surgeon, a natural philosopher, a mathematician, and above all, as a chymist, Doctor Maclean was very eminent. As a college officer he was uncommonly popular and useful. He received the degree of M.D. from the university of Aberdeen, in 1797. His principal publication bore the title of "Lectures on Combustion," intended to support the Lavosierian system of chymistry, in opposition to Doctor Priestley. Besides this he wrote several other papers in controversy with Dr. Priestley, which were published in the New-York Medical Repository. ☞ L.

Macon, Anthony le, a native of Dauphiny, who translated the Decameron of Bocace, to please Margaret of Valois, queen of Naples, to whom he was private secretary. He wrote also the Loves of Phydias and Gelasine.

Macpherson, James, a Scotch writer, born in 1738. He first claimed general notice 1762, by the publication of some poems, attributed to Ossian, the son of Fingal, which, though beautiful and deservedly admired, soon excited a violent controversy about their authenticity. Dr. Johnson, with forcible arguments, attacked them, and when censured in an angry and menacing letter by Macpherson, he returned that celebrated reply preserved by Boswell. The poems, however, were ably defended by Dr. Hugh Blair, and though for some time it appeared rather a national question, in favour of Scotland, Mr. Whitaker, among the English writers, has warmly espoused the cause of their authenticity. In 1773 Macpherson published a translation of the Iliad, in heroic prose, which is no longer held in esteem. His introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland appeared in 1771, and his History of Great Britain from the Restoration to the accession of the house of Hanover, was published 1773, in 2 vols. 4to. In 1775 he supported the measures of lord North, by his "Rights of Great Britain over her Colonies asserted," and was rewarded by the ministers with a seat in the House of Commons, in 1780, and the lucrative office of agent to the nabob of Arcot. He died in Scotland, 17th Feb. 1796, and was buried in Westminster-abbey.

Macpherson, sir John, bart. governor-general of India, was born in the Isle of Sky, about the year 1767, and was educated at Aberdeen. He embarked in the service of the East India company, and signalized himself at the capture of Mongalon. In 1781 he was appointed a member of the supreme council of Bengal, and in 1785, the charge of the office of governor-general of India was devolved on him as the senior member of that body, and he discharged its duties two years. He spent the latter part of his life in England, and died Jan. 12, 1821. ☞ L.

Macquart, James Henry, a native of Rheims, eminent as a physician. He translated into French, Haller's Medical Thesis, 5 vols. 12mo. and died universally respected, at Paris, 1768, aged 46.

Macquer, Philip, a French lawyer, descended from a Scotch family, who followed the fortunes of the house of Stuart. He wrote an abridgment of Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols. 8vo.—Roman Annals, 8vo.—Abridgment of the History of Spain and Portugal, 2 vols 8vo. all after the manner of Henault. He died at Paris, 27th Jan. 1770, aged 50.

Macquer, Peter Joseph, brother to the preceding, was born at Paris, 9th Oct. 1718, and was made professor of physic in the royal gardens, and member of the Academy of Sciences. He published Elements of Chymistry, Theoretical and Practical, 3 vols.—a Dictionary of Chymistry, 2 vols.—Formulæ Medicament. Magistral.—and other works, and died at Paris, 16th Feb. 1784.

Macret, Charles Francis Adrian, an engraver of eminence, born at Abbeville. He died of a slow fever, Dec. 1783, aged 33, in consequence of the lamented death of an amiable wife. His engravings are highly esteemed.

Macrianus, Titus Fulvius Julius, an Egyptian, who, from a private soldier, became a general; and on the captivity of Valerian, declared himself emperor, 258. He was defeated and put to death by Gallienus, 262.

Macrinus, Marcus Opilius Severus, an African, who rose from the obscurest situation to the dignity of Emperor on the death of Caracalla, 217. He was put to death by his soldiers, 218.

Macrinus, John, a Latin poet, whose real name was Salmon. He died 1557, at an advanced age, at Loudon, his native

place. His hymns, Næniæ, and other pieces, were much admired; so that he was called the French Horace. His son Charles, was equally eminent as a poet. After assisting in the education of Catherine of Navarre, sister to Henry IV. he was sacrificed at the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Macrobius, Ambrosius Aurel. Theodos. a Latin writer in the fourth century, author of a Commentary on Cicero's Somnium Scipionis—and of Saturnalia, or Miscellanies, best edited 1694, 8vo.

Macwhorter, Alexander, D.D. presbyterian minister of Newark, New-Jersey, was a native of Delaware, and born in 1734. He received his collegial education at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1757; and having studied theology with the reverend William Tennent, was settled in the ministry at Newark in 1759. He left his people in 1778, and became chaplain to general Knox's brigade, and in the following year removed to North Carolina, and settled at Charlotte, but in 1781 returned to Newark, where he continued till his death in 1807. He was highly respectable for the vigour and soundness of his mind, and the extent of his learning, and was very successful in his ministry. ☞ L.

Madan, Martin, an eminent preacher, born about 1726. He was brought up to the bar, but through the conversation of Jones and Romaine, two ministers of influence among the Methodists, he took orders. He had the care of the patients of the Lock hospital, and by his strenuous exertions, a chapel was built for the institution, and opened in 1761, with a sermon from him. In 1767 he exposed himself to much obloquy by advising his friend Mr. Haweis, to retain the rectory of Aldwinckle, against his solemn engagements. He was, in his opinions, a strong Calvinist, and published some occasional sermons—a Comment on the 39 Articles—Letters to Dr. Priestley—a translation of Juvenal and Persius, 2 vols. 8vo.—Thoughts on Executive Justice. His work, however, in 3 vols. 8vo. 1781, called Thelyphthora, excited universal attention, and drew upon him severe animadversions. In this book the author, by some acute argumentation, supports polygamy; and considering the first cohabitation with a woman a virtual marriage, he thus wishes to remove or lessen the causes of seduction. He died after a short illness, May, 1790, aged 64.

Madden, Samuel, D.D. a name which, according to Dr. Johnson, "Ireland ought to honour," was of French extraction, and was educated at Dublin. In 1731 he appeared as a benefactor to Dublin college, by offering premiums for the promotion of learning; and in 1740 he appropriated the yearly sum of 100*l.* as a proffered premium to such natives of Ireland as improved arts and manufactures, or excelled in painting and in sculpture; a noble example, which was copied by the English nation in the establishment of the society for the encouragement of arts and sciences in London. This truly worthy, benevolent, and virtuous man, after thus proving himself the benefactor of Ireland, died there 30th Dec. 1765. He had some valuable church preferment, and was a man of property. He wrote 1732, Memoirs of the twentieth century, being original letters of state under George VI. &c. 6 vols. 8vo. which it appears was printed with great despatch by three printers, and four days after the publication, of the 1000 copies issued out, 890 were recalled and suppressed by the author. He published also in 1743 or 4, a long poem, called, Boulter's Monument.

Maddersteg, Michael, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a painter. He was the pupil of Ludolph Backhuysen, and his sea pieces were deservedly admired. He died 1709, aged 50.

Maddox, Isaac, an English prelate, born in London, 27th July, 1697. His parents were very humble, and he lost them both early, upon which he was placed by an aunt with a pastry-cook, who refused to keep him because he paid more attention to his books than his business. He afterwards was sent to a Scotch university, but disliking their tenets, he entered Queen's college, Cambridge, under the patronage of bishop Gibson, and obtained a doctor's degree at Lambeth. He obtained the rectory of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, London, and in 1729 was appointed clerk of the closet to the queen, in 1733 dean of Wales, bishop of St. Asaph 1736, and translated to Worcester 1743. In 1733 he published a Vindication of the Church of England, against Neal's history of the Puritans; and published besides, 14 single sermons, preached on various occasions. He was a great benefactor to several hospitals; he encouraged the British fisheries, and promoted the erection of the Worcester infirmary. He died 27th September, 1759, and of one son and two daughters, only one daughter survived him.

Madison, James, D.D. president of the college of William and Mary, and bishop of the episcopal church in Virginia, was born about the year 1749. He enjoyed the advantages of a fine education, and early became distinguished for talents and learning. He was appointed a professor in the college of William and Mary about the commencement of the revolution, and not long after president of that institution, in which office he continued till his death, and was highly useful and popular. As a minister he was enlightened, candid, courteous to other sects, devout, and a rich blessing to the church over which he pre-

sided. He died March 6th, 1812, in his 63d year. ☞ L.

Madison, George, governor of Kentucky, was the son of bishop Madison. At the age of seventeen he volunteered as a soldier, and accompanied the Green-Briar militia to the defence of the western frontier. He was engaged in several battles with the Indians, and was wounded in St. Clair's defeat. In the war of 1812 he was an officer in the battle of Raisin. He had been twenty years auditor of the public accounts, when he was called to the office of governor, in 1816. His death took place soon after at Paris, Kentucky, and he was buried at Frankfort. ☞ L.

Madog, son of Owen Gwynedd, a Welsh prince, who is said to have sailed with 10 ships and 300 men, about the year 1170, and never to have returned. Some authors imagine that he went to the American continent, as they report that a tribe of White Indians, speaking the Welsh language, now inhabit the country about the northern branches of the Mississippi.

Madox, Thomas, a famous antiquarian, and historiographer-royal. He was most indefatigable in the study of the laws and constitutions of the country, and in 1702 distinguished himself under the patronage of lord Somers, by the publication of his "Collection of Antique Charters and Instruments of divers kinds, taken from the originals, from the Norman conquest, to the end of the reign of Henry VIII." In 1711 he published the History and Antiquities of the Exchequer, from the Norman conquest to the end of the reign of Edward II. folio, dedicated to queen Anne, and reprinted 1769, 4to. His last work was, Firma Burgi, or Historical Essay concerning the cities, towns, and boroughs of England, inscribed to George I. This most active and laborious historian was prevented by death from completing other valuable works. His Collection of Transcripts in 94 folio and quarto volumes, the labour of 30 years, was presented by his widow, to the British Museum.

Mæcenas, Caius Cilnius, the friend of Augustus, is particularly known as the patron of Virgil and Horace, and of the other learned men of his age. From this liberal protection afforded to learning, all patrons of literature have deservedly received the name of Mæcenas. This illustrious Roman was distinguished at the battles of Mutina and Philippi, and in the civil government of Rome; but his chief pleasure was literary retirement, in the company of his learned friends. He died eight years B.C.

Maes, Godfrey, a native of Antwerp, 1660, eminent as a historical painter. He was director of the academy of painting at Antwerp.

Mæstlinus, Michael, a German astronomer, born in the duchy of Wirtemburg, and educated in Italy. He became professor of mathematics at Tubingen, and had among his pupils the great Kepler. He published several very valuable works in astronomy and mathematics, and deserved for his learning and genius, the unreserved commendations of Tycho Brahe and Kepler. He died 1590, aged 48.

Maffei, Vegio, a Latin poet, born at Lodi, in Lombardy, 1407. He studied jurisprudence, and was professor of law at Pavia, after which he went to Rome, where he was made chancellor under Martin V. where he died 1459. His prose works are, Dialogus de Miseria et Felicitate—de Educatione Liberorum, 4to.—Disputatio inter Solem, Terram, &c.—de Perseverentia Religionis—besides many admired poetical pieces, and epigrams, and the 13th book, or continuation of the Æneid, translated into English burlesque by Mr. John Ellis. Jul. Scaliger and Ger. Vossius highly commend him.

Maffei, Bernardin, author of a Commentary on Cicero's Epistles—and a treatise on Medals and Inscriptions, was a cardinal, and died at Rome, 1558, aged 40.

Maffei, Raphael, a learned author, who died at Volaterra, 1521, very old.

Maffei, John Peter, a Jesuit, born at Bergamo, 1536. He wrote, the Life of Ignatius Loyola—History of the Indies—translation of some letters, &c. in Latin, and died at Tivoli, 1603, much esteemed by the pope.

Maffei, Francis Scipio, marquis, an Italian nobleman, born at Verona, 1675. He distinguished himself at Verona, on a thesis on love, where the umpires were ladies, and afterwards displayed great valour in the army at the battle of Donawert, 1704. He returned, however, to literature; wrote an able treatise "on Duelling," and then produced "Merope," a tragedy, and "Ceremonia," a comedy, which were represented with applause, and by their delicacy, and purified language, seemed to correct and reform the licentious extravagance of the stage. In 1732 he travelled through France, and after visiting England, Holland, and Germany, and receiving every where the respect and attentions due to his rank, his merits, and his virtues, he returned to Italy, to the cultivation of his favourite studies. He died 1755, and carried with him the regret and the affections of the Veronese, who honoured his remains with the most solemn obsequies, and pronounced an oration over him in their cathedral. This amiable writer published besides, History of the Diplomatic Science—Musæum Veronense, folio—Verona Illustrata, folio—a translation of the first book of the Iliad—a selection of Italian tragedies, 3 vols. 8vo. and other works.

Magalotti, Lorenzo, count, a native of Florence, member of the academies of Crusca and Cimento. He was an elegant poet, and possessed merit as a curious naturalist. He died 1712, aged 75. The best known of his works is, Canzonette Anacreontiche, 8vo. published under his Arcadian name of Lindoro Elateo.

Maganza, John Baptist, a historical painter of Vicenza, in Italy, who died 1617, aged 40.

Magelhaens, John Hyacinth de, a Portuguese ecclesiastic, member of the royal London society, and other learned bodies. He was author of some valuable works in natural and experimental philosophy, and died 1790, in London, where he had been settled for many years.

Magellan, Ferdinand, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, who served with distinction under Albuquerque, in the conquest of the Indies. On his return home, his services were neglected, and his active mind therefore sought protection and employment at the court of Charles V. who sent him in 1519, with a fleet, on a voyage of discovery. Magellan passed, in his expedition, through those straits at the southern extremity of America which still bear his name, and advanced through the south seas to the Ladrone islands, of which he took possession in the name of the Spanish monarch. Here he was slain in 1520, either by the natives, or, as some accounts say, by his own rebellious crew. One of his ships only, with 18 men, escaped, and after sailing round the world, reached Seville, 8th Sept. 1521.

Maggi, Charles Maria, an Italian poet, born at Milan, 1630. He was secretary to the senate of his native town, and died there 1699. He may be styled one of the most active restorers of elegant taste in Italy, after the frivolities and barbarisms of the school of Marini. His works have been published, with an account of his life, by Muratori, 4 vols. 12mo. Milan, 1700.

Maginus, John Anthony, a native of Padua, mathematical professor at Bologna, and author of Astronomical tables—Ephemerides—and other works. He died 1617, and it is reported that he ascertained the time of his death by the accuracy of his astrological calculations.

Magistris, Simon de, a native of Serra, who died at Rome, 6th Oct. 1802, aged 75. He was well known for his deep acquaintance with the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and his services to literature were liberally rewarded by Pius VI. who made him bishop of Cyrene. He published a Greek edition of Daniel, folio, 1772—and also edited Acta Martyrum, &c.—and Dionysii Alexandr. quæ supersunt, &c.

Magius, or Maggi, Jerome, a learned Italian, born at Anghiari, in Tuscany. He was eminent in the circle of the sciences, and was sent by the Venetians as judge-martial to the isle of Cyprus, where he distinguished himself as an active engineer, in the defence of the town of Famagusta against the Turks. When at last his efforts failed, he was in 1571 thrown ignominiously into prison, where, however, his mental resources soothed his sufferings, and enabled him to write two treatises, upon bells, and upon the wooden horse, which he dedicated to the ambassadors of the emperor, and of the French king. These learned labours, however, hastened his end; for no sooner did the ambassadors interfere for his release, than the bashaw Mahomet ordered him to be strangled in prison, 1572 or 3. Magius wrote besides, de Mundi Exitio per Exustionem, Libri quinque, 1562, folio—Vitæ Illustrium Virorum, Æmilio Auctore, cum Commentariis—Commantarii in quatuor Institutionem Civilium Libros, 8vo.—Miscellanea, &c.

Magius, Bartholomew, brother to the above, was a physician, and died at Bologna, 1552. He was author of a treatise on Gunshot Wounds, 4to.

Magliabecchi, Antony, a learned Italian, born at Florence, 1636. He was bound apprentice to a goldsmith at Florence, but his fondness for books prevailed over the attentions of manual labour, and at the death of his mother, he, as his own master, devoted himself totally to learning. He soon distinguished himself among the learned, by a strong, and incredibly astonishing memory; and became known to Cosmo III. duke of Florence, who appointed him his librarian. Simple in his manners of life, he disregarded the luxuries and conveniences provided for him by his patron, and remained satisfied with an humble habitation, containing a straw chair for his table, and another for his bed, while an old cloak served him for a gown by day, and for a covering by night. The liberal offers of preferment made by the pope, and by the emperor, were rejected with similar indifference, and he showed that the company of his books to him was greater gratification than the most elevated situation. Though leading a sedentary life, he lived to the great age of 81, and at his death left the valuable library which he had collected, for the public use, with a decent fund for its maintenance. Though he published no work himself, he encourged the publication of others, and to him we are indebted for the Latin poems of Settimello—the dialogue of Benedict Aretin, and other works. A collection of letters, written to him by various learned men was published at Florence, 1745, 8vo.

Magnentius, a German, who, from a private soldier, became emperor of Rome, after the murder of his benefactor Con-

stans, 350. He was defeated by Constantius, the brother of the murdered Constans, and was put to death at Lyons, 353.

Magni, Valerian, a native of Milan, employed in the service of Urban VIII. as a missionary in the north of Europe. The Jesuits, with whom he was engaged in controversial disputes, prevented his obtaining a cardinal's hat. He died at Saltzburg, 1661, aged 75. He wrote some controversial works, and was a zealous defender of Des Cartes's philosophy.

Magnon, John, a French poet, who for some time was an advocate at Lyons, and then became a dramatic writer. His pieces were very indifferent; the best is Artaxerxes, a tragedy. He formed the plan of writing an Encyclopedia, in verse, but was prevented, as he was murdered by thieves in the streets of Paris, 1662. He was the friend of Moliere.

Magnus, John, archbishop of Upsal, was born at Lincoping, 1488. He warmly opposed the reformation in Sweden, and when he found himself exposed to persecution in consequence, he retired to Rome, where he died, 1544. He wrote a History of Sweden, in 24 books, folio—a History of the Archbishops of Upsal to 1544, folio.

Magnus, Olaus, brother of the preceding, and his successor as archbishop. He was at the council of Trent, and distinguished himself also by his opposition to the protestants. He died at Rome, 1560. He is author of a History of the Manners, Customs, and Wars of the People of the North, folio, 1555.

Mahmed, Aga, a noble Persian, made eunuch by Kouli-Khan, who had murdered his father and his brothers. He became a warrior of renown, and waged successful war against the Russians. He made himself master of the best part of Persia, and already prepared to seize Astracon, and to shut the Caspian sea against the Russian commerce, when death stopped the progress of his conquests, 1788.

Mahomet, or Mohammed, the celebrated imposter, was born 571 A.D. at Mecca, in Arabia, and was of the tribe of the Korashites, and the noblest and the most powerful of the country. He lost his father before he was two years old, and his mother before he was eight; but their affectionate attention was supplied by the care of his uncle, Abu Taleb, a merchant. In the family of this friendly protector, he was employed to travel with his camels between Mecca and Syria, till his twenty-fifth year, when he entered into the service of Cadiga, a rich widow, whom though 12 years older than himself, he married three years after. Thus suddenly raised to affluence and consequence above his countrymen, he formed the secret plan of obtaining for himself the sovereign power. In his frequent journeys through the deserts of Arabia, he had observed the various sects which divided the opinions of the Eastern Christians; and in the ardent pursuits of ambition, he considered that nothing could so firmly secure to him the respect and the attachment of the world as laying the foundation of a new religion. The plan was bold, but it was pursued with vigour, and executed with slow and cautious steps. Withdrawing himself, therefore, from the society of the dissipated and licentious, he assumed the imposing character of superior sanctity, and every morning retiring to a solitary cave near Mecca, he devoted the day to prayer, abstemiousness, and holy meditation. Well tutored in the arts of imposture and hypocrisy, he, in his 40th year, assumed the title of the apostle of God, and gradually increased his fame and his followers by perseverance, and by the aid of pretended visions. Though his doctrines were embraced at first only by his wife Cadiga, and eight other dependents, yet in the fifth year of his assumed mission, he found his followers increased to the number of 39, among whom were men of rank and of consequence. Enemies, however, were not wanting to oppose the self-delegated prophet of God; and while some heaped on him the odious appellations of an impostor, a liar, and magician, others suspected his designs, and foresaw his bold and rapid strides to the sovereign power. Mahomet, notwithstanding, overcame all opposition: in proclaiming himself the favourite prophet appointed by God to propagate a new religion, he flattered the passions and prejudices of his nation; and among a people whose climate is exposed to the dry heats of a scorching sun, he allured the imagination by painting rivers of cooling waters, shaded retreats, luxurious fruits, and all the sensual delights of the immaculate houris, for the happy proselytes of his doctrine; while he denounced against his enemies not only temporal punishments, and dreadful visitations in the present life, and exclusion from paradise, but the most excruciating torments, a habitation in a continual fire, surrounded with a black, hot, salt smoke, without the ability of breathing any but the most noxious heated air, and of drinking the most foul and nauseous water. These promises and threatenings were not announced as the figurative language of an impostor, but the prophet delivered them as the command of God, and produced occasionally various chapters, which had been copied from the archives of heaven, and were brought down to him by the angel Gabriel. Whatever difficulties arose, either from the doubts or the suspicion of the new converts, were quickly removed by the condescension of the obedient angel, and a fresh revelation

was sent down from heaven on every trying occasion, to support the character and maintain the sanctity of Mahomet. When the wavering proselytes seemed to demand miracles from a prophet who called himself superior to Moses and to Christ, the impostor, with an air of authority, declared that God had sent Moses and Jesus with miracles, and yet that men would not be obedient to their word, and that therefore he had sent Mahomet in the last place, without miracles, to force them by the power of the sword to do his will. Thus commissioned by heaven to enforce his religion by the sword, he refused longer to answer questions, and to indulge disputes, and when he found himself exposed to danger at Mecca, he left the city, and retired to Medina, where his doctrines had found a more friendly reception. This event, which happened about the 16th July, 622, forms the celebrated era of the Mahometans, called the Hegira, or flight from Mecca. At Medina the prophet erected his standard; and, as for the preceding 13 years he had endeavoured to spread his doctrines by persuasion, he now determined to propagate them by the sword. The two first years after his flight were employed in predatory excursions against the travelling caravans, and those of his neighbours who refused to embrace his tenets; but after subduing and exterminating several of the tribes of Arabia, he at last marched against Mecca, and, after fighting a battle, granted a truce to his enemies, by which he not only confirmed his power as a prophet, but established his authority in assuming the title of independent sovereign over his nation. Thus formidable by his conquests, and dreaded for his cruelty, he next turned his arms against Caibar, a city inhabited by Jewish Arabs; and after he had taken it by storm, he fixed his abode in the house of one of the principal men of the place, whose daughter placed before him a poisoned shoulder of mutton, which she had prepared for his supper. The poison was so powerful that Basher, one of the attendants of the prophet, died immediately; but the impostor himself, though he only tasted the meat, never fully recovered his strength, and perished three years after in consequence of the fatal food. The accident might have shaken the faith of his followers, as the woman declared, that if he were a prophet, he would have known that the meat was poisoned: but Mahomet enforced the tenets of predestination in his favour, and converted even his misfortunes into an engine of punishment against his enemies. His next expedition was against Mecca, which, as he pretended, had broken the truce, and though defeated in one battle, he had the good fortune to secure the victory; and at last, so to exert his power over the neighbouring tribes, that in the 10th year of the Hegira, his empire and his religion had enslaved the whole of Arabia. As he had recommended to his followers a pilgrimage to Mecca, he himself performed it, while his lieutenants and officers were employed around in the destruction of heathen temples, and the abolition of idolatry; and after instructing the various devotees which flocked to him from all parts of Arabia, he returned to Medina. It was his last journey; he soon after fell sick, the poison which three years before he had taken, began to operate more powerfully, and, after a confinement of 13 days, the prophet died, A.D. 632, aged 62. He was buried in the same place where he died, in the chamber of the most beloved of his wives at Medina, where his remains are still preserved, and not in an iron coffin suspended in the air, between two loadstones, as is vulgarly reported. By Cadiga, Mahomet had six children, one of whom only grew up, Fatima, but survived him only 60 days. After the death of Cadiga, the prophet, who had hitherto been satisfied with one wife, married several, and kept besides a great number of concubines. By none of his wives, who, according to some, were 15, and according to others, 21, he left no issue; but of the ten who survived him, Ayesha, the daughter of Abubeker, his successor, was the most beloved. So great was the influence of this celebrated female among the faithful, that she prevented Ali, the husband of Fatima, from succeeding to the throne of his father-in-law, because he had revealed her incontinence to the prophet. The success of Mahomet's imposture during his life time, is not more astonishing than the permanent establishment which his doctrines have maintained over one of the fairest portions of the globe, during nearly 1200 years. The Koran, in which are contained the tenets of his religion, is a compound of sublime truths, of incredible tales, and ludicrous events, but the whole is delivered in a pleasing, elegant, and nervous style. That Mahomet, who was rude and illiterate, should compose a book, deservedly esteemed the standard of elegance among the Arabians, without divine assistance, was considered as impossible among his followers, and therefore they believed the sublime composition to be the work of God, as the prophet informed them. Those, however, who were acquainted with the retreat of Mahomet before he assumed his prophetic character, know that he was assisted in the framing of his work by a Persian Jew, who was well versed in the learning of his country, and the laws of Moses; and by a Christian Monk of the Nestorian sect. To the labours of these two men the prophet was indebted for the composition of the Koran, and hence we

trace the frequent allusions to the Mosaical institutions, and the history of Christ. By the help of these associates, the artful Arabian was enabled to impose upon his followers, by interpreting various passages of the Scriptures in his own favour, and by accusing the Jews and Christians of mutilation and interpolation, where he thought he found his character obscurely delineated. By calling himself the comforter, whom Christ, at his ascension, had promised to his disciples, he mightily prevailed with the credulous; and every true Mussulman believes, that several copies of the New Testament still contain an original text, which expressly foretells the future coming of a prophet of the name of Mahomet. As Mahomet was subject to the falling sickness, he had the art to persuade his disciples, that in those moments of suspended animation, he accompanied the angel Gabriel in various journeys; and that borne by the celestial beast Alborak, he ascended up into the highest heavens where he conversed familiarly with the Almighty, and received friendly communications with respect to the laws and the religion with which he was to bless the earth. In these spiritual conferences, he saw the most renowned prophets of old; he spoke to Elijah, Moses, and Christ, and was honoured by the Creator himself, with privileges above the rest of mankind. The Koran has been elegantly translated into English, by Sale, in 2 vols. 4to. and 2 vols. 8vo. There are also French translations by Du Ruyer, and by Savary. The best edition of the original, in Arabic and Latin, is by Maracci, at Padua, 2 vols. folio, 1698.

Mahomet I. emperor of the Turks, was son of Bajazet I. and succeeded his brother Moses, whom he put to death, 1413. He was a brave, just, and politic monarch. He restored to its ancient glory, the power of the Ottomans, which civil war, and the ravages of Tamerlane, had enfeebled and disgraced, and he conquered Cappadocia, Servia, Wallachia, and other provinces, and fixed his residence at Adrianople. He was at peace with the emperor Manuel Palæologus, to whom he restored some of his provinces. He died at Adrianople, of a bloody-flux, 1421, aged 47.

Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks, was born at Adrianople, 24th March, 1430, and succeeded his father Amurath, 1451. His reign was begun with the most active preparations for war, Constantinople was besieged, and the indefatigable Turk, not satisfied to insult the walls with his numerous soldiery, conveyed at great expense and labour over the land, some of his gallies into the harbour, which the Greeks had shut up by strong iron chains against the attacks of their invaders. Constantinople yielded to the conqueror, 1453, and in her fall poured forth her fugitive philosophers and learned men to propagate and to revive literature in the western world. Afterwards Mahomet extended his arms against the neighbouring nations, and by his victories, deserved the name of great, and the appellation of grand signior, which he assumed, and which has descended to his less worthy successors. Greece and Asia had already submitted to the conqueror, who after subduing two empires, 12 tributary kingdoms, and 200 towns, was preparing the subjugation of Italy, and the destruction of the papal throne, when a colic proved fatal to this formidable hero, 3d May, 1481, after a reign of 31 years. His death was the cause of universal rejoicing over the Christian world, whose religion he had sworn to exterminate, to enforce the tenets of Mahomet. Though a great warrior, Mahomet was cruel and tyrannical, and that he might glut his rage, his lust, and his ambition, neither rank, nor sex, nor age were spared. Though by habit and religion hostile to the Christians, he yet admired the arts and the languages of polished Europe, and read with great rapture the history of her heroes. Some of his letters were collected by a knight of Rhodes, and translated into Latin, from the Syriac, Greek, and Turkish originals.

Mahomet III. succeeded his father Amurath III. 1595. He began his reign by ordering 19 of his brothers to be strangled, and 10 of his father's wives to be drowned. He made war against Rodolphus II. and invaded Hungary with an army of 200,000 men, and after taking Agria, he basely murdered the garrison which he had pledged himself to spare. His progress was checked by the opposition of Maximilian, the emperor's brother, who would have obtained a most decisive victory had not his troops abandoned themselves to pillage, and thus given the Turks the opportunity to rally and to overwhelm their whole army. Other battles proved less favourable to Mahomet, who was obliged to retire from Hungary, Moldavia, and the neighbouring provinces, and after suing in vain for peace from the Christian princes, he buried himself in the indolence, and the licentiousness of his seraglio, regardless of the murmurs of his people, and the threats of his enemies. He died of the plague, 20th Dec. 1603, aged 39.

Mahomet IV. succeeded to the throne at the age of seven, 1649, on the death of his father Ibrahim I. who had been strangled by his janissaries. He pursued with vigour the war with the Venetians, and after reducing Candia, with the loss of 200,000 men, he invaded Poland. His arms proved here victorious, he not only subdued the provinces, 1672, but imposed on the kingdom an annual tribute of 20,000

crowns. This disgrace, however, was wiped off by the valour of Sobieski, who the next year pursued his enemies, and totally routed them at the fatal battle of Choczim. Though peace was re-established in 1676, the restless ambition of the Turks again invaded the Austrian dominions, and Vienna would have fallen 1683, if the great Sobieski had not hastened to its relief, and destroyed the numerous army of Mustapha, the Turkish general. The decisive blow was followed by the union of the emperor, the king of Poland, and the Venetians, and Mahomet every where defeated, found his people dissatisfied, and his soldiers rebellious. The calamities of the state were attributed to him by his janissaries, who deposed him 8th Oct. 1687, and sent him to the prison, from which they drew his brother Solyman III. to place him on the throne. He died in his confinement, 22d June, 1691.

Mahomet V. son of Mustapha II. succeeded in 1730, on the deposition of his uncle, Achmet III. His janissaries expected from his exertions, the recovery of the provinces conquered by the imperialists, but the insurrections in the east, and the war with Persia, prevented his success against the European powers. He lost Georgia and Armenia, which were conquered by the arms of Kouli-Khan. Mahomet was more respectable for his pacific disposition, than his military exploits. He died after a mild reign, in 1754.

Mahudel, Nicholas, a native of Langres, who from a Jesuit became a monk of La Trappe, and then a physician. He was author of a Historical Dissertation on the ancient Spanish Money—a Letter on a Medal of the city of Carthage, &c. He practised physic at Paris, but was for some time confined in the Bastille. He died 1747, aged 74.

Maier, Michael, a celebrated German alchymist, and rosycrucian of the 17th century, who ruined his health and his fortune in the pursuits of absurdities. He wrote ten different treatises on his profession, and on his favourite pursuits.

Maignan, Emanuel, a philosopher and ecclesiastic, born at Toulouse, 1601. He was educated among the Jesuits, and from his early youth showed great fondness for learning, and at the age of 18 he took the habit of a Minim. He warmly opposed the doctrines of Aristotle, and his reputation as a philosopher and mathematician was so widely extended, that he was called, in 1636, to fill a professor's chair at Rome. In 1650 he returned to Toulouse, from Rome, and was honourably received by his countrymen; but when the French king and his minister Mazarine, admiring his learning, and the various machines and curiosities contained in his cell, expressed a desire to draw him out of his obscurity, and patronise him in Paris, he modestly, but firmly declined their offer. This worthy man, so much above the temptations of the world, whose sole employment was to be useful to mankind, died at Toulouse, much respected, 1676. Father Sagueni published, in 1697, an account of his life and writings. He published "De Perspectivâ Horodariâ," 1648---a Course of Philosophy, 4 vols. 8vo. 1652, republished in folio, 1673, &c.

Maigrot, Charles, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, bishop of Conon, and vicar apostolic. He went as Missionary to China, where he opposed the jesuits, who permitted the Chinese converts to pay homage and adoration before the sepulchres of their forefathers. He wrote an Examination of the Chinese worship, &c. and died at Rome, 1720, universally respected.

Mailla, Joseph Anne Maria de Moyrice de, a jesuit, born in the province of Bugey, on the borders of Savoy, 1670. He applied himself so assiduously to the Chinese, that his great knowledge of the language recommended him as a missionary to China, in 1703. The emperor Kam-Hi esteemed him so much, that he employed his abilities in the construction of a map of China, and of Chinese Tartary, which was engraved in France, 1732. He also translated the Great Annals of China, which he transmitted to Europe, and which were to comprehend 12 vols. 4to. the first of which was published in 1777, under the care of Grosier. This amiable man died at Pekin, 1748, after a residence of 45 years there.

Maillard, Oliver, a French cordelier, and doctor in divinity, eminent as a preacher. He was in the service of Innocent VIII. Charles VIII. and Ferdinand of Arragon. He died at Toulouse, June 13th, 1502. His Latin sermons, in 3 vols. 8vo. were published 1730.

Maille de Breze, Simon de, bishop of Viviers, and archbishop of Tours, was at the council of Trent, and distinguished himself by his learning and devotion. He translated some of Basil's homilies into Latin, and died 1597, aged 82.

Maille, Urban de, marquis de Brezé, was known as a warrior. He gained the battle of Avein, 1635, and was afterwards ambassador of France, to Sweden, and Holland. He died 1650, aged 53. His son Armand was duke of Fronsac and Caumont, and distinguished himself as a naval officer in the service of France. He defeated the Spanish fleet near Cadiz, 1640, but after some other important advantages at sea, in the following years, he suffered a defeat before Tarragona. He was killed by a cannon shot, 14th June, 1646, at the siege of Orbitello, aged 27.

Maille, Francis, a native of Pontevez.

in Provence, celebrated for his longevity, and his gallantries in old age. He died 1709, aged 119.

Maillebois, N. count de, lieutenant-general in the French armies, distinguished himself in the German wars, and was in 1784 sent to Holland, to resist the attempts of Prussia against the Dutch patriots. At the revolution he left France, and died at Maestricht, 1792.

Maillebois, John Baptist Desmarets, marquis of, son of Nicholas Desmarets, the comptroller-general, first distinguished himself in the wars of the Spanish succession, and in Italy, and by the conquest of Corsica, for which he was made marshal of France. In the war of 1741 he again signalized himself, but was defeated by count Brown, at the battle of Placentia, 1746. He died Feb. 1762, aged 80. His Campaigns in Italy were published, 3 vols. 4to. 1775, by marquis de Pezay.

Maillet, Benedict de, a learned Frenchman, born in Lorraine, 1659. He was sixteen years consul general in Egypt, and was removed to the same honourable appointment at Leghorn. He retired on a pension in 1716, and died at Marseilles, 1738, aged 79. From his papers were afterwards published, a Description of Egypt, in 4to. 1743, and also in 2 vols. 12mo. and a work on the origin of the Globe, in the form of a Dialogue, 1 vol. 8vo. by Telliamed, the name of De Maillet reversed.

Maimbourg, Lewis, a learned native of Nancy, in Lorraine, born 1610. He became a jesuit, 1626, but was expelled from the society by Innocent XI. for his bold opposition to Rome in favour of the Gallican church. The French king comforted him in his disgrace by an honourable pension, and he retired to the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, where he died 1686. He was eminent as a preacher, but more as a writer. He published Histories of Arianism, of the Iconoclasts, of the Crusades, of the Schism of the West, of the Schism of the Greeks, of the Decay of the Empire, of the League, of Lutheranism, of Calvinism, of the Pontificate of St. Leo. He had many enemies as a writer, but Bayle commends him as a candid, learned, and well-informed historian.

Maimonides, Moses, or Moses son of Maimon, commonly called Moses Egyptiacus, because physician to the sultan of Egypt, was a Jewish rabbi, born at Cordova, in Spain, 1131. He opened a school in Egypt, and as his skill, not only in languages, but in all branches of science and of philosophy, was very great, his instructions were attended by numerous and respectable pupils. Thus eminently distinguished as a scholar, as a physician, and also as a divine, so as to be called inferior only to the legislator Moses; he beheld with indifference, and even contempt, the fables and traditions of his countrymen, and applied all the powers of learning, and the vast resources of his mind, in the cause of truth, virtue, and philosophy. Some of his works were written in Arabic, but are extant now in Hebrew only. The most famous of these are his Commentaries on the Misna---Jad, a complete pandect of the Jewish law---More Nevochim, a valuable work, explaining the difficult passages, phrases, parables and allegories in scripture, and several other works. This great and learned man died in Egypt at the age of 70, and was buried with his nation in the land of Upper Galilee. His death was mourned for three whole days by Jews and Egyptians, and the year in which he died, in respect of his great virtues and learning, was called Lamentum Lamentabile.

Mainfroy, prince of Tarento, was natural son of the emperor Frederic II After the death of Conrad IV. of Sicily, in 1254, he was made guardian of the minority of his son Conradin; but his ambition soon prompted him to ascend the throne, and he was crowned king of Sicily, at Palermo. A quarrel with Innocent IV. kindled a war, in which the papal troops were defeated, and Rome besieged; but the next successor, Urban IV. undismayed, excommunicated his enemy, and bestowed his crown of Naples and Sicily, on Charles of Anjou, the brother of Lewis of France. The new king attacked the usurper, and in a battle at Benevento, 26th Feb. 1266, Mainfroy was defeated and slain, and his body was cast indignantly into a ditch, as he was excommunicated. Though an usurper, Mainfroy possessed many virtues, he patronised literature and the arts, and was an able warrior. His "Chasse aux Oiseaux," appeared 1696.

Maintenon, Frances d' Aubigné, Madame de, a famous French lady, was born November 27th, 1635, in the prison of Niort, where her father was confined for some ill conduct against Richelieu. The father, after his enlargement took all his family, 1639, to America, and settled at Martiniquo, where he might have become respectable and independent, had he not ruined himself by gaming. On his death, in 1646, the widow returned to France, leaving her daughter as a pledge in the hands of her creditors, but the child was soon after sent after the mother, and taken under the hospitable protection of her aunt, Madame Villette, at Poietou. As, however, she was brought up in the principles of the protestants, an order from the court was obtained to remove her, and by artifice and persuasion, she was converted to the Roman catholic religion, by her bigoted relation, Madame de Neuillant. In 1651 she preferred, to this irksome con-

finement, an union with the abbé Scarron, who was old and deformed, but witty, and the favourite of the court. On the death of her husband, 1660, her distresses returned, and though for a while supported at the Hospitaler's convent at Paris, she solicited in vain for a small pension from the court. In 1671, however, she had the good fortune to be appointed over the education of the young duke De Maine, the king's son, by his mistress, Madame de Montespan, and from this situation arose her greatness. The king saw her, and was captivated with her manners and person, and in 1679 he purchased for her the estate of Maintenon, ten leagues from Versailles, from which she derived her new title. In this dangerous elevation, Madame Maintenon conducted herself with great propriety; she never interfered with the politics or intrigues of the court, her sole wish was to please and amuse the king, and in this she so happily succeeded, that though she was two years older than himself, he married her privately, 1685. Now raised from a mistress to the honourable rank of a wife, a secret, however, which was never revealed, she applied herself more frequently to acts of religion and of piety, and she founded an abbey for women of quality, afterwards called St. Cyr, of which she called herself the superior, and for the government of which, she, together with Desmarets, bishop of Chartres, formed good and strict regulations. She also prevailed upon Racine, who was now become a courtier, to write a tragedy upon some striking subject from the bible, and in consequence of this he produced his Esther, and also his Athaliah, which were originally acted by the religious devotees of St. Cyr. Upon the king's death, in 1715, she retired to privacy at St. Cyr, and long fatigued with the splendour of intolerable greatness, she acknowledged the emptiness of human distinction, and ended her days in penitence and devotion. Though the king had made no particular provision for her, yet she refused to accept from the bounty of the duke of Orleans, more than 80,000 livres. She died 15th April, 1719. Some have accused her of causing the revocation of the edict of Nantes, but it is certain that she extended her protection and liberality, to those who suffered persecution for their religion. She was generally the friend of virtue and merit, and she treated with particular attention and favour, Madame de Guyon, and also the great Fenelon, though afterwards she was weak enough to join his persecutors. The happiest part of her life was spent, says Voltaire, in the company of the buffoon Scarron, and in a letter to her friend, Madame de la Maisonfort, she declares that her grandeur was productive only of melancholy, and that though courted, flattered, and admired, she felt in her mind a dismal vacuity. Some of her letters have been published.

Major, John, a divine, born 1469, at Gleghorn, near North Berwick, and not at Haddington. He studied at Oxford, and Cambridge, and also at Paris, under Boulac and Standouk, and on his return to Scotland, became divinity professor at St. Andrews, and afterwards provost of the university. He died about 1550. He was a very learned man, and wrote in a barbarous style, "De Historia Gentis Scotorum," 4to.—Commentarius in Physica Aristotelis, &c.—Literalis in Matthæum Expositio, &c.

Major, John Daniel, a native of Breslaw, was medical professor at Kiel, where he founded a botanical garden. He wrote Lithologia Curiosa, sive de Animal, et Plantis in Lapidem conversis, 4to.—De Caneris et Serpent. Petrifact. 4to.—Historia Anatomæ, fol. &c. and died at Stockholm, 1693, aged 59.

Majoragius, Mark Anthony, so named from a village near Milan, where he was born, 1514, taught belles lettres at Milan with great reputation, and died 1555. He was author of learned Commentaries on Aristotle's Rhetoric—on Cicero's Oratory—on Virgil, fol. besides some other tracts.

Majorianus, Julius Valerius, emperor of the West, was successful in his war against the Vandals. He was murdered by his general Ricimer, 461, universally respected for his virtues.

Mairan, John James d' Ortons de, a French philosopher, born at Beziers, 1678. He succeeded, in 1741, Fontenelle, as secretary to the academy of sciences, and displayed in that situation, great abilities. He died at Paris, 20th Feb. 1771. He wrote Dissertation on the cause of Phosphoric Light---on the Aurora Borealis---on Ice---Letters concerning China, and other things, published in the memoirs of the academy, &c.

Maire, John le, a French poet, born at Bavai, in Hainault, 1473. He wrote an allegorical poem, called Three Tales of Cupid and of Atropos, and other poems, in which he too often offended against delicacy. He died 1524, or according to others, 1548.

Maire, James le, a Dutch navigator. With two vessels he sailed 14th June, in 1615, from the Texel, and discovered in 1616, the straits to which he gave his name, in South America, and after touching at New Guinea, he reached Batavia. Here, though among his countrymen, he was seized as a spy, as violating the rights of the Dutch East India company, and his ship was confiscated. He died in his return to Europe, 22d January, 1617. His voyage is published in a Latin collection, Amsterdam, 1622, folio.

Maire, N. le, a surgeon of Lyons, who acquired eminence by his Treatises on the Nervous Fluid, and on Magnetism. He died at Lyons, Aug. 1787.

Mairet, John, a French poet, born at Besançon, 1604. He was page to the duke of Montmorency, and distinguished himself against the Huguenots, and as a negotiator. He received a pension from the duke, and was patronised by cardinals Richelieu, and La Valette, and the count of Soissons. He died 1686. He wrote some poems and miscellanies, besides twelve tragedies of no great merit.

Maisieres, Philip de, a native of Maisieres, in the diocess of Amiens. He served in the army in Sicily and Arragon, and afterwards he went to the Holy Land, and was among the forces of the infidels, that he might ascertain their number and discipline. After being employed by Peter, king of Cyprus, he returned to France, in 1372, and was made by Charles V. counsellor of state, and governor to the dauphin. Disgusted with the world, he retired among the Celestines, in 1380, and died 1405. He wrote some devotional tracts, &c.

Maistre, Anthony le, born at Paris, 1608, from a pleader became a member of the Port Royal Society, and led a life of austerity. He died 1658. He wrote a Life of St. Bernard—a Translation of Chrysostom de Sacerdotio, &c. and other works.

Maistre, Lewis Isaac le, better known by the name of Sacy, was brother to the preceding, and was born at Paris, 1613. He took orders, but on suspicion of Jansenism, he was in 1666 thrown into the Bastille. During his confinement of two years he composed several works, and translated the Bible, with annotations, in 32 vols. 8vo. He translated besides, some of Chrysostom's Homilies, three of Terence's Plays—Kempis, on the Imitation of Christ—an Attack on the Jesuits—Letters of Piety, 2 vols. &c. He died at Pompona, 1684, aged 71.

Maitland, John, lord of Thyrlestane, was born 1545. He was educated in Scotland, and studied the law afterwards in France, and practised with such success that James VI. made him his secretary of state, 1584, and the next year lord chancellor of the kingdom. He attended his master to Denmark in 1589, where the princess, his bride, was detained by contrary winds. He died much regretted, 1595. He wrote Epigrammata Latina, published in the Deliciæ Scotorum Poetarum, Amst. 1637.

Maitland, William, a Scotch antiquarian, born at Brechin, Forfarshire, 1693. From a hair merchant he became a man of letters, and settled in London, where he published his History of London, folio, 1739. In 1753 appeared his History of Edinburgh, folio, and in 1757 his History and Antiquities of Scotland, 3 vols. fol. He died at Montrose, aged 64, and left behind him a fortune, it is said, of 10,000*l*.

Maittaire, Michael, a learned writer, born in London, 1668. He was educated at Westminster school and Christ church, Oxford, where he was made student, by the friendship of Dr. South, the canon. He was appointed second master of Westminster school, 1695, and continued four years in that office. He distinguished himself as a writer by two pamphlets against Whiston, in 1711, and by his Stephanorum Historia, &c.—Annales Typographici, 5 vols. 1719-1741—Opera Veterum Poetarum, 2 vols. folio—the Greek Testament, edited, 2 vols. 1714—Editions of Justin, Lucretius, Paterculus, Catullus, Terence, Virgil, Ovid, Martial, and other Latin classics—Græcæ Linguæ Dialecti, 8vo.—Anacreon—Miscellanea Græcorum, &c. He was patronised by the first and second lords Oxford, and was Latin tutor to lord Chesterfield's favourite son. He died greatly respected, 7th Aug. 1747. His valuable library, the collection of 50 years, was sold after his death, during 44 nights, by auction, by Cock and Langford.

Maius, John Henry, or May, a Lutheran divine, born 1653, at Pfortzheim, in Baden-Dourlach. He was professor of oriental languages in several universities, and lastly at Giessen where he died 1719. He wrote Historia Animalium Scripturæ Sacræ, 8vo.—Vita Johannis Reuchlini, 8vo.—Synopsis Theologiæ Symbolicæ, 4to.—Historia Reformationis Lutheri, 4to. &c.

Makin, Thomas, a poet, and one of the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania, who employed himself a number of years in teaching a public grammar school in that colony, and for some time held the office of clerk of the provincial assembly. He published two Latin poems in 1728 and 1729, entitled "Encomium," and "Discriptio Pennsylvaniæ."

☞ L.

Malachi, the last of the 12 minor prophets, prophesied after Haggai and Zechariah, under Nehemiah. Some doubt whether there was such a prophet. He was supposed to have died young. He foretold chiefly the coming of John the Baptist.

Malachy, St. a native of Armagh, successively abbot of Benetor, bishop of Connor, and archbishop of Armagh, which he resigned 1135. He died at Clairvaux, in the arms of his friend St. Bernard, 1148. He was a very learned man, and introduced some wise regulations in his diocess. The predictions attributed to him are properly considered as impositions.

Malagrida, Gabriel, an Italian Jesuit,

sent by his superiors into Portugal as a missionary. His zeal and his eloquence soon rendered him popular, and he became so ambitious that, it is said, he, with Alexander and Mathos, joined the duke d Aveiro in his conspiracy against the king of Portugal. When the Jesuits were banished, he and his two companions were permitted to continue to reside in the kingdom, and there he became soon known as a violent enthusiast; he declared himself the ambassador and immediate prophet of God, and even pretended to work miracles. His extravagant conduct and his writings were at last noticed by the inquisition, and when he declared that the king's death had been revealed to him, he was condemned by the arbitrary tribunal, and was burnt alive, 21st Sept. 1761, aged 75, as a false prophet.

Malaval, Francis, a native of Marseilles, who though he lost his sight at the age of nine months, acquired some celebrity as a mystical writer on quietism. He published Spiritual Poetry re-edited Amsterdam, 1714—Lives of Saints—Life of Philip Benizzi. He died at Marseilles, 15th May, 1719, aged 92.

Malaval, John, a native of Pezan, near Nismes, who came early to Paris, and gained eminence as a surgeon. He contributed some valuable observations to the memoirs of the academy of surgery, and died 1758, aged 89, after surviving for some years the sound use of his faculties.

Malbone, Edward G. miniature painter, was born in Newport, Rhode-Island, and educated at a common school. He early discovered a taste for painting, and employed himself in drawing likenesses, in which he at length became highly skilful. In 1800 he visited London, and improved his knowledge of his profession by intercourse with Mr. West, and other distinguished artists. He returned to the United States in 1801, and continued in his profession chiefly in New-York and Charleston until his death. He was one of the best in that branch of the art among his cotemporaries. His taste was fine, and he excelled in the expression of character. He died at Savannah, May 7th, 1807, aged 31.

☞ L.

Malcolm, James Peller, an artist and antiquary, was a native of America, from whence he came when young to study painting at the Royal Academy. But failing in that line, he had recourse to engraving, and executed a number of topographical plates, chiefly for the works of Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols. He also became a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and published—1. "Londinum Redivivum; or an ancient and modern Description of London," 4 vols. 4to.—2. Letters between the Rev. James Granger and many eminent men, 8vo.—3. First Impressions, or Sketches from Art and Nature, 8vo.—4. Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London, 4to.—5. Miscellaneous Anecdotes, 8vo.—6. A historical Sketch of the Art of Carricaturing, 4to. He died in indigent circumstances in 1815.—*W.B.*

Malcolm IV. grandson of David, king of Scotland, 1153. He was a liberal and benevolent prince, and founded several monasteries, and died 1165.

Maldonat, John, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Fuente del Maestro, in Estramadura, 1534. He was an able scholar, and distinguished himself at the universities of Salamanca and Rome, and became a popular professor in 1563 at Paris, and afterwards in 1570 at Poictiers. He was also in the Jesuits' college at Bourges, and then went to Rome, by order of Gregory XIII. to superintend the publication of the Septuagint. He there finished his Commentary on the Gospels, and died 1583. He wrote besides Commentaries on Jeremiah, Baruch, Ezekiel, and Daniel—Various treatises on Grace—on Justice—Original Sin, &c. He is deservedly respected as an acute critic, an excellent theologian, well skilled in the learned languages, and he possessed moreover, says Thuanus, singular piety, and purity of manners.

Malebranche, Nicholas, a French philosopher, born at Paris, 6th Aug. 1638. He studied at the colleges of la Marche, and Sorbonne, and in 1660 was admitted into the congregation of the oratory. He applied himself at first to ecclesiastical history, and afterwards to rabbinical learning, but found these pursuits not congenial to his mind, till in the perusal of Des Cartes's treatise upon Man, he discovered that philosophy was the science in which he was destined to be illustrious. He now devoted himself to serious meditation, and even closed his windows not to be interrupted by the light. His first and greatest work is "de la Recherche de la Verité," or Search after Truth, printed at Paris, 1674. In this celebrated work the author proves that our senses and passions lead us to error, and that truth can be discovered only by thinking in God. Of human knowledge he speaks with contempt, but pays adoration to that sublime light which proceeds from the ideal world. In this, and in his other works, he shows himself, says Locke, an acute and ingenious author, abounding in fine thoughts, judicious reasonings, and uncommon reflections. His other works are all on the same metaphysical subjects, and are nothing but explanations of the principles laid down in his "search," with much depth of reasoning, and force of genius. He died 1715, aged 55.

Maleguzzi-valeri, Veronica, a learned lady, born at Reggio. She supported in public in a very satisfactory manner two

theses on the liberal arts, which have been published, besides Innocence Recognised, a drama, and she died 1690, in the convent of Modena, where she had retired.

Malelas, John, author of a chronicle from the creation, to the reign of Justinian, taught rhetoric at Antioch about 900. His works appeared at Oxford, 1691.

Malermi, or Malerbi, Nicholas, a Venetian monk, who translated into Italian the Bible, printed at Venice, 2 vols. fol. 1471. He also wrote "the Legends of the Saints," 1474, fol.

Malesherbes, Christian William Lamoignon, a celebrated Frenchman, son of the chancellor of France. He was born at Paris 16th Dec. 1721, and brought up to the bar. He gradually rose to the office of first president of the court of Aides, 1750, and for 25 years was thus zealously engaged in the service of his country, in supporting and invigorating the industry of her inhabitants. After he had retired from this laborious duty to his estate, he was recalled in 1775, by Louis XVI. to become the minister of the interior, and in this high situation he conducted himself with the humanity and attention of a great and a good man. The prisons were visited, and no longer contained any but criminals who had violated the law; various employments were introduced to recommend habits of industry, and the apartments were rendered more commodious for the unfortunate captives. The retirement of Turgot from office was attended by that of his friend Malesherbes, who now employed himself in travelling under an assumed name and in a plain dress over France, Switzerland, and Holland, and in examining the various manufactures, curiosities, and arts of each province. He hailed the revolution as the forerunner of blessings to France, but soon saw his hopes vanish; yet while others fled from the field of danger, he boldly appeared before the convention; and actuated by gratitude and humanity, he no sooner saw his sovereign dragged as a criminal before his subjects, than he demanded the privilege and the honour of being his defender. The heroic conduct of this venerable man, while it drew admiration from all, had no effect on the bloody convention. His appeals in favour of Louis and of virtue were of no avail, and he was the first to announce to the unfortunate monarch the ill success of his defence. So much goodness it might have been expected ought to have met respect among a civilized nation, but it proved otherwise. No sooner was his daughter, the wife of the president Rosambo, accused of treason and hurried to prison, than the aged father requested he might accompany his beloved child. The request was granted, and in a few days, alas, he appeared with her and her child before the revolutionary tribunal, and with her and her innocent child he ascended the scaffold. These illustrious victims suffered 22d April, 1793. He was author of a treatise on Rural Economy; Thoughts and Maxims; Two Memoirs on the Civil State of the Protestants.

Malezieu, Nicolas de, a French author, born at Paris 1650. He was tutor to the dukes of Maine and Burgundy, and the distinguished friend of Bossuet, and of Montausier. He was involved in the disgrace of his patron the duke of Orleans, and died 4th March, 1727, aged 77. He published Elements of Geography, 8vo.; several pieces in prose, &c. He was member of the French academy, and of that of sciences.

Malfillastre, James Charles Lewis, a French poet, born 8th Oct. 1732, at St. John de Caen. He died at Paris 6th March 1767. He was patronised by count Lauraguais, and his poem on Narcissus in the isle of Venus, acquired him celebrity. He wrote besides, odes, sonnets, &c. and in the midst of that retirement which he preferred to public life, he rendered himself amiable and respected by the benevolence of his heart, and the innocence and simplicity of his manners.

Malherbe, Francis de, a French poet, who according to Bayle, Balzac, and Boileau formed the taste and judgment of his countrymen in matters of polite literature, and introduced, with purity of language, harmonious numbers and a just cadence. He was born at Caen, about 1555, and died at Paris 1628. He was patronised by Henry the Great, and Mary de Medicis, and the particulars of his life were written by his friend and companion Racan. Though an elegant writer, he composed verses with great labour. His poetical works, divided into six books, consist of paraphrases on the psalms, odes, sonnets, and epigrams, published 1666, with the notes of Menage, and 1757, 8vo. He also translated some of Seneca's works, and some of Livy's decades.

Malingre, Claude, a French historian, born at Sens. His best work is said to be the History of the Honorary Dignities of France, 8vo. His other compositions, which are numerous on historical subjects, are far from respectable. He died 1655.

Malipierra, Olympia, a Venitian lady of noble birth, who wrote poems of some merit, inserted in Bulifon's collection, published at Naples, and died 1559.

Mallemans, Claude, a native of Beaune, member of the congregation of the oratory, and professor of Philosophy at Paris, where he died 1723, aged 77. He is author of a New Philosophical System of the World, 12mo,—the Famous Problem of the Quadrature of the Circle, 12mo. &c.

Mallemans, John, brother to the preceding, took orders after being captain of dragoons. Besides a translation of Virgil into French, he wrote a History of Religion from the Creation to the Reign of Jovian—Dissertations on Difficult Passages in the Scriptures, &c. He died 1740, aged 91.

Mallet, David, or Malloch, an English poet, born in Scotland about 1700, and educated at Edinburgh. He was recommended by his college to become tutor to the sons of the duke of Montrose, and after travelling with his pupils, he settled in London, where he was the companion of the great, the learned, and the witty. In 1724, he commenced author, and in 1733, paid his court to Pope in his "Verbal Criticism," a work of little merit. In 1740, appeared his life of lord Bacon, displaying more knowledge of history than of sciences, and soon after he undertook the life of the duke of Marlborough, at the request of the Duchess; but, says his biographer, many were apprehensive that as he had forgotten Bacon was a philosopher, he might not recollect that Marlborough was a general. The work never appeared. Mallet afterwards became secretary to the prince of Wales with a salary of 200*l.* a year, and assisted Thompson in the composition of his Masque of Alfred, which was repeatedly acted before the prince at Cliefden, 1740, and also at Drury-lane, 1751. The poet died 1765. His works have been collected in 3 vols. 12mo. but possess little poetical merit. He published lord Bolingbroke's works, 5 vols. 4to. as his lordship had left the care of them to him as his property.

Mallet, Edmund, a French divine, born at Melun, 1713. He was in 1751, made professor of divinity in the college of Navarre, at Paris, where he died, 1755. He was one of the writers of the Encyclopedia, on the articles of divinity and belles lettres, and composed besides several works on the principles of poetry and eloquence—Essay on the best Orators—a History of the civil Wars under Francis II. Charles IX. &c. from the Italian of Davila.

Mallet, Paul Henry, an historian, was born at Geneva, in 1730. He became professor of the belles lettres, at Copenhagen, and was a member of several learned societies. He died in 1807. His works are —1. Histoire de Danemarck. 2. Histoire de Hesse, 3 vols. 8vo. 3. Histoire de la Maison de Brunswick, 3 vols. 4. Histoire des Suisses, 4 vols. 5. Histoire de la Ligue Anseatique, 2 vols. 8vo. Bishop Percy translated Mallet's Introduction to his History of Denmark, with the title of "Northern Antiquities," 2 vols.—*W. B.*

Mallet du Pan, James, a native of Geneva, educated under the patronage of Voltaire, at Cassel, where he became professor of belles lettres. Afterwards as the continuator of the annals of Linguet, and the conductor of the Mercure de France, he acquired celebrity, but when the French revolution broke out, his attachment to the royal cause exposed him to the severest persecutions of the republicans. After being 115 times denounced as a dangerous man, and finding no safe asylum either in France, or in Switzerland, or at Geneva, he came to London, where he conducted the Mercure Britannique. In this periodical work, by wishing to please every party he offended all: the jacobins were disgusted with the details which recalled to mind their cruel excesses, and the emigrants were displeased that opinions were entertained which discouraged the introduction of the ancient government of France. Notwithstanding these jarring opinions it was evident that he possessed great powers of mind, independence of sentiment, and integrity of character. This learned but persecuted man died at Richmond, 15th May, 1800, in the house of his friend Lalli-Tollendal, leaving a wife and five children, for whose maintenance a handsome subscription was raised. He wrote besides, the Influence of Philosophy on Literature, 8vo.—Discourse on Eloquence and Political Systems, 12mo.—Considerations on the French Revolution, 8vo.—Correspondence for an History of French Republicanism, 8vo. &c.

Mallinkrott, Bernard, dean of the cathedral of Munster, was very learned but very turbulent. He was nominated to two bishopries, but his ambition was to be bishop of Munster; yet he was defeated in his intrigues, and 1650, in consequence of his seditious conduct he was degraded, and afterwards imprisoned by his rival in the castle of Ottinzheim, where he died 1664. He wrote de Natura et Usu Literarum, 4to. de Orto et Progressu Artis Typographicæ, 4to.—Paralipomenon de Historicis Græcis, 4to. and other works.

Malone, Edmund, the son of an Irish judge, was born at Dublin, in 1741. He was educated at the university of his native city, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and in 1767 was called to the bar; but being possessed of an independent fortune, he retired from the profession, and devoted himself to literature. In 1780 he published two supplementary volumes to Steevens's Shakspeare, and a detection of Chatterton's forgeries. In 1790 appeared his edition of Shakspeare; and in 1795 he exposed the imposture of the Irelands. In 1797 he published the life of Sir Joshua Reynolds; in 1800 that of Dryden, prefixed to an edition of his prose works; and in 1808 he printed the Life and Tracts of

William Gerard Hamilton; and in 1811 a Biographical Sketch of the right Hon. William Windham. Mr. Malone died May 25, 1812.—*W. B.*

Malouin, Paul James, a native of Caen, professor of Medicine in the royal college at Paris, and physician to the queen. He wrote a treatise on Chymistry—on Medical Chymistry—and the Chymical Articles in the Encyclopedie. He died at Paris 1777, aged 76. Another of the same name and family was author of a Treatise on Solid and Fluid bodies, and practised as a physician. He died 1718.

Malpighi, Marcello, an Italian physician, born 10th March, 1628, at Crevalcuore, near Bologna. He studied anatomy and physic at Bologna, under Massari and Mariano, and took there his doctor's degree 1653. In 1656, he was appointed professor, by the senate of Bologna, but soon left it by the invitation of the grand duke of Tuscany, to settle at Pisa, where his curious experiments were assisted by his friend Borelli. In 1659, as the air of Pisa did not agree with him, he returned to Bologna, where he practised with great popularity. In 1662, he was prevailed upon to go to Messina as professor, and in 1691, the new pope Innocent XII. sent for him to Rome, and made him his physician. He died 29th Nov. 1694, in consequence of a paralytic stroke. His discoveries in anatomy were curious and important. By his delicate dissections he found out the lobules of the liver, and the nature of the formation and mechanism of the kidneys, and of the reins, and of the heart. His works were printed together, London, 1697, folio, and reprinted more correctly, Amst. 1698, in 4to.

Malus, Stephen Louis, a mathematician, was born at Paris in 1775. He became a professor in the military school at Metz; after which he served as an engineer in the army, and went to Egypt, where he discovered a new branch of the Nile. He also drew a map of the country, on which he wrote a memoir, inserted in the "Decade Egyptienne." After distinguishing himself in several actions, he returned to Europe, and in 1811 obtained the Copleyan medal from the Royal Society, for his discoveries and experiments on double refraction. He was director of the Polytechnic school, a major of engineers, and superintendent of the fortifications. He died in 1812.—*W. B.*

Malvasia, Charles Cæsar, a native of Bologna, author of an Italian History of the Painters of Bologna, 2 vols.—and Marmora Felsinea, 4to. 1660. He was canon of Bologna cathedral.

Malvezzi, Virgilio, marquis of, an Italian writer, born at Bologna, 1599. He studied the law and took his doctor's degree, 1616, but afterwards he applied himself to arms, and was employed by Philip IV. of Spain, and admitted into his council of war. He died at Bologna 11th Aug. 1654. He wrote various works in Spanish and Italian, and was author of a discourse on Tacitus' first book of Annals, translated into English.

Mambrun, Peter, a French Jesuit, born at Clermont, 1581. He has written some elegant Latin eclogues and georgics in the style of Virgil, besides a heroic poem in 12 books, called Constantine, and a valuable "Peripatetic Dissertation." He died 1661.

Mammea, Julia, mother of the emperor Severus, is known for her virtues, and the judicious conduct which she displayed during the minority of her son. She was assassinated by the rebellious soldiers with her son, at Mayence, 235.

Man, Cornelius de, a native of Delft, who, after studying painting in Italy and France nine years, returned to his country where he settled, and acquired celebrity by his representation of historical pieces, conversations, &c. He died 1706, aged 85.

Manara, Prosper, an Italian poet and marquis, was born in the duchy of Parma, in 1714. He became chamberlain to the duke, and was intrusted with the education of the young prince Ferdinand, which office he discharged with such satisfaction, that he was advanced to several places of distinction. He died in 1800. His works were published by Bodoni, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1801, with his life prefixed.—*W. B.*

Manasseh, succeeded his father Hezekiah, at the age of 12. Disgraced by his ill conduct, he was, 677 B. C. carried by Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, a captive to Babylon. His misfortunes and his captivity produced reflection and repentance, and when restored to his kingdom he became an exemplary monarch, and re-established the worship of the God of his fathers. There is an excellent prayer by him preserved in the Apocrypha. He died B. C. 643.

Mancinelli, Antonio, an Italian poet and orator, born at Velitri, 1452. He published a poem, "Silva Vitæ Suæ," and other pieces, and died 1506.

Manco-Capac, founder of the Peruvian empire, declared himself to be the descendant of the sun. After civilizing his subjects, and uniting their scattered tribes under one monarchy, he was regarded and worshipped as a deity after his death.

Mandeville, Sir John, a famous English traveller, born at St. Alban's, 1300. He left England 1332, and during an absence of 34 years he visited the various countries of Scythia, Armenia, Egypt, Arabia, Media, Persia, Chaldea, Greece, &c. and made himself well acquainted with their language and manners. At his re-

turn he wrote an "Itinerary," or account of his travels, in English, French, and Latin, which is interesting and curious, but abounds with the marvellous and the fictitious. He died at Liege, 17th Nov. 1372.

MANDEVILLE, Bernard de, M. D. a Dutch physician, born at Dort, 1670. After studying in Holland, he came over to England in the beginning of the eighteenth century, where he wrote several books. His "Virgin Unmasked," a most licentious performance, was published 1709, and in 1711, his "Treatise of the Hypocondria and Hysteric Passions," a work of some merit. In 1723, he published his poem with notes, called "the Fables of the Bees, or Private Vices made Public Benefits," a work which was reprehended by the grand jury of Middlesex, and attacked from various quarters. The author took no notice of his opponents till 1728, when he published another volume called the second part of the Fables of the Bees. It has been observed that he improperly confounds superfluities and faults, and by representing human nature as low and vicious, and men as knaves and libertines, he destroys all the noble incentives to virtue. In 1720, he published "Free Thoughts on Religion," and in 1732, an Inquiry into the Origin of Honour, &c. He died Jan. 1733. The literary opponents of Dr. Mandeville, were Dr. Fiddes, J. Dennis, W. Law, Bluet, Hutcheson, A. Campbell, and Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne.

MANDRILLON, I. a native of Bourg-en-Bresse, who embraced the mercantile profession, and travelled in America and Holland. He settled in Holland, but his opposition to the Stadtholder made him unpopular, and he returned to France, where the independence of his character rendered him suspected to Robespierre, who ordered him to the guillotine, 1793. He wrote the American Spectator, 8vo. a work of merit, and other things.

MANES, the founder of a sect of the Manichees. He began to propagate about the year 277, his doctrines which indeed he had derived from others, especially one Scythianus, whose works had fallen into his hands. Mingling the pure doctrines of Christianity with the fables of paganism, he taught that there were two principles of all things, co-eternal and coeval, that is, God and the devil, that from the former all good, and from the latter all evil proceeded. The good being he called the author of the New Testament, the bad of the Old. God, he added, created the soul, the devil the body. The followers of these superstitious and incongruous notions were at one time very numerous. Manes pretended also to work miracles, and he was therefore sent for by Sapor king of Persia to cure his son, but his pretended power failed him, the child died in his arms, and the disappointed father ordered the prophet to be flayed alive, and his skin stuffed with chaff, to be hung up at the gates of the capital, where Epiphanius who refuted his doctrines and exposed his follies, saw it.

MANETHO, an Egyptian historian, author of a Greek history of his country, B.C. 304. His works are lost, except a poem on the influence of the stars, published Leyden, 1698.

MANETTI, Gianozzo, a native of Florence, illustrious as one of those active men to whom the revival of literature may be attributed. He studied under Chrysoloras, and read lectures at Florence, on the philosophy of Aristotle, and assisted in the affairs of the government. He afterwards retired to Rome, where he became secretary to pope Nicholas V. and next went into the service of Alphonso king of Naples, where he died 1459, aged 63. Besides a Latin translation of the Greek Testament, he wrote the lives of Dante, Petrarch, Boccacio, Nicholas V.; a treatise against the Jews; on the Dignity of Man; on the Works of Aristotle, &c.

MANETTI, Rutilio, a native of Siena, eminent as a painter. His works adorn the palaces of Florence and Pisa. He died 1639, aged 68.

MANETTI, Xavier, professor of botany and medicine at Florence, was keeper of the imperial garden, and author of Catalogus Horti Academiæ Florent—Viridarium Florent, 8vo.—Ornithologiæ Tomus Quintus et Ultimus, fol. 1775. He died 1785, at Florence.

MANFREDI, Eustachio, an Italian mathematician, born 1674, at Bologna, where he became mathematical professor. He was member of several learned societies, and died 1739. He wrote Ephemerides, 4 vols. 4to.—de Transitu Mercurii per Solem, 1723—de Annuis Stellarum Aberrationibus, 4to. and also sonnets and canzonets, edited 1713.

MANFREDI, Bartholomew, a painter, born at Mantua 1574. He successfully imitated his master Michael Angelo, of Caravaggio, and in his representation of soldiers, sailors, peasants, and drunken scenes, &c. was much admired.

MANGEART, Thomas, a learned Benedictine, greatly honoured by the duke of Lorraine, to whom he was antiquary, librarian and counsellor. He died 1763. His great work is "Introduction to the Science of Medals," folio, besides sermons, &c.

MANGENOT, Lewis, a native of Paris, author of eclogues, fables, tales, and madrigals, &c. published Amsterdam 1776. He was an ecclesiastic, and died at Paris 1768, aged 74.

MANGET, John James, an eminent physician, born at Geneva 1652. He was phy-

sician to the elector of Brandenburg, and died at Geneva 1742, aged 90. He published Bibliotheca Anatomica-Pharmaceutica-Medica—Chirurgica—Scriptorum Medicorum; Chymica et Pharmacopeia, works of more labour than genius, and comprehended in 14 folio vols.

Mangey, Thomas, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and D.D. became rector of St. Mildred's Bread-street, vicar of Yealing, and prebendary of London. He published an edition of Philo-Judæus, 2 vols. folio; Remarks upon Nazarenus, against Toland, 8vo.; and Practical Discourses on the Lord's Prayer, preached at Lincoln's Inn, of which the third edition appeared 1721. He died 11th March, 1755.

Manilius, Marcus, a poet in the reign of Tiberius. His Astronomicon, which was discovered by the learned Poggio in the 16th century, is best edited 1787, at Strasburg, 8vo.

Manley, Mary, an English writer, born at Guernsey, where her father Sir Roger was governor. She lost, when very young, her mother, and her father some time after, and in this distressing situation she was enticed into a marriage with a relation of the same name, to whose care her unprotected innocence had been intrusted by her dying parents. The new husband, who had already another wife, took his bride to London, and soon after cruelly deserted her. She afterwards became acquainted with the dutchess of Cleveland, one of the king's mistresses, but upon being dismissed by her, she determined to spend the rest of her life in retirement and obscurity. This might have succeeded, but her "Royal Mischief," a tragedy, when represented at Lincoln's-Inn-fields theatre, proved so popular that she was now courted and flattered by men of wit and gallantry, and she in an evil hour yielded her virtue to the lure of temptation. But though engaged in intrigues, she still continued to be an author, and her "Memoirs of the New Atalantis," a romance in 4 vols. in which she described in wanton language the amours of some distinguished characters, but in feigned names, drew upon her a prosecution. Her printer and publisher were apprehended, but she nobly appeared before the king's bench to take the blame upon herself, and after answering with spirit various interrogatories before the privy council, and being held in strict confinement, she was at last admitted to bail, and finally liberated. She afterwards wrote in favour of queen Anne's ministry, and died the mistress of alderman Barber of London, 11th June, 1724. She was author of Lucius king of Britain, a tragedy, acted 1717; Lost Lover, or the Jealous Husband, acted 1696, besides letters, &c.

Manlius, a famous Roman, who derived the name of Torquatus from his conquest, in single combat, of a gigantic Gaul whose collar, *torquis*, he carried away in triumph. When dictator he cruelly put his son to death for fighting without his orders, a circumstance which rendered him odious to his countrymen, B.C. 340.

Manlius Capitolinus, Marcus, a Roman consul, who being suddenly awakened by the cackling of geese, preserved the capitol when besieged by the Gauls. He afterwards aspired to the sovereignty of Rome, and was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, 384 B.C.

Manly, John, captain in the navy of the United States, was a native of Massachusetts, and born in 1733. He became a mariner in early life, and in 1775 at the recommendation of Washington, was appointed a captain in the navy, and given the command of the schooner Lee, in which he performed a hazardous cruise in Massachusetts bay during a whole winter, and rendered essential service to the colonies by his numerous captures, particularly by taking a brig laden with munitions of war, the possession of which enabled the American army to drive the British from Boston. In reward for these services he was promoted to the command of the frigate Hancock, in which he captured the British frigate "Fox," but before he could return to port, fell with his prize into the hands of a superior British force, and was carried to Halifax, where he was long held a prisoner. On returning, in 1782, he was intrusted with the frigate Hague, with which he sailed to the West Indies, and to avoid capture by a vessel which was pursuing him, ran onto a sand bank in the rear of Guadaloupe, where he was for four days fought by four line of battle ships, from which he however escaped, and returned to Boston. He was there impeached before a court martial for improper conduct, and failed of accomplishing his entire justification. He then retired from public employment, and died in 1793. ☞ L.

Manners, John, marquis of Granby, son of the duke of Rutland, was born, Jan. 1721. He distinguished himself as a soldier, and went to the German wars under Ferdinand of Brunswick, as general of the British forces; and during the campaigns on the continent obtained great and deserved popularity by his conduct in the battles of Minden, Warburg, Kirk-Denkern, Græbestein, and Homburgh. He died 1770, highly respected by the nation and by the government.

Manning, James, D.D. first president of the college of Rhode-Island, was born in New-Jersey in 1738, and graduated at Princeton in 1762. He entered the ministry and became highly popular. On the

organization of a college by the Baptists in Rhode-Island, to which sect he belonged, he was selected to be its president, and removed in 1765 to Warren, in that state, where it was at first placed. Soon after the removal of the institution to Providence, in 1770, he was chosen pastor of a congregation there, and discharged the duties of both offices, with great ability and acceptance. In 1786 he was chosen a member of congress, but soon resigned the appointment. He died in July, 1791.

☞ L.

Manningham, Thomas, D.D. a learned prelate, educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He became rector of East Tystead, Hants, preacher of the Rolls, 1684, rector of St. Andrews, Holborn, 1691, the next year canon, and afterwards dean of Windsor, and 1709, bishop of Chichester. He published some occasional sermons, and died 25th Aug. 1722, and was buried in St. Andrew's church.

Mannori, Lewis, author of Memoirs and Pleadings, in 18 vols. 12mo. a work curious and interesting, was an advocate of the parliament of Paris, and died in that city, 1778, aged 82. He exposed himself to the satire of Voltaire, for being engaged in a cause against him.

Mannozzi, John, a painter, born at St. John, a village near Florence. He was patronised by Lorenzo de Medicis, whose palace he adorned by the labours of his art, particularly in fresco. He was a man of capricious and irascible character. He died 1636, aged 46.

Mansard, Francis, a French architect, born 1598. His genius was displayed in the erection of the gate of the church of the Feuillans, of the church of les Fillers Ste. Marie, the hotels de Bouillon, Toulouse, and Jars, and other edifices in Paris, and in the provinces. He was first architect to the king, and superintendent of the royal buildings, in which he was succeeded by his nephew, of the same name, also an ingenious man, who was honoured with the order of St. Michael. He died 1666, and his nephew 1708, aged 69.

Mansfeld, Peter Ernest, count de, an able statesman in the service of the emperor of Germany. He was made prisoner at Ivoy, 1552, and when restored to liberty, he obtained the government of Luxembourg, where his administration was conducted with prudence and ability, to the maintenance of tranquillity, in the midst of the troubles of Brabant. His services were considered as so meritorious that he was appointed governor of the whole country. He died 1604, aged 87.

Mansfeld, Ernest de, natural son of count Mansfeld, distinguished himself so much that he was legitimated by the emperor Rodolphus II. He was refused the succession of his father's honours and possessions, in consequence of which he joined the protestants in 1610, and showed himself a vigorous enemy of the house of Austria. He died at a village in the territory of Venice, Nov. 1626, aged 46.

Mansfield, earl of. *Vid.* Murray.

Manstein, Christopher Herman de, a Russian writer, born at Petersburgh, 1711. He was a brave officer, and distinguished in the service of the Russian and Prussian monarchs. He was shot in the war of 1757, while serving as major-general at the head of a Prussian regiment, leaving two sons and four daughters. He wrote a valuable work, Memoirs of Russia, 2 vols. 8vo. printed at Lyons, 1772, and Leipsic, 1781, and published in English in 2 vols. 4to. under the care of Mr. Hume.

Mantegna, Andrea, an Italian painter, born at a village near Padua, 1451. He was originally a shepherd, but the rough drawings which he made for his amusement, were seen and admired: he was placed under a master, and improved so much, that at the age of 17 he painted the altar piece of the church of St. Sophia, in Padua. He painted also another celebrated piece for the duke of Mantua, the triumphs of Julius Cæsar, which have been placed in the collection of Hampton-court. He died at Mantua, 1517.

Mantica, Francis, a native of Udina, professor of law at Padua. He afterwards went to Rome under the patronage of Sixtus VI. and of Clement VIII. who made him a cardinal. He wrote de Conjuncturis Ultimarum Voluntatum, folio—— Lucubrationes Vaticinæ—Decisiones Rotæ Rom. &c. and died 1614, aged 80.

Mantinus, James, author of a book on the Republic of Plato, and translator of the works of Avicenna, and Averroes into Latin, was a Spanish physician in the 16th century, who practised with great reputation at Venice.

Manton, Thomas, D.D. a native of Lawrence Lydiard, Somersetshire, educated at Wadham college, Oxford. He was ordained by bishop Hall, and had first the cure of Colyton, Devonshire, after which he settled at Stoke Newington, and became a popular preacher in London, and before the parliament. He was, at the restoration, chaplain to the king, but lost his preferment in 1662, for nonconformity, and in 1671 was imprisoned for officiating in a conventicle. He died 1677, aged 57, and was buried in Stoke Newington church. His works, consisting of Sermons, and other Calvanic tracts, were edited in 5 vols. folio.

Mantuan, Baptist, an Italian poet, born at Mantua, 1448, the natural son of Peter Spagnolo, a man of distinction. He was

affectionately educated by his father, and afterwards entered among the Carmelites, of whose order he became general. He, however, quitted them in disgust, 1515, and devoted himself to literature. He died the next year. His works, which possess not much animation, were printed at Paris, 1513, 3 vols. folio. A more perfect edition appeared at Antwerp, 1576, in 4 vols. 8vo.

Manuel, Commenus, emperor of the east, after his father John, 1143, and to the prejudice of his elder brother Isaac, whom his father had disinherited. After repelling the invasion of Roger, king of Sicily, he made war against Dalmatia, Hungary, and Egypt, which he might have conquered, if not perfidiously abandoned by Amoury, king of Jerusalem, on whose assistance he too strongly relied. He died 1180.

Manuel, Palæologus, son and successor of John on the throne of Constantinople, took the monastic habit, and retired to a monastery, after resigning his dignity to his son, John VII. whom he considered as more capable than himself to repel the invasion of the Turks. He died 1425, aged 75.

Manutius, Aldus, a celebrated printer, born at Bassano. He was the first who printed Greek with correctness and elegance; and he introduced that form of letters, still in use, called Italics. His editions of the classics were held in high estimation. He died at Venice, where he had long exercised his profession with much success, 1516. One copy of his capital works was always printed on vellum.

Manutius, Paul, son of Aldus, was of the same profession. He was librarian to Pius IV. and seconded his attempts to print all the Fathers in a new and elegant manner. He was far more learned than his father, and acquired, by the frequent reading of Cicero, such facility of elegant composition, that Scaliger says, a Roman could not have written better. He wrote epistles, very laboured—and Commentaries on Cicero, 4 vols. folio. He wrote, besides, other works, the best of which is perhaps his book de Legibus Romanorum. He died 1574; and it is said his days were shortened in consequence of youthful follies, and of domestic calamities.

Manutius, Aldus, the younger son of Paul, was also a printer. He promised in his youth to obtain greater celebrity than his father and grandfather; but he proved unfortunate. Negligence produced distress, and he at last became so indigent, that he sold the excellent library of 80,000 volumes, collected by his ancestors, to maintain himself. Pope Clement VIII. made him director of the Vatican press. He died very poor, 1597, at Rome. He wrote Commentaries on Cicero—a treatise on Orthography—Notes on Ancient Writers—three books of Epistles—the Lives of Cosmo de Medicis, and of Castruccio Castricani, &c.

Manzo, John Baptist, marquis de Villa, an Italian, who after serving with credit in the Spanish army, devoted himself to literature at Naples, where he assisted in the foundation of the Degli Otiosi academy. He wrote a Life of Tasso, 12mo.—Del Amore Dialogi, 8vo.—Rime, 12mo. and died at Naples, 1645, aged 84.

Manzouli, Tomaso, an Italian painter, whose historical pieces, landscapes, &c. were much admired. He died 1570, aged 39.

Mapes, Walter, a poet, chaplain to Henry II. Under John he was made canon of Salisbury, precentor of Lincoln, and archdeacon of Oxford. He wrote in Latin, in a satirical style, and some of his verses are still read and admired. He was a facetious companion.

Mapletoft, John, M. D. an English divine, born June, 1631, at Margate-Inge, in Huntingdonshire, and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He travelled with the sons of the earl of Northumberland, and at his return he took his degrees in medicine, and settled as a practitioner in London. Here he was distinguished as the friend of Willis, Sydenham, and Locke: of Tillotson, Patrick, Sherlock, and other learned men, and in 1670 he went with lord Essex, the ambassador, to the court of Denmark. In 1675 he was chosen professor of physic of Gresham college, and in 1676 attended the ambassador Montague to France. He married in 1679, and then abandoning medicine, applied himself to divinity; took orders, 1682, and obtained the rectory of Braybrook, Northamptonshire, and some other preferment. When William was at Cambridge, 1689, he took his degree of D.D. and in 1707 was president of Sion college. He continued to preach in his church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, till he was turned of 80, and died 1721, at Westminster, aged 91. He translated Sydenham's Medical Observations into Latin, and wrote besides the Principles and Duties of the Christian Religion, 8vo.—and other things.

Maracci, Lewis, *vid.* Marracci.

Maracci, John, a painter, born at Lucca. His historical pieces exhibited great taste and judgment. He died 1704, aged 67.

Marais, Marin, a celebrated musician, born at Paris, 1656. He composed some admired pieces for the theatres, especially Alcides—Ariadne and Bacchus—Semele and Alcyone, the last of which is his best performance. He died 15th Aug. 1728, aged 72, leaving nine children, some of whom inherited part of his great musical talents.

Maraldi, James Philip, a mathemati-

cian, born at Perinaldo, near Nice, 1665. He studied in France, and was engaged with Cassini, in constructing the great meridian line through France. He died 1729, aged 64, leaving behind him a catalogue of the fixed stars, and curious observations, printed in the memoirs of the academy of sciences, and pieces on bees, and petrifactions.

Marana, John Paul, author of the Turkish Spy, a work once read with great avidity, and considered as authentic, but now regarded as half fictitious, was born at Genoa. He resided for some time at Paris, and again returned to his own country, where he died 1693, aged 51. The Turkish Spy was first published in 6 vols. 12mo. and in 1742, when the last edition appeared, another volume was added.

Marat, John Paul, one of the atrocious leaders of the French revolution, was born at Beaudry, near Neufchatel, in Switzerland, 1744. He studied medicine, but with little knowledge of it, he acquired public notice by passing as an empiric, and by selling at a high price a water which he pretended could cure all diseases. After visiting England he returned to Paris, at the time that the revolution broke out, and with all the ardour of a man who wishes to profit by the miseries of the public, he began to attack the character of the ministers, especially Necker, in his Publiciste Parisien. To this vile but popular publication succeeded L'Ami du Peuple, in which he recommended in seditious language, revolt, pillage, and murder; he excited the soldiers to assassinate their generals, the poor to seize the property of the rich, and the profligate to cut off their enemies. Though the assembly viewed his conduct with detestation, and seized his papers, he continued his periodical labours, under the patronage of the jacobins, and when elected deputy to the convention, he appeared in the hall, armed with pistols. Delighting in blood, he promoted the murders of September, and never satisfied with carnage, he, by repeated accusations, carried the most virtuous of the citizens, and the bravest of the generals, to the guillotine, and declared with exultation, that the happiness of France required for its consolidation the sacrifice of 300,000 more lives. This execrable wretch might still have added to the number of his victims, but a heroine arose to rid the world of the blood-thirsty tyrant. Charlotte Corday obtained access to him while he was in his bath, and with a blow of a dagger she laid the monster dead at her feet, 14th July, 1793. His remains were honoured by his sanguinary accomplices, with all the distinction due only to a hero, and were deposited in great pomp, in the pantheon. But though prejudice or fear exalted this monster to the rank of a god, and dedicated busts, pyramids, and temples to his honour, the public opinion soon changed, his memory was insulted, and his very body dug up, and thrown into a common sink. This worthless tyrant was, in his person, disagreeable and ferocious; he spoke with animation, but his looks betrayed the black purposes of his heart, and the words of an acient author have been properly applied to him;

Corpore cum fædo, species est fædoir oris,
Fædum pectus habet, fædius ingenium.

He wrote Man, or the principles of the Influence of the Soul on the Body, and of the Body on the Soul, 1775, 2 vols. 12mo. a work severely criticised by Voltaire—Discoveries on Fire, Electricity, and Light, 8vo. 1779—Discovery on Light, 8vo. in which he attacks Newton's System—Memoirs on Electricity, &c.

Maratti, Carlo, an Italian painter, born 1625, at Camerino, in the march of Ancona. His fondness for painting was early discovered, and he was sent to Rome, where he became pupil to Andrea Sacchi, and soon acquired celebrity by the grace and beauty of his figures. He was knighted, and received a pension from Clement XI. and was appointed painter in ordinary to Lewis XIV. He studied the pieces of Raphael, the Caraccis, and Guido, with astonishing success, and chiefly excelled as the painter of female saints and madonnas. He died at Rome, loaded with honours and oppulence, 1713, aged 88.

Marbach, John, a protestant divine, a native of Lindau, author of a curious book, called Fides Jesu et Jesuitarum, in which he compared the doctrines of Jesus with those of the Jesuits. He died at Strasburg, 1581, aged 60.

Marbodus, or Marbodæus, surnamed Galus, a monk of Angers, bishop of Rennes, an honour which he resigned some time before his death. He wrote a book, "De Gemmis"—the Life of Magnoboldus, bishop of Angers—some sacred poems, &c. and died 1123.

Marca, Peter de, an eminent French writer and prelate, born 1594, at Gart, in Bearn. He studied the law, and in 1621 was made president of the parliament of Bearn, and in 1639 counsellor of state at Paris. He published in 1640 "the History of Bearn," which widely established his reputation as an elegant writer, and a good politician, and was then engaged to defend and explain the liberties of the Gallican church, which some enemies of cardinal Richelieu represented as desirous of separating in an independent patriarchate from the see of Rome. His book, "De Concordiâ Sacerdotii et Imperii," 1641, though written with moderation, and at the command of the French king, gave some offence to the pope, and when the author in conse-

quence of his services was nominated to the see of Conserans, his consecration was delayed till he had made his peace with his ecclesiastical master, by the publication of another treatise, De Singulari Primatu Petri, in which he asserted the supremacy of the pope. He was sent in 1644 as visiter general to Catalonia, and executed his office with such popularity, that when ill, the public prayers of the province were offered for his recovery. He took possession of his bishopric in 1648, and soon after was raised to the see of Toulouse, where he was admitted in 1655. He afterwards distinguished himself in the general assembly of the clergy in opposition to the Jansenists, and in 1658 was made minister of state. In 1660 he was engaged at Rosillon, on determining the boundaries of the French and Spanish territories in the Pyrenees, in which he was greatly assisted by his classical knowledge. He obtained in 1662 the high dignity of archbishop of Paris, but died there in June, on the same day that the bulls arrived from Rome to confirm his elevation. De Marca was a man of extraordinary talents, which he had assiduously cultivated at Toulouse. He was married, and had seven children, but on the death of his wife, 1632, he became an ecclesiastic, and rose to the dignities we have mentioned.

Marcel, N. a painter of Frankfort. His vases, filled with fruits and flowers, his shells, &c. were finished in a pleasing style. He died 1683, aged 55.

Marcel, William, author of a History of the Origin of the French monarchy, 4 vols. 12mo.—Chronological Tables of Ancient History, sacred and profane, was a French advocate, and died commissary at Arles, 1708, aged 61.

Marcelli, Benedict, the prince of music, according to the flattery of the Italians, was a noble Venetian, who excelled not only in music, but also in philosophy, and in poetry. His "Fashionable Stage," in Italian, in which he ridicules modern operas, is his best prose composition, and his chief poetical work is the comedy Toscanismo, &c. He died 1739, aged 53.

Marcellinus, succeeded Caius in the popedom, 296, and died eight years after. He is vindicated by Augustine against the Donatists, who accuse him of offering sacrifices to the idols.

Marcellus, a physician of Side, in Pamphylia, whence he is surnamed Sidetes. He flourished under Adrian and the Antonines, and wrote a poem on medicine, now lost. A physician of Bourdeaux, author of some medical works, lived about 381 A.D.

Marcellus, I. pope after Marcellinus, 308, was banished by Maxentius, the emperor, for excommunicating a worthless apostate, and he died 310.

Marcellus II. pope after Julius III. died a few weeks after his elevation, 1555. He was a native of Montepuleiano, and was secretary to Paul III. who created him a cardinal, and made him president of the council of Trent.

March, Ausias, a poet of Valentia in the 15th century. He wrote amatory verses in praise of his fair country woman, Theresa Bon, as Petrarch celebrated his Laura, and, in consequence of the similarity of their poetry, they have been accused of stealing one from the other, though it is probable that they both borrowed from some earlier poet.

Marchand, Prosper, a French writer, who quitted France to profess the protestant religion in Holland. He published there, "the Literary Journal," and died at a great age, 1756. He published besides, "the History of Printing,"—Dictionaire Historique, two small folio vols. and a new edition of the dictionary and letters of Bayle.

Marche, Oliver de la, a French writer, gentleman to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and afterwards in the service of Charles the Rash, who was slain at the battle of Nancy, 1477, and next in the employment of Maximilian of Austria, and of the arch-duke Philip. He died at Brussels, 1501. His works are "Memoirs or Chronicles," 4to. 1610—a Treatise on Duels, 8vo.—the Triumph of Virtuous Women, 8vo. 1529, &c.

Marchetti, Alexander, a physician and poet, born at Pontormo, near Pisa, 1633. He succeeded his friend Borelli as professor of Mathematics at Pisa, and in his lectures preferred reason and experiment to authority, and to Aristotle. He died 1714. He wrote poems in 4to.—treatises on philosophical subjects—a translation of Lucretius, in Italian verse, 4to.—a translation of Anacreon.

Marchin, Ferdinand count, a native of Liege, who signalized himself in the French armies at the battles of Fleurus and Nerwinde, and at the siege of Charleroi. He was sent in 1701, as ambassador from Lewis XV. to the king of Spain, and behaved with great disinterestedness in refusing the rank of nobility from the Spanish court. He was afterwards in the army in Germany, and commanded the retreat at the fatal battle of Hockstet. He was wounded at the battle of Turin, which had been fought against his advice, 7th Sept. 1706, and he died soon after the amputation of his thigh.

Marcianus, an obscure Thracian, raised to imperial dignity on the death of Theodosius II. His virtues were many, and the expectations of Rome were great, but he unfortunately died while preparing to re-

pel the barbarians, who had invaded Africa, 457, aged 69.

Marcilius, Theodore, a learned German critic, born at Arnheim, in Gueldres, 1548. He was educated under his father, a man of learning, and afterwards at Deventer and Louvain. He visited Paris, and taught belles-lettres there, and in 1602 was made royal professor of the Latin tongue. He died 1617. Though abused by Scaliger, he was a learned man, and published Pythagoras' Golden Verses, with Annotations, besides Historia Stenarum, 8vo.—some poems and orations, &c.

Marcion, a heretic of the second century. He was born at Sinope, in Paphlagonia, where his father was bishop, and devoted himself to a life of mortification. Breaking, however, his vows of continence, he was excommunicated by his father, who never would again re-admit him within the pale of the church, in consequence of which he went to Rome, where his disgrace followed him. Unable to be reconciled to the church, he embraced the heretical opinion of Cerdo, to which he afterwards added the wild principles of Manes, with some incoherent doctrines of his own. It is said, that before his death he wished to renounce all his errors. The time of his death is unknown.

Mardonius, son-in-law of Darius, was at the head of the army of Xerxes, in his invasion of Greece, and he was killed at the battle of Platæa, B. C. 479.

Marduel, John, a native of Lyons, who studied for the ecclesiastical profession at Villefranche, Beaujolois, and Paris. He became minister of St. Roch, where his conduct as a pastor, as a peace-maker, and as a man, was most exemplary. He died universally respected, 1787, aged 88.

Mare, William de la, or Mara, a Latin poet, of noble birth in the Cotentin. Disgusted with the court, where he was secretary to the chancellor, he retired to Caen, where he became rector of the university, and in 1510 treasurer and canon of Coutances. He wrote two poems, Chimæra, 1514, 4to.—De tribus fugiendis, Venere, Ventre, et Pluma, 1512, 4to.

Mare, Philibert de la, counsellor in the parliament of Dijon, was an elegant Latin writer, and died 1687. He wrote commentaries, De Bello Burgundico, 4to.—Historicorum Burgund. Conspectus, &c.

Mare, Nicholas de la, principal magistrate of the Chatelet, under Lewis XIV. with whom he was in great favour, died 1723, aged 82. He was author of a valuable Treatise on the Police, 3 vols. folio, to which a fourth was added after his death.

Marechal, George, a native of Calais, son of a poor officer. His skill in surgical operations was very great, especially in lithotomy, and his attention to Lewis XIV. when attacked by an abscess in the neck, 1696, was rewarded with the appointment of surgeon to the royal household, in 1703 he was made maitre d' hotel, and received a patent of nobility. He died at his seat at Bievre, 1736, aged 78. The memoirs of the academy of surgery at Paris were enriched by some of his papers.

Marechal, Peter Sylvan, a native of Paris, who studied the law, and afterwards became a periodical writer at the revolution. He wrote nineteen different things, some of which were very profane and indecent, among which were, a book escaped from the Deluge—the Pantheon—Dictionary of Atheists—Voyage of Pythagoras, 6 vols. 8vo. a weak imitation of Barthelemy's Anarcharsis, &c. He died at Paris, 18th Jan. 1803.

Marets, Roland des, a native of Paris, author of Latin philological letters of great merit. He died 1653, aged 59.

Marets, John des, a French writer, very debauched in his youth. He afterwards became a great saint, and a fanatic, and prophesied as from divine revelation, that the French king would destroy the Turkish empire, and the religion of Mahomet, after uniting all the princes of Europe in one common cause to profess and support the catholic tenets of the see of Rome. He wrote some dramatic pieces, of which "Les Visionaires," particularly was acted with great applause, besides a Paraphrase of David's Psalms—the Christian Virtues, a poem in eight cantos—Clovis, an epic poem, in 26 books—Les Delices de l'Esprit, a wild performance—some romances, &c. He was a great enemy of the Jansenists, and died 1676, aged 81.

Marets, Samuel des, a protestant divine, born at Oismond, in Picardy, 1599. He studied belles lettres at Paris, and divinity at Saumur and Geneva. He took orders in 1620, though he was of small stature, and went by the name of the little preacher; but he grew up to his 25th year, and attained nearly the full size. He was minister successively at Laon, Falaise, Sedan, and, in 1642, became professor at Groningen, where his abilities were displayed to the great advantage and celebrity of that university. He was afterwards invited to Lausanne, and, in 1663, to Leyden, but as he prepared to remove to this place, he died at Groningen, May 18th, the same year. In his literary labours he was engaged in controversies for 18 years, with Boetius, and for a little time with Daille. He also attacked Grotius, for his explanations about Antichrist, and also waged a paper war with Comenius and Labadie and Peter Serrarius, among those enthusiasts who in favour of their reveries consider the striking events of human governments as influenced by the position or motion of

the stars. His works were very numerous, and on various subjects, and showed astonishing marks of knowledge and erudition. He had formed a plan for their republication, and had collected materials for four folio volumes, when he died. He left two sons, Henry, who published a French edition of the Bible, with notes, 3 vols. folio—Latin Catechism on Grace—and Daniel.

Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, fled to Scotland on the invasion of William the Conqueror, and married Malcolm, king of the country. She was a very amiable and benevolent princess. Her three sons, Edgar, Alexander, and David, successively filled the throne of Scotland, and her daughter Matilda married Henry I. of England. She died 16th Nov. 1093, aged 47.

Margaret, daughter of Waldemir III. king of Denmark, and wife of Haquin, king of Norway, ascended, in 1387, the throne of Denmark, and that of Norway, on the death of her son, Olaus. When the Swedes, dissatisfied with the conduct of Albert, their king, offered her the crown of the country, she accepted the conditions, and after a bloody war of seven years, she placed it on her own head, 1394, and by her valour and heroic deeds deserved and obtained the surname of the Semiramis of the North. Thus mistress of three kingdoms, she took measures to render their connection indissoluble, by the celebrated law called the union of Calmar, but unfortunately for herself and her successors, she regarded little the solemnity of her agreements, and by violating the laws which she had enacted, and by oppressing her subjects, she rendered herself unpopular, and her government odious. She died little lamented, 1412, aged 59, after a reign of 26 years. She was succeeded by her nephew, Eric, duke of Pomerania.

Margaret, daughter of Raymond Berenger, count of Provence, married St. Louis, 1254, and attended him in his wars in the Holy Land, against the Saracens, where, on his captivity, she behaved with heroic intrepidity in the defence of Damietta. She died at Paris, 1285, aged 76.

Margaret, daughter of Robert, duke of Burgundy, married Lewis Hutin, king of France, 1305. She possessed great personal charms, but unfortunately disgraced herself by the grossest sensuality. Her lover was condemned to be flayed alive, and she herself was strangled to death, 1315.

Margaret, daughter of the emperor Maximilian I. was betrothed to the dauphin of France, afterwards Charles VIII. but did not marry him. She was afterwards married to the infant of Spain, and after his death she took for her next husband, Philibert, duke of Savoy. She was governess of the Netherlands, and displayed her religious zeal against the Lutherans. She died 1st Dec. 1530, aged 50.

Margaret of Valois, sister of Francis I. married, 1509, the duke of Alençon, and afterwards, in 1526, Henry d'Albert, king of Navarre, by whom she had Jane, mother of the celebrated Henry IV. She was a great princess, and paid particular attention to the encouragement of commerce, of agriculture, and of the arts, among her subjects. Her partiality for the protestants was so great, that she wrote the Mirror of a Sinful Soul, which was censured and condemned by the Sorbonne. She died at the castle of Odos, 2d Dec. 1549, aged 57, of a catarrh, which it is said she caught in making observations on a comet. She was not only the patroness of learning, but herself learned. She wrote Heptameron, after the manner of Bocace, a work which, however, though in a pleasing style, is dangerous, from the licentious sentiments and indelicate expressions with which it occasionally abounds. She wrote besides, poetical pieces, called Les Marguerite de la Marguerite des Princesses, published 1547, &c. the Triumph of the Lamb, &c.

Margaret, daughter of Francis I. of France, married Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, and died highly respected, 14th Sept. 1574, aged 51.

Margaret of France, daughter of Henry II. married Henry IV. but unhappily disgraced herself by the levity and licentiousness of her character, which the inconstancy of her husband, perhaps, tended to increase. She was afterwards divorced, 1599, and devoted the rest of her life to literary pursuits and religious exercises. She died at Paris, 27th March, 1613, aged 65. She wrote poetical pieces—Memoirs from 1565 to 1582, &c.

Margaret, daughter of Florent, count of Holland, is reported to have refused alms to a beggar, who implored the punishment of heaven upon her head, in consequence of which, it is said, she gave birth to 365 children, all of which were baptized. This ridiculous story has been gravely related by some authors.

Margaret of Anjou, daughter of René, king of Sicily, married Henry VI. of England. She was a woman of masculine character, but her heroism was unhappily tainted with cruelty, as she inhumanly caused to be strangled the duke of Gloucester, who had opposed her marriage. More calculated to govern than to obey, she guided the counsels of her weak and pusillanimous husband during the wars of York and Lancaster, and when he fell a captive into the hands of the duke of York, in 1455, she levied an army to rescue him, and after defeating her enemies, entered triumphantly into the submissive capital. In 1460 she had the mortification to see her

troops routed by Warwick, at Northampton, and her husband again a captive; but undismayed, she traversed the kingdom, and every where collecting her adherents, gave battle to her opponents at Wakefield, and left the duke of York dead in the field. Warwick was next defeated near St. Alban's, but another battle at Santon, in Yorkshire, proved fatal to her cause, and she fled from the kingdom to implore the assistance of her brother, Lewis XI. Though unsuccessful in her request, she returned to England again, to lose the battle of Hexham. Other encounters proved equally unfortunate, and at last Margaret was taken prisoner in the field of battle, 1471, but recovered her liberty, four years after, by paying a ransom of 50,000 crowns. After thus defending the cause of her husband in 12 battles, she retired to France, where she died 25th Aug. 1482, aged 59.

Margaret of York, sister of Edward IV. married Charles the Rash, duke of Burgundy. She rendered herself known by the opposition which she made to the elevation of Henry VII. to the throne of England, and the impostures which she supported to disturb the government, and undermine the popularity of that respectable monarch.

Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, was born at Bletsoe, Bedfordshire, 1441. She married Edmund, earl of Richmond, half brother to Henry VI. and by him had Henry VII. After her husband's death she married sir Henry Stafford, and for her third husband, in 1482, took Thomas Stanley, created earl of Derby, who died 1504. To all the virtues of private and domestic life, she united great intelligence, and a deep regard for learning. She not only founded two colleges at Cambridge, St. John's and Christ's, but also established there, and at Oxford, a theological professorship. She also endowed a school at Torrington, and at Wymborn. She died at Westminster, 29th June, 1509, surviving only three months, her son, the king. She is described by bishop Fisher, who preached her funeral sermon, as allied to 30 kings and queens, &c. Her will, which is very curious, is preserved in the collection of noble works, 1780, 4to. She translated from the French, the Mirror of Gold for the Sinful Soul, besides the fourth book of Gerson's or Kempis' Treatise on imitating the Life of Christ, printed 1504, &c.

Margaritone, a native of Arezzo, eminent as a painter. It is said that he invented the mode of gilding with gold leaf on Armenian bole, and he displayed great taste in his representation of historical subjects, in fresco and in distemper. He died 1275, aged 77.

Margon, William Plantavit de la Pause de, a French author and journalist, born at Languedoc. He published, at Paris, such severe reflections in favour of the Jesuits, against the Jansenists, that the court banished him to the isle of Lerins, but restored him to liberty, 1740, provided he removed to the monastery of the Benardines, where he died, 1760. He wrote Memoirs of Marshal Villars, 3 vols. 12mo.—Memoirs of the duke of Berwick, 2 vols. 12mo. —Memoirs of Tourville, 3 vols.—Letters of Fitz Moritz, and other Tracts.

Margraaf, Andrew Sigismund, a native of Berlin, who studied chymistry under Newman, Juncker, and Henckel, and acquired celebrity by his many ingenious experiments. In his mineralogical researches he discovered that semi-metal, called manganese, and by his assiduity and labours, he rendered more easy and plain, the various operations of the chymical system. This able and indefatigable man died in his native city of Berlin, director of the academy, 1782, aged 73.

Margunio, Massineo, son of a marshal of Candia, established, in 1747, a printing-office at Venice, and devoted himself to the printing of Greek books. When his house and property were destroyed by the villany of an incendiary, he returned to Candia, and became an ecclesiastic and bishop of Cerigo. He died 1602, aged 80. He wrote Greek Anacreontic Odes, Augsburg, 1592, 8vo.—poems preserved in the Corpus Poetarum Græcorum, Geneva, 2 vols. fol. 1606.

Maria Theresa, empress, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of the emperor Charles VI. and Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, was born 13th May, 1717. On the death of her brother she was destined by her father to succeed to all his honours, as the famous pragmatic sanction in 1713 had declared that in failure of issue male the eldest of his daughters was to ascend the throne. In 1736 Maria Theresa married Francis Stephen, of Lorraine, and on her father's death, in 1740, she was raised to the throne. Her elevation was attended with the most disastrous effects of war, the king of Prussia immediately seized Silesia, and subdued Moravia, and on the other side, Charles Albert, duke of Bavaria, supported by France, made rapid conquests in the imperial dominions, and was crowned king of Bohemia at Prague, and emperor by the title of Charles VII. at Frankfort, 1742. Maria, in the midst of these disasters, quitted Vienna, and throwing herself with her infant son in her arms in the midst of the assembled states of the Hungarian nation, she addressed them in these pathetic words, in Latin: "Abandoned by my friends, persecuted by my enemies, attacked by my nearest relations, I have no resource left but in your fidelity, courage, and constancy:

I intrust into your hands the children of your kings, they depend on you for life and safety." The appeal was received with shouts of applause. Let us die for our queen Maria Theresa was the general reply, and soon after, Maria, who had lately scarce a town where to give birth in security to her child, saw her faithful Hungarians headed by the brave Kevenhuller, advance to her aid. Lintz, Passau, Munich, opened their gates to the conqueror, and by a treaty with England, Maria obtained succours in money and in troops, and was enabled to defeat the king of Sardinia, and to detach the king of Prussia from the general alliance, by ceding to him the provinces of Silesia and Glatz. Flushed with success, Maria was crowned queen of Bohemia, at Prague, on 11th May, 1743, and the following 11th of June she had the happiness to see the king of England in person obtain in her cause the famous victory of Dettingen, over the allied forces. But though she gained to her side the king of Sardinia, she had the mortification to see the king of Prussia again in arms, and while she cemented an alliance with the king of Poland, she was informed that Bohemia, and the Low Countries were invaded by her powerful enemies. The battles of Fontenoy, Rocoux, and la Feldt, were fought; but though victory might seem doubtful, she had the satisfaction to place the imperial crown on the head of her husband, at Frankfort, 4th Oct. 1745, and she again detached from the number of her enemies the king of Prussia, by the treaty of Dresden. At last, after a war of eight years, the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 18th Oct. 1748, settled the dissensions of the continent, and Maria Theresa, now delivered from the enemies who had once meditated her destruction, devoted herself to repair the ravages of war among her oppressed subjects. But while the ports of the Mediterranean and of the North were open to commerce, and while arts were every where munificently encouraged, the empress did not forget that power is best protected by vigilance, and therefore her armies continued to be well disciplined, and military institutions encouraged with particular attention. Not only fortifications were built in the most impregnable places, but observatories for the encouragement of science and astronomy were erected at Vienna, Gratz, and Tyrnau. Hospitals were opened for the friendly reception of those brave men who had fought and bled for their country, and the relations of the infirm and meritorious soldier were rewarded with all the munificence which became a great, a patriotic, and humane princess. These days of happiness were unfortunately clouded by the irruption of the king of Prussia into Saxony, 1756. Brown checked his career by the undecided battle of Lowositz; but the following year Frederic renewed his attack, and under the walls of Prague obtained some advantage over Brown, who was wounded in the fight. Daun succeeded to the command, and by the successful battle of Chotzemitz, obliged the Prussians to retreat, and delivered Bohemia from her invaders in so masterly a manner, that Maria Theresa, to commemorate the heroic exploit, established the military order of her name, 1757. The battles of Hock-kirchen, Kunnersdorf, Maxen, Landshut, and Siplitz, were favourable to the cause of the empress, and though her forces were defeated at Lissa, and Breslaw, she maintained her superiority, and at the peace of Hubertsburg, in 1763, she kept possession of the same territories which she held before the war. In 1764 she caused her son Joseph to be crowned king of the Romans; but the death of her husband, the next year, plunged her into the deepest sorrow. In 1772 she joined Prussia and Russia in the dismemberment of Poland, and made Lemberg the capital of these new dominions. The death of Maximilian Joseph, elector of Bavaria, rekindled war between her and Prussia; but the peace of Teschen, two years after, restored tranquillity to the empire, and gave her a small portion of the Bavarian dominions. After a long reign, checked by prosperity and adversity, Maria Theresa met the approach of death with the same fortitude with which she had viewed the accidents of life. She died at Vienna, 29th Nov. 1780, aged 63. She had the singular felicity, if it deserve the name of felicity, of seeing all her children, at her decease, placed on thrones, or allied to crowned heads. Of her daughters, Antoinette was queen of France; Charlotte, queen of Naples; Mary Amelia, allied to the duke of Parma; Joseph, her son, was king of the Romans, and of Hungary; Leopold was grand duke of Tuscany; Ferdinand was governor of Lombardy; Maximilian, grand master of the Teutonic order, and coadjutor of Cologne and Munster; and Maria Christina, the wife of the duke of Saxe Teschen, was governor of the Low Countries. Such was the glorious situation of this illustrious character when she died. She deserved and received the appellation of mother of her country, and the purest virtues of charity and benevolence, profusely exercised, rendered her dear and esteemed among all ranks of her subjects.

Maria Antoinette, queen of France, arch-dutchess of Austria, daughter of the emperor Francis I. and of Maria Theresa, was born at Vienna 2d Nov. 1755. On the 16th May 1770 she married the dauphin of France, afterwards Lewis XVI. and her arrival in France was celebrated with every demonstration of public joy. On that re-

markable occasion, however, it was observed by those who seek for calamitous events in the fortuitous accidents of time, that the two tempestuous storms of thunder and rain which prevailed, forebode her future misfortunes, and on the festivities of the city of Paris, on the 30th of the same month, more than 1200 persons were crushed to death by the falling of a temporary building erected on the occasion, and numbers perished in the waters of the Seine by being precipitated from the Pont royal. These melancholy accidents were alleviated as much as possible by the humanity of the foreign princess, who sent all her money to the lieutenant of police, for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers, and every where conciliated the affection and the esteem of the people. Other acts of charity have been recorded to her honour, and form some of the most pleasing subjects which employed the pencil of Dagoti, and on the death of Lewis XV., when according to ancient usage a tax is contributed by the people for the girdle of the new queen, as it is called, Maria nobly declined the compliment. In the severe frost of 1788 she contributed much to the relief of the suffering poor, and her munificence was acknowledged by the gratitude of the Parisians who erected a pyramid of snow in the street of St. Honoré to her honour. These marks of respect were nearly as transitory as the snowy pyramid; Antoinette, unfortunately surrounded by flatterers who fanned her pleasures, and gratified her inclinations, was represented as voluptuous and criminal, and the celebrated trial concerning the necklace, served in some degree to raise the indignation of the public against her conduct. The poverty of the treasury was invidiously attributed to her extravagance; but though she was too liberal in her expenses, nothing criminal could be proved against her. As if foreseeing the calamities of the state, she opposed with all her influence the convocation of the states which were to lead her and her husband to the scaffold; but though calumniated and insulted, she maintained her dignity, and made the happiness of her husband the first wish of her heart. The ferocious events of the revolution, brought on the 6th of October, when the sanguinary cannibals of Paris, appeared at Versailles, threatening aloud that they would tear her to pieces. The doors of her apartment were battered down, and the bed from which she had just escaped was pierced through with a thousand stabs; yet in the midst of this dreadful attack Antoinette exhibited her usual serenity, and presenting herself alone on the balcony, she changed by her noble demeanour, the fury of the populace into admiration and shouts of applause. Forced to accompany the king to Paris, in a journey of six hours, while the heads of two of her murdered body-guards were raised on pikes by the side of her carriage, and while insults, threats, and blasphemies every moment rent the air, she preserved the same undaunted courage. After the flight to Varennes her magnanimity did not desert her, and when questioned by the insidious deputies, she replied with becoming dignity. On the 20th June, and the 10th August, 1792, those days of horror and anarchy, she again saw herself insulted, and with difficulty saved from the hands of assassins, and in the assembly she heard, unmoved, the decrees which robbed the monarch of his throne, and which called on the most worthless of his subjects to try him as a criminal. She no sooner heard of the condemnation of her husband, than she congratulated him on the termination of his sufferings, and after parting from him in an agony of grief, her only request to his murderers was to give her a suit of mourning, which she wore till her own fate was decided. That she might not feel the comforts of the afflicted, in sharing her sorrows with her family, she was torn from her son, 4th July, 1793, and a month after, an armed force entered her cell in the middle of the night, and forced her from her bed of straw to a low and damp dungeon. On the 3d of October she was carried before the revolutionary tribunal, and accused of squandering the public money, and of exhausting the treasury to enrich her brother the emperor, and of holding a traitorous correspondence with the enemies of her country; but the crimination could not be proved, and her sufferings failed not to excite interest in her favour even among her prejudiced judges. It was then that the miscreants charged the unhappy queen with attempts to corrupt the morals of her own son; a scandalous imputation, which roused all her feelings; I appeal, exclaimed she, in a burst of noble indignation, I appeal to all mothers, whether an action so odious is possible. Nothing, however, could avail, she retired fatigued to her dungeon, after being detained 18 hours before her cruel judges, and the following morning, at 11, she was summoned to ascend the cart which was to conduct her to the scaffold. She obeyed with dignity, and in profound silence, and after viewing with unusual attention, as she passed the palace of the Thuilleries, the former scene of her greatness and of her pleasures, she mounted the scaffold with precipitation, and falling on her knees, prayed for forgiveness on her murderers, and bidding adieu to her absent children, to whose father she was again to be united, she laid down her head on the fatal machine, and lifting up her eyes to heaven, closed them in death, 16th Oct. 1793. She was then near 38, but it is re-

markable that her misfortunes had changed the colour of her hair to a silvery white, and her countenance, which, with every feature of beauty, once beamed benignity and love, had assumed an aspect of dejection and settled melancholy, and she had nearly lost the use of one of her eyes from the damp and unwholesome air to which she was exposed. Her body was thrown into the Magdalen church-yard and immediately consumed with quick lime. In the powers of her mind, Antoinette had been carefully cultivated, she spoke French with purity, and the Italian as her native tongue, and she was so well acquainted with Latin, that when twice addressed in that language, she made an immediate extemporaneous reply in the same language, and with elegance. She was well versed in geography, and had bestowed also much time on the reading of history. She had four children, Maria Theresa Charlotte, born 1778, who married her cousin the duke of Angoulcme; Louis, born 1781, who died 1789; Charles Louis, born 1785, who died 1793; and a daughter who died an infant. Her life has been published by various authors, but that of Mad. Guenard, 3 vols. 12mo. is recommended by the French biographers.

Mariamne, wife of Herod the Great, and mother of Alexander and Aristobulus, and of two daughters, was cruelly put to death by her husband, B.C. 28.

Mariana, John, a Spanish historian, born at Talavera, in Castile, 1537. He entered into the society of the Jesuits, and was a most able divine; he was professor of divinity four years at Rome, two in Sicily, and five at Paris, after which he returned to Spain, and spent the remainder of his life at Toledo. He made himself particularly known by his tract, "de Rege et de Regis Institutione," in which he defended the assassination of Henry III. of France, and supported, that the authority of the people was superior to that of the prince. This work, which, it is said, inspired Ravaillac with the diabolical scheme of murdering Henry IV. was burnt at Paris by order of the parliament, and drew upon the author and the Jesuits very severe censures. His greatest performance is the History of Spain, in 30 books, originally written by him in Latin, but also published in Spanish. In this work he brought the history to the end of Ferdinand's reign, as he dreaded to treat about more modern times. He, however, afterwards wrote a supplement, and came down to the year 1621, when Philip IV. succeeded to the crown; and the work was, after his death, continued by Salcedo, and after him, by Voren de Soto, to the year 1669. This excellent history, commended by Rapin, and by others, for the greatness of the design, and the nobleness of the style, every where sublime and interesting, has, like all other works of genius, met with cavillers. Mariana died at Toledo, 1624, aged 87. He wrote also, a treatise on Weights and Measures—Notes on the Old Testament, a very valuable work, and after his death appeared in Latin, French, and Italian—a Treatise on the Faults of the Government of the society of the Jesuits. The best edition of his "History," in Spanish, is that of Ibarra, Madrid, 1780, 2 vols. folio; and in Latin, that of the Hague, 1722, 4 vols. folio.

Marianus, Scotus, a Scotch monk, related to the venerable Bede, and author of a Chronicle from Jesus Christ to 1083, continued by some other author to 1200. He died 1086, aged 58.

Mariette, Peter John, son of a Paris bookseller and engraver, was secretary to the French king, and chancery comptroller, and died 1774. He wrote, Traité des Pierres Gravées, 2 vols. folio—Lettres sur la Fontaine de la Rue Grenelle—Lettres à Caylus—besides a catalogue of M. Basan's Plates, 8vo—and an account of the Engravings from M. Crozat's pictures, 2 vols. folio. His collection of engravings was said to be very valuable.

Marignan, John James Medichino, marquis de, a native of Milan, who by his valour was recommended to the favour of Francis Sforza, duke of Milan. Sforza prevailed upon him, and upon another of his officers, to become the murderers of Visconti, a Milanese noble, and after this horrid deed, took measures to destroy both of them, that the suspicion might never attach to him. One fell, but Marignan escaped, and was made governor of Musso, on the lake Como, which he in 1528 exchanged for the service of the emperor, and the command of Marignan, of which he assumed the title. He was successful in 1554 against the French troops under Strozzi, whom he defeated in Tuscany, and he took Sienna, where he permitted his troops to commit horrid cruelties. He died at Milan, 1555, aged 60.

Marigny, James Carpentier de, an ecclesiastic, born at Marigny, near Nevers. He became the friend of cardinal de Retz, and severely satirical against Mazarin. He died of an apoplexy, 1670, distinguished more for his wit, than the purity of his morals. His letters appeared at the Hague, 1678. He wrote also some poems, and according to some, he is author of "Alleyn's book," in which the killing of a tyrant, after the example of Moses, is defended as lawful. The author of the History of the 12th Century—and of the History of the Arabs, and their revolutions, in 8 vols. was an ecclesiastic, who bore this name, and died at Paris 1762.

Marikowsky, Martin, a native of Ro-

schau in Hungary, eminent as a physician. He was actively employed in examining the causes and the progress of the epidemic diseases which proved so fatal to the Hungarian and Turkish armies; in consequence of which he published his Observations in the Ephemerides Sirmienses, 1763. He translated Tissot's Advice on Health, into the Hungarian language; and died at Sirmich in Sclavonia, 1772, aged 44.

Marillac, Louis de, a French officer, patronised by Henry IV. and raised under Louis XIII. to the rank of marshal of France. Though he owed much of his good fortune to the favour of Richelieu, it is said, that he conspired with his brother Michael, against that powerful minister. The cardinal was informed of the machinations of his enemies, and the two brothers were brought to a severe trial, and on pretence of being guilty of various acts of extortion and peculation, they were condemned. Louis was beheaded at Paris, 10th May, 1632, and the other died in a dungeon soon after.

Marin, Michael Angelo, a novel writer, born at Marseilles. He became an ecclesiastic, and obtained the confidence and patronage of pope Clement XIII. by whose advice he began to publish the Acts of Martyrs, which, however, he did not finish. His romances are esteemed, and they greatly promote the cause of virtue and religion. This amiable character died of a dropsy in the heart, April, 1767, in his 70th year.

Marinari, Honorio, an Italian painter, the pupil and happy imitator of Carlo Dolce. His portraits and historical pieces were much admired. He died 1715, aged 88.

Marinella, Lucretia, a Venetian lady, who in 1601, wrote a book, in which she asserted the superiority of the female sex above the male. She also published, "La Colomba Sacra"—the Life of the Holy Virgin—and of St. Francis, &c.

Marini, John Ambrose, a native of Genoa, author of il Caloandre Fidelle, 1641, 8vo. a romance, translated by Scuderi and Caylus into French—Nuova Gare de Disperati, ten times edited, also translated into French. These romances were popular, and were the first to describe the manners, dangers, and heroic deeds of ancient chivalry.

Marino, John Baptist, an Italian poet, born at Naples, 1569. His father, who was a lawyer, intended him for his own profession, but the youth had imbibed such fondness for literature, that he sold his law books to purchase poetry. This so exasperated his father, that he turned him away from his protection; but he found, by the brilliancy of his genius, patronage with the duke of Bovino, the prince of Conca and Crescentio, and at last with cardinal Aldobrandini, nephew to the pope. With this patron he visited Turin, and gained there the friendship of the duke, Charles Emanuel; but in the midst of his prosperity he excited the jealousy of Murtola, the duke's secretary, who, as a poet, viewed with envy the honours heaped on him. From abusive language and satirical sonnets, little mischief could be expected, but Murtola at last discharged a pistol at his rival, and nearly killed him. After this Marino went to Paris, at the invitation of queen Margaret, and found after her death a liberal patroness in Mary de Medicis. He returned to Rome 1622, and went afterwards to Naples, where he died of a retention of urine, 1625. His works are numerous. He wrote, Strage degli Innocenti, a poem, 1533—Rime, in three parts—la Murtoleide, 4to.—Letters—but the best of his works is, "Adone," a heroic poem, which ranks with the Aminto of Tasso, and the Pastor Fido of Guarini. The best edition is the Elzevir, 4 vols. 16mo. 1678.

Mario Nuzzi, or Mario de Fiori, an eminent painter, whose flowers and landscapes were deservedly admired. He died at Rome, 1673, aged 70.

Marion, Francis, a distinguished officer in the American army, was born near Charleston, South Carolina, in 1732. He first served in the expedition in 1761, against the Cherokees, as a lieutenant. On the commencement of the revolution he was appointed captain in the regiment of colonel Moultrie. He soon after received a major's commission, and assisted at the defence of Sullivan's Island in 1776. Being promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy, he was intrusted with a small corps employed in harassing the British and Tories, and gained a number of important advantages, which procured him in 1780, the commission of brigadier general. He continually surprised and captured parties of the British and their friends, by the secrecy and rapidity of his movements. In 1781, his troops which had amounted to only a few hundred, and often to only a few dozens, were reinforced by the legion of general Lee, and he soon after captured a number of forts, and forced the British to retire to Charleston. He joined the main army under general Green a short time before the battle of Eutaw springs, and received the thanks of Congress for his intrepid conduct in that action. After the British evacuated Charleston, he retired to his plantation, and resided there till his death in 1795. He was one of the ablest partisan officers of the revolution, and one of the most successful. He seldom failed of capturing his enemy, and almost always did it by surprise. His courage was the boldest, his movements the most rapid, his discipline severe, and his humanity most exemplary.

☞ L.

Mariotte, Edme, a native of Dijon, member of the Paris academy of sciences, and known as an able mathematician, and a learned ecclesiastic. He wrote a treatise on the motion of Waters—on the movement of Pendulums—on Philosophy—on Levels—Experiments on Colours, &c. published together at Leyden, 1717, 2 vols. 4to. His experiments on Hydraulics were very ingenious. He died 1684.

Marivaux, Peter Carlet de Chamblain de, a learned dramatic writer, born at Paris, 1688. He was very successful in his theatrical pieces, as well as his romances; and as he conveyed an useful moral under the veil of wit and sentiment, he wished, as he said, to make men more just and more humane. He joined de la Motte in the well-known dispute about the superiority of the ancients over the moderns. This amiable author, so strenuously the advocate of religion and virtue, died at Paris, 11th of Feb. 1763, aged 75. His works are, Pieces de Theatre, 5 vols. 12mo.—Homere Travesti, an indifferent performance—the French Spectator, 2 vols. 12mo.—Vie de Marianne, 4 vols. 12mo. left unfinished, but one of the best French romances—le Paysan Parvenu, 12mo. a much admired composition—New Don Quixote—the Poor Philosopher, 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

Marius Caius, a celebrated Roman, seven times consul. He first distinguished himself in Africa against Jugurtha, and by a series of heroic exploits against the Cimbri and Teutones, and the other enemies of his country, he became the most popular commander of Rome. His disputes with Sylla proved fatal to the Roman people. He died 86 B. C. His son inherited his ferocious character, and at last slew himself when defeated at Præneste, 82 B. C.

Marius, Marcus Aurelius, a common soldier, who rose to the imperial purple after Victorinus. He was a man of astonishing strength. He was slain by a soldier soon after his elevation.

Mark, St. an evangelist, the disciple of Peter, by whose directions he is supposed to have written his gospel for the use of the Roman Christians, A. D. 72. Some imagine that he is the person to whose mother's house Peter, when released from prison by an angel, went. The foundation of the church of Alexandria is attributed to him.

Mark, pope, after Silvester I. 335, died the same year, 7th Oct. An epistle, addressed to Athanasius, is ascribed to him.

Markham, Gervase, an English author, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. born at Gotham, Nottinghamshire. He was captain under Charles in the civil wars, and distinguished himself for his valour as well as learning. He wrote, "Herod and Antipater," a tragedy—some books on Husbandry—on Horsemanship—on Military Discipline—on the Art of Fowling, &c. and was well skilled in French, Italian, and Spanish.

Markham, William, was appointed secretary of Pennsylvania in 1684, and was deputy governor from June 1693 to December 1699. He was a nephew of William Penn, and died June 12th, 1704. ☞L.

Markland, Jeremiah, a learned critic, born 29th Oct. 1693, one of the 12 children of the Rev. Ralph M. the author of the Art of Shooting flying. He was educated at Christ's hospital, London, and Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was first distinguished by his Epistola Critica, 1723, addressed to bishop Hare; and his literary fame was afterwards supported by the Publication of Statius' Sylvæ—and of Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero—and a Dissertation on the Four Orations ascribed to Cicero. In 1761 he published his excellent little Treatise de Græcorum quintâ Declinatione Impari Syllabicâ et Inde Formatâ Latinorum Tertiâ Quæstio Grammatica, of which only 40 copies were printed; but it appeared at the end of Euripides' Supplices Mulieres, 1763. After being an active tutor at Cambridge, Markland retired to Twyford; but though his finances were scanty, he refused to take orders, and thus lost the preferment which his friend, bishop Hare, was ready to bestow upon him. From the year 1744 to 52, he resided at Uckfield Sussex, and afterwards boarded in a farm-house, at Milton, near Dorking, in Surrey, where he died of a severe attack of the gout, attended with fever, 7th July, 1776, in his 83d year. He was buried in Dorking church. Some of his learned notes on the two Iphigeniæ, were printed by Dr. Heberden, his friend, 1771. He wrote some other things, and was very liberal of his assistance to his literary friends, especially Dr. Taylor, in his Lysias and Demosthenes, Dr. Musgrave in Hippolytus, Bowyer in Sophocles, and Arnold in the Commentary on the book of Wisdom, &c.

Marloe, Christopher, a dramatic writer, in the reign of Edward VI. educated at Cambridge. He afterwards became a player, and trod the stage with Shakspeare. In his opinions and conduct he was an atheist, therefore deservedly exposed to the satirical reflections and abhorrence of the world. It is said by Wood, that he was fond of some vulgar female, but that he found a rival in his footman, and when full of jealousy, he attempted to stab him, his opponent wrested the dagger from his hand, and plunged it into his heart. He died of the wound, 1693. His plays were seven in number, and he wrote besides, some poetical pieces, &c.

Marlorat, Augustin, an Augustine monk of Lorraine. He embraced the tenets of the protestants, and distinguished himself at the conference of Poissy, 1561. He was murdered at Rouen, when the place was taken by the king, 1562. His works, which possess great merit, are, Thesaurus Locorum Commun. S. Scripturæ, 1574, London, folio, Geneva, 1624—Commentaries on the Bible.

Marmion, Shakerley, a dramatic writer, born at Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, Jan. 1602. He was educated at Thame school, and Wadham college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree. He squandered his property, which amounted, says Wood, to 700*l.* a year; and afterwards served in the army in the Netherlands, and against Scotland under Charles I. He died in London, 1639. He wrote four comedies much esteemed in his time; Holland's Leaguer—a Fine Companion—the Antiquary—the Crafty Merchant, or the Soldiered Citizen—besides Cupid and Psyche, an epic poem, &c.

Marmol, Lewis, a native of Grenada, taken prisoner at the siege of Tunis, and detained in slavery for eight years. He wrote, a General Description of Africa, Grenada, 1573, 3 vols. folio, &c.

Marmontel, John Francis, an eminent French writer, born at Bort, in Limousin, in 1719. Though but the son of a tailor, he was well educated at the college of Toulouse, where he obtained some poetical prizes, and afterwards in 1745, he came to Paris in the habit of an abbé. The friendship of Voltaire, and his own merits, soon procured him the favour of the great; he was rewarded with a small pension, and obtained the place of historiographer to the king's buildings, and was for two years conductor of the periodical journal, called Mercury. A severe parody from one of Cinna's scenes, in which he satirized a courtier of influence, drew upon him the displeasure of the government, and he was sent to the Bastille. His literary fame was established by his tragedies and his operas, but his Contes Moraux procured him greater celebrity, and more advantage. He was honoured for his meritorious labours, with the place of perpetual secretary to the French academy; but the revolution, which proved fatal to so many men of character and of merit spared his life. He retired into obscurity from the observations of the world; and though reduced by the national bankruptcy to indigence, he bore his misfortunes with great composure, and in the enjoyment of undisturbed domestic tranquillity. He was in 1797, elected to be a member of the council of ancients, and as a politician he showed himself firm, correct in his opinions, and the friend of virtue and religion. He died of an apoplexy, 1798, at Abbeville, near Gaillon, where he had retired, when his colleagues in the assembly had disputed the regularity of his election. His other works are, Belisarius, a romance—the Charms of Study—the Literary Observer—Lucan's Pharsalia translated—the Incas, or Destruction of Peru, 2 vols.—Poetique Françoise, 3 vols. 8vo.—Essay on the Revolutions of Music, 8vo.—Elements of Literature, 6 vols.—besides some articles in the French Encyclopedie. His literary character chiefly depends on his Contes Moraux, 3 vols. 12mo. which have been translated into every European language, and are known to every reader as full of agreeable and pleasing delineations of character, but too often artfully fascinating and immoral in their tendency. His works have been published altogether, in 17 vols. 8vo.

Marnezia, N. de Lezia, a native of Besançon, who, from a soldier became a statesman during the revolution. As a member of the national assembly, he reprobated the violent measures of his colleagues, and retired in disgust to America. On his return in 1793, he fell under the displeasure of the ruling tyrants, and was sent to prison; but though he had the good fortune to survive the fall of Robespierre, he never recovered his health. He died 1797. He wrote, le Bonheur dans les Campagnes—la Nature Champêtre, a poem—Plan of Education for a young Lady—Essay on the Mineralogy of Orgelet in Franche Comté—the Virtuous family, a romance, &c.

Marnix, Philip de, a native of Brussels, who warmly embraced the tenets of Calvin. He became consul of Antwerp, and ably defended that city against the attacks of the duke of Parma, 1584. He died at Leyden, 1598, aged 60. He wrote Controversial Theses—Apiarium Romanum—and other tracts.

Marolles, Michael de, a French writer, born 1600. He employed his learning chiefly in translations from the classics; and Terence, Plautus, Lucretius, Horace, Virgil, Juvenal, Persius, &c. appeared in a French dress under his hands, but not always with success. He also collected prints, one hundred thousand of which afterwards adorned the king's cabinet. He wrote also Memoirs of his own Life, edited by Goujet, 1775, 3 vols. 12mo. besides some indifferent poetry. He died 1681.

Marot, John, a French poet, born near Caen, in Normandy, 1463. His abilities recommended him to Anne of Bretagne, queen of France, and he attended Lewis XII. to Genoa, and was in the service of Francis I. He died 1523. His poems are preserved with those of his son Clement.

Marot, Clement, son of the above, was born at Cahors, in Querci, 1496, and be-

came valet-de-chambre to Francis I. He was wounded at the battle of Pavia, where his master was taken prisoner; and as he had embraced the opinions of the protestants, he found his residence at the court of Francis not very safe. He therefore retired to Geneva, where it is said by Cayet, that his licentious conduct exposed him to much danger, and even drew upon him the punishment of public whipping in all the crossways of the city. From Geneva, Marot went to Piedmont, and died at Turin, 1544, aged 49, very poor. His poetical powers were so highly esteemed, that he was called in France the poet of princes, and the prince of poets. To his fertile invention the French poets are indebted for the rondeau, and also for the modern form of the sonnet, the madrigal, &c. Though licentious in his character and opinions, Marot undertook to translate the Psalms of David into French verse, dedicated to Francis I. The version, though elegantly and faithfully completed, met with much censure and abuse, as the work of a libertine poet; but it was recommended by a preface written by Calvin himself, at Geneva, 1543. His works, consisting of epigrams, sonnets, elegies, and ballads, were published with those of his father, and those of his son Michael, who was also a poet, but of inferior merit, at the Hague, 1731, 6 vols. 12mo.

Marot, Francis, a French painter, the pupil of la Fosse. He was associate and professor in the French academy of painting, and died at Paris, 1719, aged 52. There was also an architect of that name, whose designs have appeared engraved, in 4to.

Marquard-Freher, a native of Augsburgh, who studied law and belles lettres under Cujas, at Bourges, and became counsellor of state to the elector palatine, and professor of civil law at Heidelberg. He died at Heidelberg, universally respected, 13th May, 1614, aged 49. He wrote Origines Palatinæ, folio—de Inquisitionis Processus—de Re Monetariâ Roman, &c.—Rerum Bohemiæ Scriptores—Rerum German. Scriptores, 3 vols. folio. &c.

Marquet, Francis Nicholas, a native of Nancy, eminent as a physician and a botanist. He wrote an Account of Plants in Lorraine, 10 vols. 8vo.—Observations on the Cure of several Diseases, 2 vols. 12mo. —Method to learn the state of the Pulse by the Musical Notes, 12mo. He died 1759, aged 72.

Marrier, D. Martin, an ecclesiastic of Cluni, who died at Paris, his native town, 1644, aged 72. He made a curious collection of ancient ecclesiastical writers, which he published under the title of Bibliotheca Cluniacensis.

Marracci, Luigi, a learned Italian, born at Lucca, 1612. He was professor of rhetoric, and applied himself to the study of ancient and eastern languages. He was confessor to pope Innocent XI. and died at Rome, 1700. He became known as the editor of the Koran, printed at Padua, in Latin and Arabic, 2 vols. folio, 1698, with learned notes. He also assisted in the publication of the Arabic Bible, 3 vols. folio, Rome, 1671.

Marsais, Cæsar Chesneau du, a French grammarian, born at Marseilles, 1676. He was of the congregation of the oratory, which he quitted and went to Paris, where he practised as an advocate. He afterwards maintained himself by being tutor in noble families, and by keeping a school, till, after many adverse accidents, he received from the count de Lauragais, an annuity of 1000 livres. He was engaged in the Encyclopedie, and his Articles on Grammar, &c. are drawn up with great precision, correctness, and judgment. He was at first a sceptic, but in the latter part of life became strictly religious. He died 1756, aged 80. He wrote an explanation of the Doctrines of the Gallician Church, with respect to the Pretences of the Court of Rome, 12mo.—a Rational Method of learning the Latin Language, 12mo. —a Treatise on Tropes, 8vo.—the True Principles of Grammar, 4to.—Logic, or Reflections on the Operations of the Mind, 12mo.—Abridgment of Jouvenci's Mythology, 12mo.

Marsh, Narcissus, an Irish prelate, born at Hannington, Wiltshire, 1638. He was admitted at Magdalen hall, Oxford, 1654, was elected fellow of Exeter, 1658, took his degree of D.D. 1671, and in 1673 was made principal of St. Alban's hall. His patron the duke of Ormond, in 1678, appointed him provost of Dublin college, and in 1682, he was made bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, in 1690 translated to Cashel, to Dublin 1699, and in 1703 to Armagh. In the midst of these high promotions, the bishop was very charitable. He built a noble library at Dublin, which he enriched with valuable books; he repaired several churches and alms-houses in his diocesses, and erected and endowed an alms-house for 12 clergymen's widows, at Drogheda. He died 2d Nov. 1713, aged 75, and was buried in a vault in St. Patrick's churchyard. He was an able scholar, a good orientalist, and a well-informed philosopher. He published Institutiones Logicæ in Usum Juventutis Academicæ, Dublin, 1681—an Introduction to the Doctrine of Sounds, with Proposals for the Improvement of Acoustics—Manuductio ad Logicam, &c.

Marsh, Ebenezer Grant, professor of languages and ecclesiastical history in

Yale college, Connecticut, was the son of the Rev. Dr. Marsh of Wethersfield, and graduated at New-Haven in 1795. In 1798 he was appointed teacher of Hebrew, and the following year tutor. In 1802 he received his appointment to the professorship, but died in November of the next year, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. His talents were of a very superior order, and his literary acquisitions uncommonly great. He published a catalogue of the historians of this country, and had made considerable progress in collecting materials for an American Biography. ☞ L.

Marshal, Walter, an English divine, educated at Winchester and New college, of which he was made fellow, and also of Winchester. He was ejected from his living at Hursley, Hants, for non-conformity, 1662, and afterwards took the care of a dissenting congregation at Gosport, where he died 1690. He wrote the Gospel Mystery of Sanctification, 1692, 8vo. reprinted by Hervey, the author of Meditations, in 12mo.

Marshal, Andrew, a physician, was born in Fifeshire, in 1742. After studying at Glasgow, and Edinburgh, he visited London, where he attended the lectures of the Hunters, and then became surgeon to a regiment. At the conclusion of the peace he took his doctor's degree, and commenced lecturer in anatomy, in which line he was very successful. He died in London in 1813. After his death was published his treatise on "The Morbid Anatomy of the Brain," with his life prefixed.

Marshall, Thomas, D.D. an English divine, born at Barkly, Leicestershire, 1621. He was admitted of Lincoln college, Oxford, and bore arms in the defence of king Charles, but afterwards he left the university, and went to Rotterdam, where he became minister to the merchants there and at Dordt. He returned to England in 1661, and in 1668 was chosen fellow, and in 1672, rector of his college. In 1681 he was made dean of Gloucester, and died at Lincoln college, 1685. He was a learned man, well skilled in the Saxon, and in the Oriental languages. He published Observationes in Evangeliorum Versiones per Antiquas duas, scilicet Gothicas et Anglo-Saxonicas—an Explanation of the Catechism—Epistle prefixed to Dr. Hyde's translation into the Malayan language, of the four Gospels and the Acts—besides which he completed archbishop Usher's life, published by Dr. Parr.

Marshall, Nathanael, D.D. an English divine, appointed chaplain to George II. at the recommendation of the princess of Wales. He held some preferment in London, and was canon of Windsor. He published the works of St. Cyprian, folio, 1717—a Defence of our constitution in church and State, 8vo. 1717—Sermons on several occasions, 3 vols. 8vo. 1730. These were posthumous, and inscribed to queen Caroline, by his widow, who was left with eight children.

Marsham, Sir John, a learned author, born 1602, in London, and educated at Westminster school, and St. John's college, Oxford. In 1625 he went to France, and afterwards again visited that kingdom, Italy, and Germany, and was in 1629, at the siege of Boisleduc. He studied the law at the Middle Temple, and in 1638 was one of the six clerks in chancery. During the civil wars he followed the king to Oxford, and was a great sufferer by the plunder of the republicans; but in 1660, after leading a life of retirement and solitude under the usurpation, he was elected member for the city of Rochester, and was knighted, and made a baronet by Charles II. He died at Bushy hall, Herts, May, 1685, and was buried at Cuckstone, near Rochester. He is celebrated in literature for his excellent work, called Diatriba Chronologica, or a Chronological Dissertation, wherein he examines the principal difficulties which occur in the chronology of the Old Testament, 4to. 1649. The work was afterwards altered in his Canon Chronicus Ægyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus, et Disquisitiones, London, 1652, folio, reprinted Leipsic, 1676, and at Franeker, 1696, 4to. Sir John left two sons, John, his successor in the title, who collected materials for a History of England, never published, and wrote a History of English Boroughs; and Robert, created a baronet by queen Anne, also a learned man, whose son was made lord Romney, 1716.

Marsigli, Lewis Ferdinand, an Italian author, born of a noble family at Bologna, 1658. He was carefully educated, and then visited Constantinople, 1679, with the eyes of a philosopher and of a military man, and at his return, offered his services to the emperor of Germany against the Turks. He distinguished himself greatly in the field, but in 1683 he was taken by the Tartars, who sold him to the Turks. The next year he obtained his ransom, and immediately repaired to Vienna, where the emperor made him a colonel, and afterwards advanced him to the rank of marshal. In the war about the Spanish succession, he was, however, unfortunate. Brisac surrendered in 1703, after a siege of 13 days, when a longer and more effectual resistance was expected, and the count D'Arco, the governor, was condemned to lose his head, and Marsigli the next in command, was stripped of his honours, and had his sword broke over him. He attempted in vain to justify his conduct before the emperor, and even published a memorial to defend himself; but finding the tide of unpopularity against him, he re-

turned to privacy. He went to Paris and Marseilles, and then retired to Bologna, where he founded 1712, with the consent of the senate, as patrons, an academy of arts and sciences, with a museum for the advancement of knowledge, and of the arts. He also erected a printing-house, where the memoirs and writings of the academy were to be published, which he intrusted to the care of the Dominicans. He died 1st Nov. 1730. His learning recommended him to the academies of Paris, Montpellier, and London, of which he was elected a member. He wrote a Philosophical Essay on the Sea, translated into French by Le Clerc, published folio, Amst. 1725—a Description of the Danube, 6 vols. fol.—a Latin Treatise on Coffee, 12mo.—on Mushrooms, folio—on the Bosphorus. 4to. —on the Ottoman Forces, fol.

Marsollier, James, a French historian, born at Paris, 1647. He was archdeacon of Usez, and died there, 1724. His works, though occasionally incorrect, are still read with applause. He is author of a History of Cardinal Ximenes, 2 vols. 12mo.—History of Henry VII. of England, 2 vols 12mo.—History of the Inquisition, 12mo.—Life of Sir Francis de Sales, 2 vols. 12mo.—Life of Madame de Chantel, 2 vols.—Life of Dom Rancé of La Trappe, 2 vols.—Dialogues on the Duties of Civil Life—History of Henry de la Tour D'Auvergne—an Apology for Erasmus, to prove that he was a good Catholic—a History of the Tenths and Goods of the Church.

Marston, John, an English dramatic author. He wrote eight plays, which were acted with applause at the Black-friars theatre. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and was the friend of Ben Jonson, but the time of his death is unknown, though he was living in 1633. He wrote besides three books of satires, called the Scourge of Villany, and reprinted 1764.

Marsy, Francis Marie de, distinguished among the Jesuits, from whose society he was expelled, was born at Paris. His "Analysis of Bayle," 4 vols. 12mo. was proscribed by the parliament of Paris, and produced his confinement in the Bastille. He died suddenly, December, 1763. He is author of the History of Mary Stuart, 3 vols. 12mo.—Memoirs de Melville, from the English, 3 vols. 12mo.—Abridged Dictionary of Painting and Architecture, 2 vols. 12mo.—The Rabelais Moderne, 8 vols. 12mo.—the Prince, from Father Paul—Pictura, an elegant poem—Modern History, as a continuation of Rollin, 26 vols. 12mo.

Marsy, Balthasar, a native of Cambray, eminent as a sculptor. He died 1674, aged 54. His brother Gaspar, who died 1681, aged 56, was also an able sculptor. The vase, with a representation of Latona and her children, in the gardens of Versailles, is by the chisel of these two brothers.

Martel, Francis, surgeon in the service of Henry IV. of France, was author of an Apology for Surgeons—of Paradoxes on the Practice of Surgery, and other works, printed at Paris, together, 1635, 12mo.

Marteliere, Peter de la, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who distinguished himself in the celebrated trial between the university of Paris and the Jesuits. The speech which he made on the occasion, was published, and much applauded. He died 1631.

Martelli, Lewis, an Italian, whose poems, serious and grotesque, and dramatic pieces, were published at Florence, he was born at Florence, and died at Salerno, 1527, aged 28. His brother Vincent was also a poet, whose pieces appeared at Florence, 1607, 8vo.

Martelli, Peter James, author of seven volumes of prose and verse, was secretary to the senate of Bologna, and professor of belles lettres there. He died 1729. His poems, according to Maffei, possessed great merit.

Martenne, Edmund, a Benedictine monk of St. Maur, born 1654, at St. Jean de Laune, Langres. He was author of a Commentary on the Rules of St. Benedict —de Antiquis Monachorum Ritibus, 2 vols. 4to.—Thesaurus Anecdotorum Novus, and other works, he died of an apoplexy, 1739.

Martial, D'Auvergne, a French poet, author of Arrets de L'Amour—a Historical Poem on Charles VII.—L'Amant Rendu Cordelier—Devotes Louanges à la Vierge Marie, &c. reprinted at Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. 1724. He was procurator of the parliament, and notary of the chatelet at Paris, and died there 1508, much beloved.

Martialis, Marcus Valerius, a Spaniard celebrated as a great Latin epigrammatist, in the reign of the emperor Domitian. He died in his native country, 104 A.D. His epigrams are severe, and often licentious, best edited 1701, Amst. 8vo.

Martianay, John, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, who ably edited the works of Jerome, 5 vols. folio, with a life of that father, 4to. 1706, and published also other works. He was born at St. Sever, in Gascony, and read lectures at Arles, Avignon, and Bourdeaux. He died of an apoplexy, 1717, aged 70.

Martignac, Stephen Algai lord of, a French writer, who published the Lives of the Bishops of Paris, in the 17th century, 4to. and translated besides into prose, Horace, Terence, Juvenal, Persius, Ovid, Virgil, in 9 vols. 12mo. He died 1698, aged 70.

Martin, St. a native of Sabaria, in Pannonia, who, from a soldier, became a convert to Christianity at Amiens, and in 374 was made bishop of Tours. He founded the monastery of Marmontier, and is regarded as the apostle of Gaul. His confession of faith with respect to the Trinity is still extant. He died 397.

Martin I. pope after Theodore, 649, caused the doctrines of the Monothelites to be condemned in a synod at Rome. He was sent by Constantius to the Crimea, where he died through ill treatment, 16th Sept. 655.

Martin II. pope after John VIII. 882, died two years after, in Feb. 884. Under him Photius, patriarch of Constantinople was condemned.

Martin III. a native of Rome, pope after Stephen VIII. 942. He was a benevolent pontiff, and founded several churches, &c. He died 4th August, 946.

Martin IV. a Frenchman, made pope after Nicholas III. 1281. He passed a sentence of excommunication against the emperor Michael Palæologus, and against Peter III. of Arragon, whose kingdom he bestowed on Charles Valois son of Philip the Hardy of France. He died at Perouse, 28th March, 1285.

Martin V. Otho Colonna, an illustrious Roman, made pope after the abdication of Gregory XII. 1417. The emperor and the elector palatine, with the deference of subjects attended upon him at his inauguration, and he knew well how to improve the submissive conduct of catholic potentates. He persecuted the adherents of Huss, in Bohemia, and presided in person at the council of Constanee, 1418. He died of an apoplexy, 20th Feb. 1431, aged 63.

Martin, David, a protestant divine, born at Revel, in Languedoc, 1639. He left his country at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled at Utrecht, where he gave lectures, and acted as pastor. On the second edition of the dictionary of the French academy he communicated to the publishers, some valuable remarks, and died at Utrecht, of a violent fever, 1721. He was a most amiable character. He published a History of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols. folio, with 424 plates—Eight Sermons, 8vo.—a Treatise on Natural Religion—Two Dissertations, which have been translated into English, one on the disputed passage of St. John 1, c. 5. v. 7. and the other on the testimony of Josephus to the character of Christ—a Treatise on Revealed Religion, 2 vols. 8vo.—a Bible, with notes.

Martin, Dom James, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Tanjaux, Upper Languedoc. After teaching the languages in his native province, he removed to Paris where he died a martyr to agonizing sufferings from the gout and gravel, 1751, in his 70th year. He wrote a Treatise on the Religion of the Ancient Gauls, 2 vols.—a History of the Gauls, 2 vols.—Explication of difficult Texts of Scripture, 2 vols. 4to.—Explanation of Ancient Monuments—a project for an Alphabetical Library.

Martin, Thomas, an antiquarian, born at Thetford, 8th March, 1697, the seventh of nine children. He was for some time with his brother as an attorney, but disliked the employment, and wished for a Cambridge education, in which, however, he was not gratified, as he in 1722 married at Thetford. By his wife who died 1731, he had eight children, and by the widow of Peter le Neve, Norroy king at arms, whom he soon after took for his second wife, he had as many children, nine of all whom reached the years of manhood. By his second marriage he obtained a large collection of English antiquities, pictures, &c. which have since his death passed into the hands of private families. He died 7th March, 1771, and was buried in Palgrave church, where many of his family were interred before him. He wrote Monumenta Anglicana—the History of his Native Town, 4to.—and contributed much to the Fasti of Le Neve.

Martin, Benjamin, an optician and globe maker of Fleet-street, and the publisher of a Scientific Magazine, was originally a schoolmaster of Chichester, and was born in 1704. He acquired afterwards some reputation as a travelling lecturer in experimental philosophy, and then settled in London, where he made some improvements in philosophical and mathematical experiments. In his old age he was afflicted with domestic losses in consequence of trusting too much to false friends, and though he had more than sufficient to discharge his debts, he became a bankrupt. In a fit of delirious despair he attempted his life; the wound, though not mortal, hastened his death. He died 9th Feb. 1782. His fossils and curiosities were sold for little after his death. He published a Philosophical Grammar—Young Gentleman and Lady's Philosophy, 2 vols. 8vo.—Philosophia Britannica, 3 vols. 8vo.—Treatises on Decimal Arithmetic, 8vo.—on Optics, 8vo.—on Trigonometry, 2 vols. 8vo.—Mathematical Institutes, 2 vols.—Natural History of England, 2 vols.—Biographia Philosophica, 8vo. and other miscellanies, all useful and ingenious.

Martin, Claude, a native of Lyons, of mean parentage. He had happily the advantage of a good mathematical education, and at the age of 20 he embraced the profession of arms, and embarked for India with his brother under general Lally. In

the war of 1756 he conducted himself with great valour, but ill treatment disgusted him with the service, and he at the siege of Pondicherry deserted to the English, in whose forces he obtained the rank of colonel. Assiduous and intelligent, he was now employed to make a map of the territories of the Nabob of Oude, and under his patronage he introduced the arts and commercial institutions of Europe, and opened a bank, which proved highly productive. He afterwards settled at Lucknow, where he built a magnificent edifice for his residence, and another also on the banks of the Ganges, and then devoting his time to the natural productions of the country, he formed in his museum a very curious and valuable collection. His garden was also enriched with all the beautiful productions and varieties of the climate; his observatory was provided with the most useful and the best instruments for making observations on the heavens, and he exhibited the first balloon that ever floated in the atmosphere of Asia. This remarkable character died in 1799, and with the most benevolent intentions divided his immense property among his children, and for charitable purposes in the towns of Lyons, of Calcutta, and of Lucknow.

Martin, Alexander, LL.D. governor of North Carolina from 1782 to 1785, was previously speaker of the senate of the state, and afterwards a delegate to the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. He was a second time governor on the appointment of Mr. Johnson to the senate in 1789. In 1792 Mr. Martin, was elected a senator from North Carolina. He died November, 1807.

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Martindale, Adam, a mathematician and divine, master of a mathematical school at Warrington, and then at Dunham, was ejected from the living of Rosthorn, Cheshire, for non-conformity, 1662. He afterwards lived as chaplain in the family of lord Delaware, and died 1700. He is author of the Land Meter's Vade Mecum, 12mo.—two County Almanacks—12 Problems about Interest—Divinity Knots Unloosed 1649, 8vo.—Truth and Peace promoted, 1682, &c.

Martineau, Isaac, a Jesuit of Angers, who died 1720, aged 80. He was patronised by the court, and became confessor and friend to the duke of Burgundy. He wrote Psalms of Penitence—Meditations on Retirement, &c.

Martini, Raymond, a Dominican friar, born at Sobirat, in Catalonia. He was one of those who were laboriously engaged in the study of Arabic and Hebrew to confute the Jews and Mahometans in their own language on religious subjects, and he was sent by the king of Arragon as a missionary to Tunis in 1268. He died 1286. His excellent treatise against the Jews, called Pugio Fidei Christianæ was brought to light by Bosquet, bishop of Montpellier, and published 1651 at Paris, and the best edition at Leipsic, 1687.

Martini, Martin, a Jesuit, long resident in China, where he wrote some valuable books. He returned to Europe in 1651, and again, as some suppose, revisited China, where he died, aged 74. He published "Sinicæ Historiæ Decas prima a gentis Origine ad Christum Natum, 4to.—China Illustrata, fol.—a Latin History of the Wars of the Tartars against China, 8vo.—a Relation of the Number and Quality of the Chinese Christians.

Martiniere, *vid.* Bruzen.

Martinius, Matthias, a native of Waldeck, the disciple of Piscator, became a respectable divinity professor at Paderborn and Bremen, and distinguished himself at the synod of Dordt. He wrote Lexicon Philologicum, 2 vols. fol. and died 1630, aged 58.

Martinusius, George, or Vtisinovisch, a native of Croatia, who from a lighter of stoves became a learned ecclesiastic, bishop of Great Waradin, and at last the minister and friend of John Zapol, king of Hungary. At his death, 1540, the king left him guardian of his son John Sigismund, but a quarrel with Isabella the queen mother obliged him to leave the kingdom, and he retired to the court of the emperor Ferdinand I. who obtained for him a cardinal's hat from pope Julius III. He was afterwards suspected of plotting with the Turks against his benefactor, and in consequence of this probably false accusation he was meanly assassinated in his castle of Vints, 1551.

Martinelli, a landscape painter of great eminence, born at Naples, where he died 1720, aged 50.

Martyn, John, an English botanist, born in London, 1699. He early showed a fondness for botanical pursuits, and by the friendship of Dr. Sherard, his attention was directed to literary and not to mercantile concerns. By publishing, in 1720, Tournefort's History of the Plants in the neighbourhood of Paris, he formed the plan of composing a catalogue of those near London. The society of botanists in London, which continued in its original form till 1726, was established by him and Dillenus; but afterwards he left the metropolis, where he had given some lectures, to succeed Bradley as botanical professor of Cambridge. He acquired some reputation as a physician in London and Chelsea, but retiring to Streatham, in 1752, he abandoned the more laborious parts of his profession. He resigned, in 1761, his Cambridge professorship, in which he was succeeded by

his son Thomas Martyn, B.D. and he died at Chelsea, 1768. Dr. Martyn had been elected member of the royal society in 1727, and was so useful in the regulations made to complete the library and the museum, that his bond for annual payment was honourably cancelled by the council of that learned body. His works are Tabulæ Synopticæ Plantarum Officinal. ad method. Ray. fol.—Methodus Plantarum circa Cantabrig. Nascent. 12mo.—Historia Plantarum Rariorum, Decad. 5 fol.—first Lecture of a Course of Botany, Introductory, 8vo. —Virgil's Bucolics and Georgics translated with notes, 2 vols. 8vo. and 4to. a valuable and entertaining work—Dissertations on the Æneid, 12mo.—Abridgment of Philosophical Transactions—Translation of Harris on the Diseases of Infants—do. of Boerhaave's Treatise on the powers of Medicine —Philosophical Papers of the Memoirs of the Paris Academy of Sciences, abridged, 5 vols. 8vo.—Various Curious Papers in the Philosophical Transactions—some Articles in the General Dictionary, &c.

Martyr, Peter, a native of Anghierra in the Milanese, employed as an able negotiator by Ferdinand V. of Castile and Arragon, and also engaged in the education of the princes his children. In consequence of his services he obtained some ecclesiastical honours, and died 1525, aged 70. He was author of a History of the Discovery of America, under the name of de Navigatione et Terris de Novo Repertis, 1587—Letters respecting the History of Spain, Amsterdam, 1670, fol.—an interesting Relation of his Embassy to Egypt, 1500, in fol.

Martyr, Peter, a most eminent divine, born at Florence, 1500. His family name was Hermilius, but he received from his parents that of Martyr, from Peter, a martyr, whose church was near the house in which he was born. He became an Augustine monk at Fiesoli, and afterwards studied at Padua, and at the age of 26 was admitted public preacher. He distinguished himself by his eloquence in the pulpit, and as a professor of philosophy and divinity, at Brixia, Rome, Venice, Mantua, and other cities; but the writings of Zuinglius and of Bucer, and the conversation of Valdes shook his faith in the papal infallibility, and after preaching the doctrines of the protestants in secret, he found it dangerous to continue south of the Alps, and therefore removed to Zurich. He next visited Basil, and then Strasburg where he married a nun who, like himself, had escaped from the superstitions of a convent. From Strasburg, Martyr was invited by Cranmer to England, and honourably appointed divinity professor at Oxford by Edward VI. in 1549. Though insulted and ridiculed by the papists, he boldly continued his lectures, and, in approbation of his zeal, the king made him canon of Christ church. At the accession of Mary, however, the learned professor found it unsafe to remain at Oxford, and he therefore privately retired to Strasburg, and to Zurich, where, for seven years, he became a popular divinity professor. He had liberal offers afterwards to settle at Geneva, and his friend Jewel solicited him with zealous affection to return to England after Mary's death, but he declined those honourable testimonies of respect, and continued at Zurich, where he died 1562, aged 63. His wife died at Oxford during his residence there. On Mary's accession, such was the impotent virulence of the papists, her bones were dug up and buried in a dunghill by cardinal Pole, till the happier days of Elizabeth restored them to consecrated ground in the cathedral. On his return to Zurich, Martyr took a second wife, by whom he had three children, the youngest of which only survived him. Martyr, as a writer, was learned and well informed; as a disputant he was acute, sensible, and penetrating, as much admired by the protestants as he was dreaded by the papists. He was zealous as a reformer, but sincere, and in his greatest triumphs over superstition and error, wisely moderate and humble. He wrote several books against the papists, or in explanation of the Scriptures, but his "Defence of the Orthodox Doctrine of the Lord's Supper," against Gardiner, is particularly famous. He is, however, accused by father Simon, of making a vain and unnecessary display of his learning in his commentaries, though it must be confessed, in the words of bishop Jewel, that he is a man never to be named without the highest respect and honour.

Marucelli, John Stephen, an Italian painter of eminence, who died 1706, aged 60. One of his best pieces is Abraham entertaining the Angels.

Marvell, Andrew, an ingenious writer, born 1620, at Kingston upon Hull, where his father was minister and master of the school. The strong powers of his mind were so early displayed, that at 13 he was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, but here unexperienced and thoughtless he fell into the hands of the Jesuits, till his father interfered and restored him to the wholesome tenets of the university. He took his bachelor's degree, 1638, and about that time lost his father, who was drowned in crossing the Humber, while attending a female friend's daughter. The afflicted mother being now childless, bestowed all her property on the son of her deceased friend, and Marvell was thus enabled to travel and improve himself in visiting foreign countries. He passed through France, visited Rome, and extended his travels to

Constantinople. About 1653 he returned home, and was made assistant to Milton, the Latin secretary of Cromwell. He was chosen member of parliament for his native town in 1660, and continued to represent it, and with the honourable grant of a pension from his approving electors, till his death, and though he seldom spoke in the house, his opinion was respected out of doors, and often influenced prince Rupert, and other independent members. He claimed the public attention as a writer, by a severe anonymous attack on Dr. Parker, who was virulent in favour of arbitrary government, and by another pamphlet against bishop Croft's "Naked Truth," but his most violent composition was "an Account of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government in England, &c." for the discovery of the author of which the offended ministry offered a reward. These tracts were written not only with severity, but in a strain of humour and sarcasm, which rendered them very popular, and exposed to derision those against whom the satire was directed. Though an enemy to the ministry, Marvell was courted and admired, and even the king himself was pleased with his conversation and conduct, and endeavoured by all means in his power to gain him to espouse the measures of the court. After enjoying the company of this facetious subject, Charles the next morning sent to him his minister Danby, who with difficulty found his obscure lodging, up two pair of stairs, in one of the courts of the Strand. Marvell supposed his visiter had lost his way, but when informed that Danby came from the king, who wished to know what he could do to serve him, he answered that it was not in his majesty's power to serve him. When pressed farther to accept any office the court could give, Marvell answered, that he could not with honour accept the offer, since if he did, he must prove either ungrateful to the king in voting against him, or false to his country in giving into the measures of the court. To conquer this obstinate integrity Danby declared that he was the bearer to him of 1000*l.* from the king as a mark of his respect, but this the unshaken patriot rejected, though after the courtier was gone he was obliged to borrow a guinea of a friend. This great man died 1678, aged 58, not without strong suspicions of being poisoned, and he was buried in St. Giles's church, in the fields. His friends afterwards wished to erect a monument to his memory in the church of his native town, but the minister of the parish refused his consent. Some papers were afterwards imposed upon the public as his, by a woman with whom he lodged, and who imprudently asserted those papers to have been in the handwriting of her late dear husband. His poems and letters were published, London, 1726, in 2 vols. 12mo. with an account of his life, by Mr. Cooke, and since, a handsome edition has appeared by captain Thompson, 3 vols. 4to. Some of his recommendatory verses generally appear before the great work of his friend Milton.

Marvielles, N. de, a French officer, better known as the author of some poetical pieces of merit, in Latin and in French, consisting of stories well told, epigrams, &c. He died about 1775.

Marullus, Tacitus, a poet of the fifth century, who wrote a panegyric on Attila, king of the Huns, and waited upon him at Padua in expectation of a liberal reward. The fierce barbarian rewarded his flattery by throwing the poem and the writer into the flames.

Marullus, Michael Tarchanistis, a learned Greek who left his native town, Constantinople, when it fell under the power of the Turks. He distinguished himself as a soldier, as well as a poet in Italy, but in his principles he was an impious blasphemer and atheist. He was drowned on horseback in the river Cæcina near Volaterra, 1500. His poems and epigrams both in Greek and Latin were printed at Florence 1497, 4to. and Paris, 1561. They are elegant, but very licentious. He was a great admirer of Lucretius, and used to say that other poets were to be read, but Lucretius and Virgil to be got by heart.

Mary, the mother of our blessed Saviour, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the royal race of David. She was betrothed to Joseph, and her miraculous conception was announced to her by the angel Gabriel. From Bethlehem where the Saviour was born, she went to Egypt, and afterwards returned to Nazareth where she saw her son grow up in stature and in wisdom. Little is mentioned of her in the gospels, but that she was present at the crucifixion, when Jesus recommended her to his favourite disciple, John, who took her to his own house. The papists assert, that she continued immaculate, and on the supposition that she was taken up to heaven, without dying, they celebrate a feast called the assumption of the virgin.

Mary, wife of Cleophas, is called in scripture the sister of the virgin, and the mother of the apostles, James the less, Simon, and Jude, and Joseph. She early believed in the miracles, and the mission of our Saviour, she attended his crucifixion, and the burial of his body, and she was one of the women to whom his resurrection was announced at the sepulchre by a vision of angels, and she immediately after met him, and falling at his feet paid him adoration.

Mary, queen of England, eldest daugh-

ter of Henry VIII. by Catharine of Arragon, was born at Greenwich, 18th Feb. 1517. She was educated under the care of the celebrated Linacer and Vives, and she acquired so perfect a knowledge of Latin that she undertook to translate Erasmus's Paraphrase of St John's Gospel, which was finished by her chaplain Mallet. The treatment of her mother by her father totally alienated her heart from filial duties, and so exasperated was the monarch at her violent and obstinate conduct, that he would have publicly put her to death had not the virtuous Cranmer interfered. Bred up in the bigoted principles of the Romish church, she refused to join the protestant communion, as well under her brother as under her father, and in consequence of this obstinacy the young king, at the persuasion of the duke of Northumberland, set her aside in the succession, and appointed the lady Jane Gray for his successor. Though Jane was proclaimed on Edward's death, yet Mary's interest prevailed, and in a few days she entered London in triumph. The partialities which she had shown for the popish tenets in a private station, now displayed themselves on the throne, and guided by the counsels of the sanguinary Gardiner, she assented to those horrible excesses which have so deservedly fixed upon her the appellation of the bloody Mary. The faggot and the stake were the instruments used to make converts to the church of Rome, and not only the innocent lady Jane and her husband were sacrificed to the mean jealousy of the queen, but the great Cranmer who had saved her from destruction was condemned to the flames. In 1554 she married Philip of Spain, son of Charles V. but the happiness which she expected from this union was destroyed by the coldness of her phlegmatic husband, and her disappointment in child-bearing added to the studied absence of Philip, and the disgraceful loss of Calais, so preyed upon her spirits, that she fell a sacrifice to the attacks of a fever, 7th Nov. 1558. In her character, Mary was violent, superstitious, and bigoted, she thought it her duty to sacrifice the calls of humanity to her zeal for what she considered the interests of true religion, and from the influence of her popish advisers, she was often prevailed to commit what was dishonourable, flagitious, and oppressive. Three books of devotion are mentioned by Strype as written by her.

Mary, queen of England, wife of William III. was daughter of the second James, by the daughter of lord Clarendon. She married at the age of 15 William, prince of Orange, and at the revolution, when her father had abdicated the throne, she accompanied her husband, and was crowned queen. Mary is represented as of a meek inoffensive character, little inclined to meddle with public affairs except when party influenced her, or the absence of her husband rendered it necessary. She died 28th Dec. in 1694, at the age of 32, of the small-pox, leaving no issue. She was, in her character, benevolent and humane, exhibiting in her conduct great gravity, and little attachment to the feminine trifles and levities which fashion or caprice too often recommend.

Mary, daughter of Henry III duke of Brabant, married Philip the Bold of France, 1274. She was accused of poisoning the eldest of her husband's sons by a former marriage, but her innocence was proved by a knight sent by her brother, in those days of chivalry, to challenge her accusers. She died 1321, 36 years after the death of her husband.

Mary, of Anjou, daughter of Lewis II. and wife of Charles VII. of France. She was a woman of a very heroic character, and though insulted and despised by her husband, she applied all the powers of her great mind to secure the crown to him. She died 1463, aged 59.

Mary, daughter of Henry VII. of England, married Lewis XII. of France. After his death she took for her second husband, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by whom she had a daughter, who was the mother of the unfortunate lady Jane Gray. She died 1534, aged 37.

Mary de Medicis, daughter of Francis II. duke of Tuscany, was born 1573, and married, in 1600, Henry IV. of France. After her husband's death she was declared regent of the kingdom, but weakness marked her administration, and her partiality for the worthless marshal D'Ancre, excited against her the indignation of the people, and the opposition of her son Lewis XIII. Though a reconciliation was effected between her and her son, by the means of Cardinal Richelieu, she afterwards conceived so great a hatred against this her former favourite, that all her powers and influence were directed to seek revenge. Lewis at last supported the cardinal, as the best means of consolidating his government, and Mary was banished, and her attendants and favourites, and even her physician, were sent out of the kingdom, or confined in the bastile. From Compiegne, where she was exiled, she retired to Brussels, and died in poverty at Cologne, 3d July, 1642, aged 69. Though obstinate and revengeful, Mary was, on some occasions, very humane and benevolent, she patronised the arts, and by her munificence Paris was adorned by the splendid palace of Luxemburg, and some religious establishments.

Mary Theresa, of Austria, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain, married, in 1660.

Lewis XIV. of France, and died 1683, aged 45.

Mary Leczinska, daughter of Stanislaus, of Poland, married Lewis XV. king of France, 1725. She is represented as a very amiable and virtuous princess. She bore to Lewis XV. two sons and eight daughters. She died universally regretted, 24th June, 1768, aged 65.

Mary of Cleves, married Henry I. prince of Condé. She was loved with such ardour by the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. that when called to the throne of Poland, he wrote to her with all the warmth of affection, and signed his name with his blood. When raised to the French throne, he formed the design of annulling Mary's marriage with his rival, but Catharine de Medicis opposed it, and the sudden death of Mary, 30th Oct. 1574, at the age of 18, as is supposed by poison, left him disconsolate and wretched.

Mary, of Arragon, daughter of Sancho III. wife of Otho, is said to have been put to death, 998, for causing the destruction of the count of Modena, whom she falsely accused of attempts on her virtue.

Mary, daughter of Charles, duke of Burgundy, married Maximilian, son of the emperor Frederic, and thus transferred the dominions of Burgundy to the house of Austria. She died at Bruges, 1482, in consequence of a fall from her horse.

Mary, of Austria, daughter of Philip, king of Spain, married, 1521, Lewis, king of Hungary, who was slain five years after, at the battle of Mohats. She was made governess of the Netherlands, by her brother, Charles V. where she behaved with great courage, and opposed with success the arms of Henry II. of France. She was the friend of the protestants, and a great patroness of literature. Her fondness for the sports of the field procured her the name of Diana, and from her military prowess she was called by the Spaniards the mother of the camp. She left her government in 1555, and died three years after, in Spain.

Mary Stuart, queen of Scots, daughter of James V. of Scotland and Mary of Lorraine, was born 1552, and eight days after her birth inherited the throne by the death of her father. Henry VIII. of England solicited her hand for his son Edward, and when refused he invaded Scotland and plundered Edinburgh. Uninfluenced by the momentary successes of the English, the Scotch regency betrothed their young queen, in 1558, to Francis, the dauphin of France, and she was educated there, and imbibed those principles of bigotry and foolish levity which afterwards embittered her life. The marriage was celebrated in 1558, but two years after, the youthful widowed queen left, with tears of regret, that country where some of the happiest of her days had been passed. Returned to Scotland, she found her subjects agitated by party zeal and civil dissension, and she discovered a powerful rival and secret enemy in her neighbour Elizabeth of England, whom she had seriously offended by assuming in France the empty title of queen of England, on an ill-founded pretence of Elizabeth's illegitimacy. To distracted councils was added religious animosity, and by publicly celebrating the mass in her chapel, Mary offended the feelings of her subjects, who were stern and rigid presbyterians, and who, in their zeal in favour of the reformation, had spared neither cathedrals nor abbeys, nor monuments which bore the marks of popish superstition. Thus exposed to fanatical violence, and even insulted by the followers of Knox, the celebrated reformer, Mary could pursue no better step than to call to share her throne, a man of sagacity, firmness, and virtue. In this she was unfortunate; in marrying Henry, lord Darnley, son of the earl of Lennox, a youth of engaging appearance, but of weak intellects, and impetuous passions, she is accused of consulting her licentious desires. Fondness and rapture soon gave way to indifference and disgust. Darnley became disagreeable in the eyes of the queen, and their mutual discontents were kindled and increased by the insidious arts of their respective flatterers. As Mary had placed her confidence on an Italian musician, of the name of David Rizzio, whom she had appointed her secretary, Darnley was easily persuaded that her attachment was criminal. Determined on revenge, he abruptly entered her apartments with some assassins, and seizing the terrified favourite, plunged a dagger into his heart, though the queen, then far advanced in her pregnancy, implored in vain for mercy. Mary felt the indignity offered to her person and dignity, and instead of reconciliation, she looked with horror on the murderer, and failed not on every occasion to manifest her displeasure and abhorrence. Darnley, despised at court, retired to his country house near Edinburgh, where his life was terminated by a most fatal catastrophe. The house was blown up in the night by gunpowder, and the unfortunate monarch's body was found in the garden adjoining, but without any marks of violence upon it. This foul deed was fixed, with some degree of truth, upon James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, who had succeeded Rizzio in the favour of the queen, and Mary herself escaped not the imputation of accessary guilt. Bothwell was tried and acquitted, but as if rejoicing in the iniquity of his conduct, he seized the person of the queen, 24th April, 1567, and prevailed upon her, at the castle of

Dunbar, to marry him. This violent proceeding, which some historians assert, but with little probability of truth, to have been with the consent of Mary, roused the indignation of the Scotch nobles, and Bothwell, unable to stem the torrent of popular fury, left the kingdom, and fled to Denmark, where he died, wretched and destitute. Mary, in the mean time, had fallen into the hands of her enemies, and was compelled by Murray, the regent, her greatest enemy, to resign the crown in favour of her infant son, James VI. who was crowned king, at Dunbar. To render these measures agreeable to the nation, and to make the unfortunate Mary odious, she was now publicly accused of being the murderer of her husband, and letters were produced, which, if true, would have proved most fully her guilt. Time, however, has shown these to be gross forgeries, in the hands of those who had suffered the real murderer, Bothwell, to escape, and had punished with death some inferior characters, who were arraigned as accessaries. Mary, a prisoner in Lochleven island, under the care of Murray's mother, who had been the concubine of James V. found means to escape to Hamilton, where she declared the acts extorted from her to be illegal. Though here joined by above 6000 men, she found herself unable to cope with the regent, who dispersed her raw troops, and obliged her to fly. Unknowing where to retire, she came towards England, and landed at Workington, in Cumberland, 17th May, 1568, and implored the friendship and protection of Elizabeth of England. Elizabeth, with hypocritical condolence, welcomed her on her escape, but after drawing her to Carlisle for greater security, she refused to see her till she had cleared herself of the imputations cast upon her character. Mary, who expected to be respected as a sovereign, found, unfortunately too late, she was to be treated as a criminal; but after she had submitted to a trial which was to investigate her innocence, and had heard Elizabeth declare, that nothing had appeared which could impeach the good character of her sister, she still felt that she was a prisoner in England. Her innocence and misfortunes roused the generous feelings of the nation towards her, but while she hoped for deliverance, from the offers of the duke of Norfolk to marry her, she had the mortification to know that Elizabeth not only wantonly opposed the union, but imprisoned her suitor, and afterwards, on some trifling accusation, put him to death. Not satisfied with the degradation of her rival, Elizabeth assumed now the part of a tyrant, and had her arraigned on pretence of conspiring against her life. Forty-two members of parliament and five judges were sent to Fotheringay castle, Northamptonshire, where the unhappy princess was immured, and though she refused to acknowledge the authority of her judges, and asserted her innocence, the matter was removed to Westminster, where she was declared guilty. Mary, who had lingered more than eighteen years in confinement, heard of the sentence with pleasure, and rejoiced at an event which was to terminate her sufferings and her misfortunes. Though some foreign powers interfered, and though James, with noble and ardent indignation, protested against the tyranny of Elizabeth's conduct, the bloody sentence was carried into execution. Mary, in her last moments, behaved with great dignity and becoming composure, and though her persecutors wished to insult her attachment to the popish faith, she asserted her devotion to the church in whose tenets she had been educated. She suffered in Fotheringay castle, 8th February, 1587, imploring forgiveness on her murderers. Her remains were interred in Peterborough cathedral, but afterwards removed to Westminster abbey, by her son, when raised to the English throne. Mary, distinguished by all those superior charms of person which command and secure admiration, possessed high qualities of mind. She was well acquainted with Latin, French, and Italian, and besides her letters, many of which are still extant, she wrote some poems not devoid of merit. Her character has been attacked by various writers, but ably vindicated by Whitaker and others, who recommend her to the notice of posterity more as unfortunate than guilty, and more the victim of dangerous times than the licentious and profligate culprit.

Mary, a French poetess, who resided in England in the 13th century. Her poems on chivalry, &c. are still preserved in the British museum. She wrote besides, in French verse, a tale on St. Patrick's purgatory, and fables in French prose, published by le Grand.

Mas, Lewis du. *Vid.* Dumas.

Masaccio, Thomas, an eminent Italian painter. He was regarded as the chief artist of the second age of modern painting, since the revival of the art by Cimabue. He died 1443, aged 26.

Mascardi, Augustine, a learned Italian, born at Sarzane, in the city of Genoa, 1591. He was early connected with the Jesuits, and became chamberlain to Urban VIII. who founded a professorship of rhetoric in the college of Sapienza, for the exercise of his great talents. He was author of the History of the Conspiracy of de Fiesque—and of an able work, called "Dell' Arte Historica," besides some poems, &c. He was so fond of studious pursuits, and so negligent of his affairs, that he was always

poor and in debt. He died in his native town, 1640.

Mascaron, Julius, a French bishop, born at Marseilles, 1634. He was member of the oratory, and, in his ecclesiastical duties as preacher, displayed so much eloquence, that the court, in admiration of his abilities, gave him the bishopric of Tulle, 1671, from which he was translated to Agen. He died in his diocess, of a dropsy in the chest, 16th December, 1703. His eloquence was so powerful, that, it is said, he converted 28,000 out of 30,000, of the Huguenots whom he found in his diocess. His funeral orations on the queen mother —on Turenne—Seguier, &c. were published, and are admired.

Mascheroni, Laurent, a native of Bergamo, eminent as a mathematician, and the well-known author of Geometria del Compasso, or Compass Geometry. He assisted in the various experiments made by the academy of Bologna, to ascertain the figure of the earth by the descent of bodies. He published also, some notes on the Calculus Integer of Euler, and died at Paris, 1800, aged 50.

Masclef, Francis, a French theologian, made canon of Amiens by bishop de Bron. He was removed from this office by the next bishop, who accused him of being a Jansenist. He died Nov. 1728, aged 66. He wrote a Hebrew Grammar, improved by de la Bletterie, 1730, 2 vols. 12mo.—the Catechism of Amiens—Conferences of the Diocess of the Amiens, &c.

Mascrier, John Baptist de, a French writer. He was born at Caen, and died at Paris, 1760, aged 63. He wrote a description of Egypt, from Mallet's Memoirs, 4to. —an Idea of the Ancient and Modern Government of Egypt, 12mo.—Christian Reflections on the Truths of Faith—Cæsar's Commentaries translated, &c.

Masenius, James, a Jesuit, born at Dalen, dutchy of Juliers, 1606. He was professor of eloquence and poetry at Cologne, and wrote good poetry. He was author of Sarcothea, a Latin poem, on the Fall of Man, from which Lauder supposed that Milton had drawn the subject of his celebrated poem——Palæstra Eloquentiæ Ligatæ, 4 vols. 12mo.—Palæstra Styli Romani—Anima Historiæ, seu Vita Caroli V. et Ferdinandi, 4to.—Notes, &c. on the Annales Trevirensium, folio—and Epitome Annal. Trevirensium, 8vo. He died 1681.

Masham, lady Damaris, daughter of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, and second wife of sir Francis Masham, of Oates, bart. was a most learned lady, born at Cambridge, 18th Jan. 1658. Her knowledge of history, geography, and philosophy, was greatly enlarged by the attention of Mr. Locke, who lived several years in her family, and died in her house, at Oates. She wrote a Discourse concerning the Love of God, 8vo. —Occasional Thoughts in reference to a Virtuous and Christian Life, 8vo. and was deservedly respected not only for learning, but for every virtue. Much of her time and attention was employed in the education of her only son. She died at Bath, 20th April, 1708, and was buried in the abbey church, where a monument records her virtues.

Masius, Andrew, counsellor to the duke of Cleves, was born at Linnich, near Brussels, and died, April, 1753, aged 57. He wrote, a collection of various pieces, translated from the Syriac—a Syriac Lexicon—Grammatica Linguæ Syricæ, folio—a Commentary on the Book of Joshua, and on some Chapters of Deuteronomy—Disputatio de Cœnâ Domini, &c. He was a most learned orientalist.

Maso, Thomas, or Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, who is said to have invented, by accident, the art of taking impressions from engravings on copper. He flourished about 1480.

Mason, Francis, a native of Durham, educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Merton. In 1599, he obtained the living of Oxford, Suffolk, and was afterwards made chaplain to James I. and archdeacon of Norwich. He died on his living, 1621, aged 55. His Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, a work of great merit and authenticity, has been translated by Lindsay, with valuable notes.

Mason, sir John, a statesman of eminence in the reign of Henry VIII. and of his successors. Though but of obscure origin at Abingdon, in Berkshire, he received a good education under his uncle, who was one of the monks of the Abingdon abbey; and after being at All-Soul's, Oxford, he rose in the service of the king, who employed him in several embassies abroad, and made him a privy counsellor. He maintained his influence at court under Edward and Mary, and Elizabeth appointed him treasurer of her chamber. He was also made chancellor of the university of Oxford, and died 1566. His favourite maxim was, do, and say nothing. In gratitude for the blessings of the education which he had received at Abingdon, he was a munificent benefactor to this his native town, and left a handsome estate for the endowment of an hospital, which still shelters under its roof, the infirm, the aged, and the indigent.

Mason, John, a dissenting minister, author of some works of merit. He was honoured with the degree of M. A. from a Scotch university, and died 1763. He wrote Self-Knowledge, a valuable ethical work—Essay on Elocution, 8vo.—Fifty-two Practical Discourses for the Use of Families, 2 vols. 8vo.—the Power of Poetical and Prosaic Numbers, 8vo.—Plain and Modest

Plea for Christianity, 8vo.—Student and Pastor, or directions to attain to eminence in those characters, 12mo. &c. There was a fanatic of that name, of Water Stratford, near Buckingham, who, in the wildness of his Calvinistical reveries, believed himself to be Elias, the forerunner of Christ, &c. He died 1695.

Mason, William, an English poet of eminence. He was son of a Yorkshire clergyman, and was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and in 1749, by the interest of his friend Gray he was elected fellow of Pembroke-hall. He was admitted into orders in 1754, and became chaplain to the king, and obtained the valuable living of Aston, in Yorkshire, and afterwards the precentorship of York cathedral. During the American war, he showed himself a zealous advocate for the liberties of the subject, and his conduct was so offensive to the government, that his name was erased from the list of king's chaplains. The censure was too severe; Mason was the friend of political freedom and rational government; but that he was the enemy of fanciful and violent innovations, is abundantly proved by the abhorrence which he expressed against the wild theories of the supporters of the French revolution. He died in 1797, in consequence of a wound which he had accidentally received in getting out of his carriage, and which, from being neglected, became gangrenous and fatal. The abilities of Mason as a poet, are highly respectable. He first attracted the public attention in 1748, by his Isis, a poem, which the Oxonians considered as an attack on their Alma Mater, and which therefore was answered in a very spirited and beautiful poem, by Thomas Wharton, called the Triumphs of Isis. His Elfrida, and Caractacus, on the model of the Greeks, possess great merit, for boldness of conception, nervous language, and sublime description. He wrote besides, the English Garden, a poem—Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting, translated into English verse, with learned notes from sir Joshua Reynolds—a Book on Psalmody, &c. As the friend of Gray, Mason was one of his executors, and he evinced his respect for the departed bard, by publishing his letters, with his life, and by writing the epitaph which records his virtues in Westminster Abbey.

Mason, George, an English writer, known as the author of an Essay on Designs in Gardening, 1796, with appendix—Answer to T. Paine.—Supplement to Johnson's English Dictionary. 4to.——Life of lord Howe, 1803, &c. He made a valuable collection of English and foreign literature, and died at Aldenham lodge, Herts, of a fit of apoplexy, 4th Nov. 1806, aged 71.

Mason, John, who commanded the expedition against the Pequot Indians, and published a history of that war, was born in England, about the year 1600, and was bred to arms in the Netherlands. He came to Massachusetts in 1630, and settled at Dorchester. He removed thence to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1636, and the next year was appointed captain of the forces employed to subdue the Pequots. Descending Connecticut river with his troops, amounting only to 90 men, with a few friendly Indians, he sailed to Narraganset, and marching thence by land, surprised the Pequot fort near New-London, and completely vanquished that nation, which before threatened to destroy the colony. Soon after the close of the war, he was appointed major-general of the forces of Connecticut, and held the appointment till his death. He was a magistrate for near 20 years, and from 1660 to 1670 deputy-governor. He resided during the latter part of his life at Norwich, where he died about the year 1673, in the seventy-third year of his age. At the request of the general court, he published a history of the Pequot war, which was afterwards republished both by Doctor Mather, and Mr. Prince. ☞ L.

Mason, John, D.D. was a native of Scotland, and born in 1734. He was connected with that branch of the secession from the established church of North Britain, known by the name of Antiburghers. By a presbytery in that connexion he was licensed, and not long afterwards ordained, with a view to his taking the pastoral charge of a congregation in the city of New-York, where he arrived in 1761, and resided greatly respected and eminently useful until his death in 1792. Doctor Mason was a man of a sound strong mind, extensive learning, and fervent piety; and his scholarship was uncommonly accurate and mature. At the age of twenty he spoke the Latin language, on all the higher subjects of discourse, with equal ease, and greater elegance than his mother tongue. In Greek his proficiency was but little inferior; and he was familiar with the Hebrew. At the age of twenty-four he taught logic and moral philosophy with reputation in the theological seminary of the Antiburghers at Abernethy. His lectures were in Latin. As a preacher he was uncommonly judicious and instructive; as a pastor, faithful and diligent; and as a friend and companion amiable, benevolent, and generous. ☞ L.

Mason, George, of Virginia, a statesman of distinction, was a member of the general convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and refused his signature to that instrument. The next year, in union with Henry, he opposed its adoption by the Virginia convention, on the ground that the government of the States would be consolidated, instead of federal, and be liable to conversion into a monarchy. He

also opposed with great zeal the section allowing a continuance of the slave-trade. He held a high rank among the great men of that state with whom he was cotemporary, in intellectual energy, delicacy of wit, extent of political knowledge, and eloquence. He died at his seat at Gunston Hall, in the autumn of 1792, aged sixty-seven years. ☞ L.

Masque de Fer, or Iron Mask, a person confined in the castle of Pignerol, and afterwards in the isles of St. Margaret, and always disguised in a mask with steel springs, which concealed his features, without incommoding him in receiving his nourishment. He died in the Bastille, 1703, and was privately buried under the name of Marchiali. Though no person ever could discover who he was, it is certain that he was a man of high birth, as he was treated with singular respect by his keepers, and as infinite pains were taken to prevent his holding communication with any other person.

Massac, John Baptist, an eminent French painter, born at Paris, Dec. 1687. He died, Sept. 1767. He was a protestant, and a man of great integrity. The pictures of Le Brun at Versailles, were copied by him, and the engravings published, 1753.

Massaniello, or Anello, Thomas, a Neapolitan fisherman. *Vid.* Anello.

Massari, Lucio, a native of Bologna, eminent as a historical painter. He studied under Ludov. Caracci, and at Rome, and died 1633, aged 64.

Massaria, Alexander, a physician, born at Vicenza. He wrote Latin treatises—on the Plague, 4to.—on Bleeding in Fevers—on Purging in the Beginning of Diseases, 4to.—Practica Medica, folio. He died very old, at Padua, 1598.

Masse, John Baptiste, a Parisian, miniature painter to the French king. He died at Paris, 1767, aged 80. Some engravings were published 1753, from the copies which he took of Le Brun's famous pictures at Versailles.

Massei, Raymond, author of Pæan Aurelianus, 4to.—Pugeæ, sive de Lymphis Pugiacis, lib. 2, 1599, &c. was a physician of Orleans.

Masseville, Louis le Vavasseur de, a native of Montebourg, who died at Valogne, 1733, aged 66. He was an able topographical writer, and composed a History and Geography of Normandy, 8 vols. 12mo.

Massieu, William, a French writer, born at Caen, and educated by the Jesuits, whose society he left to apply himself more intensely to belles lettres. He became tutor to M. de Sacy's children, and afterwards was made pensionary of the academy of inscriptions, professor royal of the Greek language, and member of the French academy. He was afflicted in the latter part of life, with two cataracts, which deprived him of his sight, and he died of a paralytic stroke, Sept. 26th, 1722. He published, an edition of the Greek Testament - History of French Poetry—a translation of Pindar—a Latin poem on Coffee--Dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy. His Lectures on Pindar, Homer, Theocritus, and Demosthenes, were much admired.

Massillon, John Baptiste, a famous French preacher, born at Hieres, in Provence, 1663. He was admitted into the congregation of the oratory in 168 , and distinguished himself so much at Vienne, by his funeral oration on Villars, the archbishop of that city, that he was called to Paris, where his eloquence charmed and astonished crowded audiences. His mode of preaching was peculiarly his own ; interesting, natural, and simple, his appeals were directed to the heart, and succeeded far above the efforts of all other competitors. The court heard him with applause, and Louis XIV. paid him this sincere compliment, "Father," said the king, "when I hear other preachers, I go away much pleased with them, but whenever I hear you, I go away much displeased with myself." On one occasion, when discoursing on the small number of the elect, his eloquence was so awfully striking, that an involuntary murmur of applause arose in the congregation, and assisted the preacher more forcibly to convey his pathetic appeal. Uninfluenced by popularity, he followed his duty with modesty, but conscious dignity, and in 1717 was appointed by the regent, bishop of Clermont. In 1719 he was admitted member of the French academy ; and after pronouncing his last oration in Paris, on the dutchess of Orleans, in 1723, he retired to his diocess, where he presided with mildness, piety, and benevolence. He died Sept. 1742, aged 79, and his name is almost become proverbial as a powerful master of eloquence. His works were published by his nephew, 1745, 14 vols. 12mo.

Massinger, Philip, a dramatic poet, born at Salisbury, 1585. He entered at St. Alban's hall, Oxford, which he left without a degree, and then came to London, where he wrote for the stage. He was courted by the wits and the learned men of the times, and was assisted in some of his plays by Fletcher, Middleton, Rowley, Field, and Decker. He died suddenly at his house, Bankside, Southwark, and was buried March, 1639, at St. Mary Overy, or St. Saviour's church, Southwark, in the same grave which also received the remains of his friend Fletcher. He wrote 14 plays of his own, besides those in which he was assisted by his friends. His works appeared in 4 vols. 8vo. by Henry Dell, 1761, and by Mason and T. Davies in 1779.

Massinissa, king of part of Africa, from

the enemy, became the most faithful ally, of Rome, when Scipio had sent him back, without ransom, his nephew, taken prisoner in battle. At his death, he left Scipio Æmilianus the guardian of his kingdom, B. C. 149.

Massolino, de Panicale, a native of Florence, admired as a painter. He died 1450, aged 37. His best piece is a large representation of St. Peter's History.

Masson, Anthony, a French engraver, whose plates of Turenne---of the duke d'Harcourt---of the disciples at Emmaus, are his best performances. His portraits were also admired. He died at Paris, 1702, aged 66.

Masson, Innocent le, general of the Carthusian order, rebuilt the Grande Chartreuse when destroyed by fire, and died 1703, aged 75. He made a collection of the statutes of his order, enriched with notes, and printed at Paris 1703, folio.

Masson, Anthony, a Minim, who died at Vincennes, 1700, was author of a History of the Deluge, and of Noah, 12mo.---History of Abraham, &c.

Masson des Granges, Daniel, author of the Modern Philosopher, or the Unbeliever condemned at the Tribunal of Reason, 1765, 12mo. was a French ecclesiastic, who died 1760, aged 60.

Masson, Francis, a gardener and botanist, was born at Aberdeen in 1741. He was sent, in 1771, to the Cape of Good Hope, to collect plants for the royal gardens; after which he went to the Canary Islands and the West Indies with the same object. He next visited Portugal and Madeira, and returned to the Cape in 1786, where he remained till 1795; and, on his return, made a voyage to North America. He died at Montreal, in 1805. He published a splendid volume on the genus "Staphelia," 1796, folio.—*W. B.*

Masson, Papirius, a French writer, born at Forez, May, 1544. He was educated by the Jesuits, and entered into their society, but after some time left it, and applied himself to the law. He became librarian to the duke of Anjou's chancellor, and in 1576, was made advocate of parliament, though he never pleaded but one cause, and that successfully. He died 9th June, 1611. He wrote, four books of French Annals, from Pharamond to Henry II. 1598, 4to.---and Elegia Virorum Clarissimorum, much admired, and other works.

Masson, John, a reformed minister, who quitted France to enjoy liberty of opinion in England, and died in Holland about 1750. He wrote, in French, a Critical History of the Republic of Letters, 15 vols. 12mo.—Vitæ Horatii, Ovidii, et Plinii, jun. 3 vols. 8vo.—History of Bayle, and of his works, 12mo.

Massuet, Rene, a learned Benedictine of St. Maur, born at St. Ouen de Macelles, 1665. He is known by his edition of Irænæus, 1710, folio, with learned dissertations—a fifth volume of the Acts of the Saints of St. Benedict—and other works. He died 19th Jan. 1716, aged 50.

Mastelleta, John Andrew, a painter, born at Bologna, 1577, who after studying under the Caraccis, improved himself further by copying the works of Parmesan. He is blamed for employing too much black in his paintings. He died in a monastery, where under a fit of melancholy, he had retired.

Matani, Anthony, a physician, born at Pistoia, in Italy, 27th July, 1730. He became professor of medicine at Pisa, where he took his degrees, and died universally respected at Pistoia, June, 1769. He published de Aneurismaticis Præcordiorum Morbis Animadversiones—Heliodori Larissæi Capita Opticorum e Græco Latine conversa—Account of the Natural Productions of Pistoia—de Nosocomiorum Regimine—de Remediis Tractatus, and left some MSS. besides.

Maternus De Cilano, George Christian, a native of Presburgh, who died at Altena, in Lower Saxony, 1773. He was author of treatises de Terræ Concussionibus—de Causis Lucis Boreal.—de Motu Humorum progress. Veteribus non Ignoti. —de Saturnalium Origine et celebrandi Ritu apud Romanos, &c.

Mather, Richard, minister of Dorchester, Massachusetts, was a native of Lancashire, and born in 1596. He was educated at Oxford, and entered the ministry at an early age. Being suspended for non-conformity he came to New-England in 1635, and was the next year settled at Dorchester, where he continued to labour with ability and acceptance till his death in 1699. He assisted in making the New-England version of the Psalms. He was a member of the several synods which met during his ministry at Dorchester, and was greatly respected for his piety, knowledge, and good sense. He was the principal author of the plan of church discipline adopted by the synod of 1648, and he published several controversial and practical works, which were esteemed. ☞ L.

Mather, Samuel, son of the preceding, was born in Lancashire, in 1626, and coming to America with his father, was educated at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1643. He was appointed the first fellow of that institution. He engaged in the ministry, and after preaching a short time in Boston, went to England in 1650, and was soon appointed chaplain of Magdalen college. He afterwards preached two years at Leith, in Scotland. In 1655 he went to Dublin, and became a senior fellow of

Trinity college. He was settled in the ministry, but suspended at the restoration for nonconformity. He afterwards preached at Burtonwood, but returning to Dublin, died in 1671. He was a preacher of the first rank in force and perspicuity of mind, learning, and piety. ☞ L.

Mather, Increase, D.D. president of Harvard college, was a brother of the preceding, and born at Dorchester, June 21st, 1639. He was graduated at the college, over which he afterwards presided, in 1656. The next year he went to England, and returned in 1661. He was settled in the North church, Boston, in which he had before preached several years, in 1664, and continued there in the labours of the ministry sixty-two years, with great reputation for talents and piety. He exerted a great and useful influence both in ecclesiastical and civil affairs. He was in 1688 agent to the court of England, and rendered important services by procuring the redress of grievances. He returned in 1692. He opposed the violent measures pursued against those who were accused of witchcraft. He was appointed to the presidency of the college in 1685, and held the office till 1701, when he resigned in consequence of an act of the legislature, requiring the president to reside at Cambridge. He died in 1723. Doctor Mather was eminent for the superiority of his talents, the extent of his learning, the excellence of his character, and great usefulness. He was an indefatigable student, and gave to the world a great number of useful publications on religion, politics, history, and philosophy. ☞ L.

Mather, Cotton, D.D. F.R.S. minister in Boston, Massachusetts, and son of the preceding, was born 12th February, 1663. He became pious at an early age, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1678. He displayed at that age the superiority of his genius by an almost unequalled proficiency in his studies. In 1684 he was ordained colleague with his father, and laboured with the most exemplary diligence, till his death in 1728. He is justly reputed the most distinguished minister of New-England. He acquired knowledge with extraordinary facility, had a most retentive recollection and luxuriant fancy, and was unexampled in industry, and the extent and variety of his learning. The value of his endowments was, however, greatly abated by a mixture of extraordinary credulity, pedantry, and false taste. His eccentricities made him the object of ridicule to the profane, but he enjoyed the high respect of his acquaintance and countrymen at large, on account of his great benevolence and unfeigned piety, as well as superior genius and learning. He was a most voluminous writer, having given to the world 382 publications, several of which, as his Magnalia, or the Ecclesiastical History of New-England, were large. ☞ L.

Mathias, St. one of the 12 apostles in the room of the traitor Judas. He suffered martyrdom where he preached the gospel. A gospel was preserved among some sects, said to have been written by him.

Mathias, son of Maximilian II. was emperor of Germany after his brother Rodolphus II. 1612. He made peace with the Turks 1615, but a new war arose which continued for 30 years till the peace of Westphalia. Mathias died at Vienna, 10th March, 1616, aged 63.

Mathias Corvinus, king of Hungary and Bohemia, was the second son of John Huniades, and obtained the kingdom, 1458, after escaping from the confinement where his enemies detained him. He broke the conspiracy of Hungarian lords who invited Frederic III. to take possession of the crown, in opposition to him, and he bravely defeated the Turks, who, invited by the dissensions of the country, had invaded the kingdom. He obliged also his rival to resign the consecrated crown of Stephen, which he had seized, and in a new war he attacked the Austrian dominions and penetrated to Vienna, which he took, and also Neustadt. The emperor, terrified and subdued, made peace agreeable to the terms dictated by the conqueror, 1487. After establishing wise regulations, reforming abuses, and checking duels and litigious quarrels, this great man was seized with an apoplexy, which carried him off 16th April, 1490, at Vienna, as he was preparing to make war against the Turks.

Mathias, Christian, a native of Meldorp, in Holstein, professor of philosophy and divinity in various universities, died at Utrecht, 1655, aged 71. He wrote Historia Patriarcharum, 4to.—Theatrum Historicum, 4to.

Mathon de la Cour, James, a mathematician, born at Lyons, 28th Oct. 1712, and died there 1770. He was an active member of the academy of Lyons, and wrote a memoir on the best method of supplying the Action of Wind on large Vessels—Elements of Dynamics and Mechanics, 3 vols. 12mo.—Essay on Calculating the Movements of Machines by the Reaction of Water.

Mathon de la Cour, Charles Joseph, son of the preceding, was born at Lyons, 1738. He came early to Paris, and there distinguished himself by his literary labours, and the prizes which he obtained in various learned academies, and on his return to his native city he gained universal esteem by the benevolence, hospitality, and the amiable virtues of his character. The revolution at last came to embitter his days; after the siege of Lyons, in 1793, he was condemned to death by the bloody

tribunal, and shared with several others the fatal blow which hurried so many unhappy victims to an untimely grave. Among his elegant and ingenious pieces these rank high, Dissertation on the Causes which altered the Laws of Lycurgus, at Lacedæmon, a prize essay, 1771—Discourse on the Danger of reading Books hostile to Religion, a prize composition—Testament de Fortuné Ricard, in 1781, long ascribed to Franklin—Idylles in prose—Eloges—Letters on the Public Pictures exhibited in 1763, 5, and 7, &c.

Matignon, James de, prince of Montagne, count of Thorigni, was born at Lonray, in Normandy, 1526, and early became eminent as a soldier. He was distinguished at the battles of Jarnac, Roche-abeille, and Moncontour, and was commander-in-chief in Normandy, 1572, and made a marshal by Henry III. 1579. He assisted at the coronation of Henry IV. as constable, and died July, 1597, aged 73.

Matilda, or Maud, daughter of Henry I. king of England, married Henry IV. emperor of Germany, and was in 1135 publicly announced as her father's heir and successor on the English throne, after the death of his favourite son Henry. On her father's decease, Stephen, who was on the spot, seized the kingdom, and Matilda came at last with an army to conquer her father's inheritance, Stephen was defeated, and Matilda was in 1141 acknowledged queen, but her pride offended the nobles, and Stephen, who had conciliated the affection of all parties by his courteous behaviour, and by the arts which an usurper can occasionally employ, was taken from his dungeon to be restored to the throne, and the queen fled from the kingdom. After Stephen's death, Henry II. the son of Matilda by Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, whom she had married after her first husband's death, was appointed king of England. Matilda died 1167, aged 67.

Matsys, Quintin, a native of Antwerp, who from a blacksmith became an eminent painter. His works were chiefly portraits and historical pieces, and in a very masterly style. The best of his pieces is a Descent from the Cross, preserved in Antwerp cathedral. He died 1529, aged 69. His son John was also a good artist, though inferior to his father.

Mattei, Paolo da, a native of Naples, who studied painting under Luka Giordano, and excelled by the correctness of his pieces, and the accuracy with which he copied the works of the ablest masters. He died 1728, aged 67.

Matthew or Levi, son of Alpheus, a tax gatherer, who was called by our Saviour to become a disciple. He wrote his gospel about 64, and some imagine it was originally written in Hebrew or Syriac, and afterwards translated into Greek. He preached the gospel in Persia, and in Parthia, and is there supposed to have suffered martyrdom.

Matthew Cantacuzenus, son of John, emperor of Constantinople, was partner on the throne with him 1354. On the father's abdication Matthew took for his associate John Palæologus, but the divided power produced quarrels; a battle was fought in Thrace, and Matthew being defeated, resigned the crown to his opponent and retired to the monastery of Mount Athos, where he composed some commentaries on Solomon's Song.

Matthew, of Westminster, a Benedictine of the abbey of Westminster, known as a historian. His work called "Flores Historiarum," &c. treats of English affairs from the beginning of the world to the year 1307, and was published in London, 1567, and at Frankfort, 1601, folio. The work is divided into three books, the first extends from the creation to the Christian æra, the second to the Norman conquest, the third to the beginning of the second Edward's reign, afterwards continued to the death of Edward III. 1377. The author, though occasionally credulous, is universally respected as a faithful, accurate, regular, and candid historian.

Matthews, Tobias, an able and eloquent Oxford divine in the reign of James I. made bishop of Durham, and in 1606 translated to York, where he died 1628, aged 82. A Latin sermon of his, against Campian, has been published. His son Tobias, after receiving his education at Christ church, Oxford, became a catholic, and entered among the Jesuits. He disgraced his name, and abused his talents by being the intriguer and spy of the court of Rome in England. He died 1655.

Matthews, Thomas, a native of Glamorganshire, eminent as a naval commander. He fought in the Mediterranean in 1744, a most obstinate battle off Toulon, but as he was unfortunately not ably supported by his second in command, Lestock, instead of obtaining a glorious victory, as he expected, he had only an indecisive action. Though he had done his duty, he was dismissed from the service by a court-martial, and Lestock was acquitted. He died on his estates in Glamorganshire, 1751.

Matthews, Samuel, governor of Virginia, was one of the counsellors of that colony, appointed in 1624. He was elected governor in 1656, but soon after went to England as agent of the province, and died there. He was succeeded by Berkley.

☞ L.

Matthews, John, governor of South Carolina, was one of the most active and influential individuals of that state in promoting the revolution. He was the first

speaker of the house of representatives after the dissolution of the royal government, in 1776, and was appointed the same year an associate justice of the supreme court. In 1780 he was elected a delegate to congress, and was one of the committee of that body appointed to visit the army, and to report what defects existed in the system adopted for its support, and the alterations necessary for its improvement. He was also a member of the committee sent by congress to effect an accommodation with the troops of Pennsylvania, which had mutinied, when at the suggestion of the French ambassador, as was alleged, a proposition was contemplated to be brought forward in congress to purchase the independence of the other portion of the union, by sacrificing to Great Britain Georgia and the Carolinas, Mr. Matthews repaired to Philadelphia, and in conjunction with Mr. Bee and Colonel Eveleigh, adopted such precautions relative to the subject that the intrigue, if it really existed, was abandoned. In 1782 he succeeded Mr. Rutledge as governor of the state. Mr. Guerard succeeded him in the following year. In 1784, on the first establishment of the court of equity, Mr. Matthews was appointed one of the judges. He died at Charleston, Nov. 1802, aged 58. ☞ L.

Matthieu, Peter, a French historian, principal of the college of Verceil. He favoured the league and the Guises, and afterwards became historiographer to Henry IV. and attended Lewis XIII. at the siege of Montauban. He died at Toulouse, 12th Oct. 1621, aged 58. He wrote a History of Memorable Events in the Reign of Henry the Great, 8vo.—the History of Henry's Death, folio—the History of St. Lewis, 8vo.—the History of France from Francis I. to Lewis XIII. 2 vols. folio—la Guisiade, a tragedy, &c.

Matthiolus, Peter Andrew, an able physician, born at Sienna. He published some valuable commentaries in Italian on Dioscorides, Lyons, 1548, 4to. translated into Latin by Desmoulins, 1572, folio. His works were collected and appeared at Basil, 1598, folio, enriched with the notes of Gaspard Bartholin. He died of the plague at Trent, 1577, aged about 77. There was another physician of the same name, professor of medicine at Padua, where he died, 1498. He wrote Ars Memorativa, 4to. a curious book.

Matti, Don Emanuel, a Spanish poet of eminence, born at Oropesa, New Castile, 1663. He was member of the Arcadia at Rome, and Innocent XII. pleased with his poetry, made him dean of Alicant, where he died 18th Dec. 1737. His letters and poetry were published at Madrid, 2 vols. 12mo. 1735.

Maturino, a native of Florence, eminent as a painter. He assisted his master Raphael in several of his designs, and afterwards offered his services to Polidoro de Carravaggio, whose works he rivalled in correctness and execution. He died 1527, aged 37.

Maty, Matthew, an eminent physician, born in Holland 1718. He took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and in 1740, came to settle in England. He introduced himself to public notice 1759, by his "Journal Britannique," a periodical paper printed at the Hague, and giving an account of English publications. In 1758, he was chosen fellow, and 1765, secretary of the Royal society, and in 1772, he became chief librarian of the British museum. He unfortunately fell a victim to a languishing disorder 1776, after a life devoted to the offices of humanity, and the labours of science. He was a great advocate for the inoculation of the small-pox, when it was considered as dangerous. His memoirs of the earl of Chesterfield, nearly finished before his death, were prefixed by his son-in-law Justamond to the works of that nobleman, 1777, 2 vols. 4to.

Maty, Paul Henry, son of the above, was born 1745, and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He obtained there a travelling fellowship, which enabled him to go abroad, and in 1774, he went as chaplain to lord Stormont ambassador to the court of France. His rise in the church might have now been enforced by the influence of his powerful friends, but he expressed some conscientious scruples about those articles of faith, to which before he had subscribed, and in 1776, he totally withdrew himself from the duties of a minister of the church of England. The rest of his life was devoted to literary pursuits. He became assistant librarian to the British museum, and in 1778, succeeded Dr. Horsley as secretary to the Royal society. He began Jan. 1782, a monthly review of new publications, which from ill health he discontinued in 1786. In the disputes which unfortunately prevailed in the Royal society in 1784, about the readmission of Dr. Hutton, he took a warm part, and resigned his office in disgust, when good sense would have dictated a more moderate and prudent conduct. A sedentary life had weakened his constitution, and he fell a martyr to an asthmatic complaint, 16th Jan. 1787, aged 42. He translated Riesbach's Travels through Germany, and after his death a volume of his sermons appeared, in which were those of Secker and other authors which his editors suspected not to have been transcribed by him.

Mauchard, Burchard David, a native of Marbach, professor of physic and anatomy in Tubingen university, and physician to

the duke of Wirtemburg. He wrote various tracts on his profession, and died at Tubingen 1751, aged 55.

Maucroix, Francis de, a French translator, born at Noyon, 1619. He died canon of Rheims, 1708. He translated the Philippics of Demosthenes—the Euthydemus, and the greater Hippias of Plato—some Orations of Cicero—the Rationarium Temporum of Petau, 3 vols. &c. He was intimate with Boileau and Racine, and published, in conjunction with la Fontaine, miscellaneous and poetical works, 2 vols. 12mo.

Mauduit, Michael, an eminent divine, born at Vire, in Normandy, 1634. He died at Paris 1709. He wrote some useful works—a Treatise on Religion against Atheists, Deists, &c. 1698—a Translation of the Psalms into French Verse, not very respectable—Analyses of some of the Books of the New Testament, 8 vols. 12mo.—Dissertations on the Gout, &c.

Mauduit, Israel, a political writer, born at Exeter 1708. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters, but soon after quitted his clerical employment, and became partner with his brother Jasper, a London merchant. In 1760 he excited the public attention by his "Considerations on the German War," and he was afterwards appointed agent for the province of Massachusetts, and consequently became a warm partisan in the disputes with the mother country. In 1769, he wrote his Short View of the History of the New-England Colonies, and in 1774, he espoused the cause of the dissenters by his pamphlet "on the Case of the Dissenting Ministers," &c. He published various other pamphlets which are now deservedly forgotten, and died 14th June, 1787, aged 79.

Maugin, John, surnamed Angevin, or of Anjou, where he was born, translated Machiavel's Discourses on Livy into French. He published his new Tristan Prince of Leonnois, &c. 1554, which he dedicated to M. Maupas, who is the hero of the book.

Maupertuis, Peter Lewis Moreau de, an able philosopher, born of a good family at St. Malo's 1698. He was for three years engaged in a military life, but quitted it for the labour of science. He was admitted member of the French academy 1723, and some years after, when visiting London, he was honoured with the title of fellow of the Royal society. In 1736, he was at the head of the French academicians, sent by the king of France, to the North, to ascertain the figure of the earth. He was afterwards invited by the prince of Prussia to Berlin, to become president of the learned society there, and with a spirit of adventure he accompanied his royal friend to the war against the Germans. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Molwitz, and conveyed to Vienna, but soon honourably set at liberty by the emperor, and permitted to return to Berlin. He returned to Paris, but instead of quietly settling in his country, in the pursuit of science and philosophy, he went back to Berlin, and was soon after unfortunately engaged in some literary quarrels with Koenig, professor of philosophy at Franeker, and with Voltaire. The roving and unsettled disposition of Maupertuis was not indeed calculated to conciliate esteem and affection; but Voltaire was so severely satirical on him whom he had long called his friend and mathematical instructer, that even the king of Prussia thought it his duty to interfere and arrest the malevolent poet at Frankfort. Maupertuis went afterwards on a visit to his philosophical friends the Bernouillis at Basil, and died at their house, July, 1759. His works are very valuable and display every where a great, well-informed, and penetrating mind. They have been collected into 4 vols. 8vo. 1756, consisting of the Figure of the Earth determined—the Measurement of a Degree of the Meridian—Discourse on the Figure of the Stars—Elements of Geography—Nautical Astronomy—Elements of Astronomy—Physical Dissertation on a White Negro—Essay on Cosmography—Reflections on the Origin of Languages—Essay on Moral Philosophy, and various other dissertations, &c. inserted in the Berlin Memoirs.

Maupertuy, John Baptist Drouet de, a native of Paris, who studied the law, and afterwards held a place under government, and then entered into orders and obtained a canonry. He wrote the History of the Holy Church at Vienne—a Christian's Sentiments on the True Love of God—the Dangerous Commerce between the two Sexes—Veneration due to Relics, &c. He died 1736, aged 86.

Maupin, N. Aubigny, a celebrated singer at the Paris opera. She possessed great personal courage, and she on some occasions assumed a man's dress to avenge boldly on her opponents those insults which her sex forbade her openly to resent. Her best character was Medea in the opera of Medus by la Grange. She left the stage in 1705, and died two years after, aged 33.

Maur, St. a disciple of St. Benedict, who died about 584, abbot of Glanseuil in Anjou. A congregation bearing his name was formed in France in the seventeenth century, which was approved by the pope, and has produced some learned men.

Maur, Don Charles de, an eminent mathematician and engineer, whose abilities were employed not only in the Spanish army, but in the construction of canals, of public roads, and other great national works. He wrote a Treatise on Dynamics, and Ele-

ments of Mathematics, and died 25th Nov. 1785.

Mauran, Peter, a leading man among the Albigenses in Languedoc in the 13th century, who, because he denied transubstantiation, was stripped of his property, and condemned, after severe trials, to make a pilgrimage to the holy land, and there to administer to the relief of the indigent.

Maurepas, John Frederic Philippeaux, count of, a French statesman, born 1701. In 1715 he was made secretary at court, and was afterwards appointed superintendent of the king's household, and of the marine, 1723, and minister of state, 1738. Though he evinced sagacity and genius in his master's service, he was exiled to Bourges by the intrigues of Madame Pompadour, and continued in disgrace till Lewis XVI. in 1774, recalled him to enjoy his confidence, and to direct public affairs. The spirited measures, however, which he recommended in favour of the Americans against their parent country were very imprudent, and have since produced the ruin of his master. He died Nov. 1781, aged 80. His correspondence, which was very precise and correct, together with his memoirs, which are very negligently written, appeared at Paris 1792, 2 vols. 8vo.

Maurice, of Nassau, prince of Orange, succeeded though only 18 on his father's murder, 1584, to the government of the Low Countries. Treading in the glorious steps of his father, he as captain general of the United States strengthened and confirmed the newly established republic, supported its liberties and privileges, and enlarged its provinces by the conquest of Breda, in 1590, and of Zutphen, Deventer, Hulst, Nimeguen, Gertruydenburg, &c. His successes were rapidly continued, the archduke Albert was defeated in 1597, and the Spaniards were forced to evacuate Holland, and though obliged to raise the siege of Dunkirk in 1600, Maurice avenged this trifling disaster by the total defeat of Albert, near Nieuport. The conquest of Rhinberg, Grave, and other places followed these glorious labours; but while Maurice, respected by the soldiery for his valour and services, aimed at the sovereignty of his country, his views were vigorously opposed by the unyielding integrity of Barneveldt, who, unhappily for the memory of his rival, was sacrificed in an unguarded moment. The Dutch mourned the loss of their virtuous pensionary, and Maurice, sensible of his cruelty, and still more displeased by the loss of Breda, which after a siege of six months fell into the hands of the Spaniards, became the prey of sudden grief, and died of a broken heart 1625, aged 55, leaving behind him the character of being the ablest general of the age.

Mauriceau, Francis, a French surgeon, chiefly eminent in midwifery, and in an extensive knowledge of female diseases. He wrote a treatise on the Disorders of Pregnant Women—on Midwifery—Diseases of Mothers and New Born Infants, 4to. 1694, a very useful work, translated into several languages. He died at Paris 1709.

Mauritius Tiberius, a Cappadocian, who distinguished himself at the head of the Roman armies, and received in marriage the daughter of the emperor Tiberius Constantine. He was made emperor 582, but though valiant and successful against the Persians and Arabs, he was unfortunately defeated by Phocas his general, who had proclaimed himself emperor, and he was put to death with his five sons, A. D. 602, aged 63.

Maurolico, Francis, abbé of Santa Maria del Porto, in Sicily, and professor of mathematics, was born at Messina, 1494, and died 1575. He is author of an edition of the Spherics of Theodosius—Emendatio et Restitutio Conicorum Apollonii Pergæi—Archimedis Momenta Omnia—Euclidis Phænomena—Martyrologium, &c.

Maurus, Terentianus, a Latin poet under Trajan. His poem De Literis, Syllabus, &c. is preserved in Maittaire's Corpus Poet. Lat.

Maury, Jean Siffrein, a French cardinal, was born in 1746 at Vabees, in the ancient comté at Venaisson. He studied at Lyons, and, on entering into orders, became a celebrated preacher at Paris, where he obtained a place in the academy, and obtained an abbey. When the revolution broke out, he became one of the representatives of the clergy in the States-general, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence in behalf of his order, as he afterwards did in defence of royalty. On the dissolution of the constituent assembly, he went to Italy, where he was nominated bishop of Nicæa, and a cardinal. In 1807 he made his submission to Buonaparte, who in 1810 appointed him archbishop of Paris, but when the usurper fell, the cardinal was obliged to leave France. He died at Rome, in 1817. He published several works, the best of which is, "An Essay on Eloquence."—*W. B.*

Maussac, Philip James, a counsellor in the parliament of Toulouse, president of the court of aids at Montpellier, and a most elegant Greek scholar, died 1650, aged 70. He published notes on Harpocration, Paris, 1614, 4to.—Remarks on Plutarch's Treatise on Mountains and Rivers, &c.

Mautour, Philibert Bernard Moreau de, auditor of the Paris chamber of accounts, and member of the academy of inscriptions, was born at Beaune, 1654, and died, 1737. He published a translation of Petau's Rationarium Temporum, 4 vols. 12mo. and wrote some poems and some dissertations,

inserted in the memoirs of the belles lettres' academy.

Maxentius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, son of Maximianus Hercules, declared himself emperor, 306. Though opposed by Galerius, he established his power, but becoming odious by his cruelty, he was at last attacked and defeated by Constantine, and was drowned as he crossed the Tiber in his flight, 312.

Maxcy, Jonathan, D.D. president of the college of South Carolina, was born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, in 1768, and was ordained pastor of the baptist church in Providence, September 8th, 1791. He was the same year elected professor of divinity in the college of Rhode Island, of which he was afterwards president. He resigned this office in 1802, and was president of Union college at Schenectady until the appointment of Dr. Nott in 1804. On the organization of the college at Columbia, South Carolina, he was elected president of that institution, and continued there until his death, June 4th, 1820. He was a very useful college officer, and much esteemed in the various institutions over which he presided. He married a daughter of commodore Hopkins, of Providence. Several of his occasional sermons and orations were published. ☞ L.

Maximianus, Marcus Aurel. Valer. Hercul. a Roman emperor, who rose to that dignity from the rank of a common soldier. He possessed valour and prudence, but as the associate of Diocletian, he was induced to lay down the ensigns of his office, 304, though afterwards he had the ambition to resume his power. His troops, however, rebelled against him, and he was put to death at last by order of Constantine, his son-in-law, 310, aged 60.

Maximianus, Galer. Valer. a shepherd of Dacia, distinguished by his valour, and at last raised to the throne by Diocletian, who gave him his daughter in marriage. After conquering the Goths, Dalmatians, and Persians, it is supposed that he obliged his father-in-law Diocletian to abdicate the crown. He died 311, in a miserable manner, calling upon the God of the Christians, whose religion he had hitherto persecuted.

Maximilian I. archduke of Austria, son of Frederic IV. was born 1459. By his marriage with Mary daughter of Charles, last duke of Burgundy, he rose to consequence as an independent prince, and in 1486, he was elected king of the Romans, and in 1493, emperor. He was successful in his war against France, but his forces were defeated in Italy and Switzerland. In his eagerness to enlarge his dominions he expressed a wish to be the coadjutor of Julius II. on the papal throne, and like some of the Roman emperors, he assumed the title of pontifex maximus. He afterwards made an alliance with Henry VIII. against France, and even served as a private individual in the English army on the continent. He was unsteady in his attachments, and though possessed of good sense and great qualities, little to be depended on in political affairs. He died at Inspruck, 15th January, 1519, in consequence of eating melons to excess. He was author of some poems, and of memoirs of his own life.

Maximilian II. son of Ferdinand I. was elected king of the Romans, 1562, and succeeded his father two years after as king of Hungary and Bohemia, and emperor of Germany. He was of a peaceful disposition, and therefore suffered from the inroads of the Turks upon his dominions. He died at Ratisbon, 12th October, 1576, aged 50. By his wife, Mary of Austria, sister of Philip II. of Spain, he had several children.

Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, deserved by his courage the title of defender of Germany, and by his wisdom that of Solomon. He gained the battle of Prague, 1620, and for his services as a warrior and as the supporter of the Catholic faith, he was raised to the dignity of an elector of the German empire. He died 1651, aged 70.

Maximilian, Emmanuel, elector of Bavaria, distinguished himself by his many services in the cause of the emperor Leopold. He was at the siege of Neuheusel, in 1685, when the Turkish forces were defeated, and the next year he was at the siege of Buda, and the year after at the battle of Mohatz. His merits placed him at the head of the Hungarian army, and in 1689 he took from the Turks the city of Belgrade, and afterwards commanded the imperial troops at the siege of Mentz, and on the banks of the Rhine. In 1692 he was made governor of the Low Countries by the king of Spain; but during the war of the Spanish succession he sided with France, and exposed himself to the resentment of the emperor, who deprived him of his electoral honours, to which he was restored at the general peace. He died at Munich, 26th Feb. 1726.

Maximilian, Leopold, elector of Bavaria, son of the emperor Charles VII. succeeded to the electorate of Bavaria, 1746. He died 30th December, 1777, and as he left no issue, the succession to his dominions occasioned a war between the empire and Prussia, which was terminated by the peace of Teschen, 1779.

Maximinus, Caius Jul. Verus, son of a Thracian peasant, rose by his valour in the Roman armies, and on the death of Alexander Severus, was proclaimed emperor, 235. He was of gigantic size and proportionable strength, but a great tyrant. He

was at last assassinated by his soldiers, near Aquileia, 256.

Maximus, Magnus, a Spaniard, proclaimed emperor of Rome, by his troops in Britain, 383. Though opposed by Gratian, he proved victorious, and at last marching into Italy, he was besieged in Aquileia, and defeated by Theodosius, who caused his head to be cut off, 388.

Maximus, of Tyre, a Platonic philosopher, who was at Rome, 146, A. D. His Discourses, 41 in number, have been edited by Reiske, 1774, and translated into French by Formey.

Maximus, the Cynic, a native of Ephesus, tutor to the apostate Julian, whom he encouraged in his opposition to Christianity, and flattered by his magic arts, assuring him, when going on his Persian expedition, that he would prove victorious, and that he was animated by the soul of Alexander. He was put to death by the emperor Valens, 366.

May, Thomas, an English writer, born at Mayfield, in Sussex, 1594. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge, where he took, 1612, his bachelor's degree, and afterwards entered at Gray's Inn. His genius recommended him to the notice of the great of those times. He was the friend of Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir R. Fanshaw, Thomas Carew, Ben Jonson, Sir John Suckling, and others, and became the favourite of Charles I. and of his queen. Under the sunshine of royal patronage he wrote "The Heir," a comedy, acted 1620—Cleopatra, a tragedy, acted 1626—Antigone, a tragedy—Agrippina, a tragedy—the Old Couple, a comedy, &c. and also by the king's command, "the Reign of Henry II." a poem in 7 books, and "the Reign of Edward III." a poem in 7 books. As a translator, May acquired some reputation. Virgil's Georgics appeared 1622, with notes, and his Lucan's Pharsalia, 1627. This last work is a very respectable performance, and the poet greatly increased his literary fame by a continuation of the poem to the death of Julius Cæsar, in verses which were much admired, and which Dr. Johnson preferred to the Latin of Cowley or of Milton. May, respected as the friend of the monarch, to whom he dedicated the best part of his publications, became despicable in the civil wars. He embraced the party of the parliament, was made their secretary and historiographer, and as such published the "History of the Parliament of England," which began Nov. 3d, 1640, to the first battle of Newbury, 1643. He wrote also a "Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England," a few months after the publication of which he died suddenly, 13th November, 1650, aged 55. He was buried in Westminster abbey, but at the restoration his body was dug up, and deposited in a pit in St. Margaret's churchyard.

May, Lewis du, a protestant French historian, who spent the best part of his life in Germany. He died 1681. His works are "State of the Empire, or Abridgment of the Public Law of Germany"—Science des Princes, 8vo.—the Prudent Voyager, 12mo.

Mayenne, Charles of Lorraine, duke of, son of Francis, duke of Guise, was born 26th March, 1554. He distinguished himself as a heroic soldier at the sieges of Poictiers and Rochelle, and at the battle of Moncontour, and defeated the protestants in Guienne, Dauphiné, and Saintonge. When his brothers were assassinated at the council of Blois, he proclaimed himself chief of the league, declared Cardinal Bourbon king, under the name of Charles X. and prepared to support his power by the force of arms. He opposed, with an army of 30,000 men, Henry IV. but was defeated at the battle of Arques, and again at Ivry, and after many losses, he was at last reconciled to his victorious enemy, who in the goodness of his heart made him his friend, and added the government of the Isle of France. He died at Soissons, 3d Oct. 1611, and his family was extinct in his son, who died 1621.

Mayer, John Frederic, a Lutheran divine, born at Leipsic, 1650. He was successively professor at Wittemberg, Hamburg, and Stettin, and became superintendent of the churches of Pomerania. He died 1712. He wrote a Treatise on the method of studying Holy Scripture—Dissertations on Particular Parts of the Bible—Tractatus de Osculo Pedum Pontificis Romani, 4to. but his great work is Bibliotheca Biblica, 4to. 1713, in which he examines the character of the various commentators on the Bible.

Mayer, Tobias, an eminent astronomer, born at Maspach, in the dutchy of Wirtemburg, 1723. He was self-instructed, and in the formation of machines and instruments, displayed wonderful ingenuity. He also applied himself to the Latin language and belles lettres, and in 1750 was appointed professor of mathematics in Gottingen university. He died 1762, exhausted by his uncommon application. He studied the nature of the moon, and its influence upon the earth with such ability, and approached so nearly the problem of longitude, that his widow obtained an honourable reward of 3000*l.* from the British parliament. His discoveries in astronomy and geometry were very great and important. He published Tables of Refractions—Theory of the Moon—Astronomical Tables—a Mathematical Atlas, &c. There was also a Jesuit of the same name in Moravia, professor of philosophy at Heidle-

berg, for whom an observatory was built at Manheim by the elector Palatine. He wrote Basis Palatina—De Transitu Veneris—De Novis in Cælo Phœnomenis, and died 1783.

Mayerne, Sir Theodore, an eminent physician, born of most respectable parents at Geneva, 28th Sept. 1573. He had Theodore Beza for his godfather. He studied at Heidelberg, and afterwards went to Montpellier, where he took his degree of M.D. 1597. He went to Paris, where he recommended himself to notice by his lectures, and became physician to Henry IV. who promised him his patronage, and endeavoured by the means of cardinal Perron and other priests, to convert him to the catholic faith. He came over in 1616 to settle in England, and was in the service of James I. and of his queen. He died at Chelsea, 15th March, 1655, leaving to inherit his large fortune only one daughter, who married the marquis de Montpouvillan, and died at the Hague, 1661, of a child of which she could not be delivered. His works were printed at London, 1700, in one folio volume.

Mayhew, Thomas, governor of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, obtained a grant of that and the neighbouring islands in 1641, and commenced a settlement at Edgarton. He devoted himself much to the civilizing and Christianizing the Indians who lived within his government, and induced them to adopt the English mode of administering justice. He died in 1681, in the 93d year of his age. ☞ L.

Mayhew, Thomas, the son of the preceding, accompanied him to Martha's Vineyard in 1642, and became the first minister of that island. He began his labours among the Indians in 1646, and devoted himself to their instruction with unwearied diligence and self-denial. In 1650 one hundred had made profession of faith in the gospel, and during the next year one hundred and eighty more. Encouraged by this success, he embarked for England to solicit aid from the society for propagating the gospel, and was lost at sea, in the 37th year of his age. ☞ L.

Mayhew, John, minister of Martha's Vineyard, and son of the preceding, was born in 1652, and entered the ministry at the age of twenty-one, at Fishury. He laboured with great diligence in instructing the Indians. His annual salary was, for a long time, only five pounds. He died in 1689, in the sixteenth year of his ministry, leaving an Indian church of one hundred communicants, and several well-instructed Indian teachers. ☞ L.

Mayhew, Experience, minister of Martha's Vineyard, was the eldest son of the preceding, and born in 1673. In 1694 he began to preach to the Indians, taking the care of several of their congregations, and devoted a ministry of more than sixty years to their instruction. In 1709 he translated the Psalms and John into the language of the Indians, at the expense of the society for propagating the gospel. In 1727 he published a relation of the success of the gospel among the aborigines, in which he gives the biography of more than thirty Indian ministers, and about eighty other converts, who were worthy of commemoration for their piety. He possessed superior endowments, and exhibited a most exemplary life of zeal, activity, and self-denial in the ministry. ☞ L.

Mayhew, Jonathan, D.D. minister in Boston, Massachusetts, was the son of the preceding, and born in Martha's Vineyard, 8th October, 1720, and graduated at Harvard college in 1744. He was ordained pastor of the west church, at Boston, in 1747, and continued there till his death in 1766. He possessed a mind of great force and acuteness, was equalled by few of his cotemporaries in the extent of his classical and theological knowledge, and was particularly distinguished for the originality and independence of his investigations, and his love of civil and religious liberty. He published a number of controversial and practical works, characterized by unusual perspicuity and force of reasoning, and liveliness of fancy, and which gave him a high reputation in Great Britain, as well as in his own country, and procured for him a diploma of doctor of divinity, from the university of Aberdeen. ☞ L.

Maynard, sir John, an able English lawyer, celebrated for his eloquence, his integrity, and his public spirit. He waited upon William with an address of congratulation, after the abdication of James, and when the new king, observing his age, told him he must have outlived many of the judges, and of the lawyers of the state, of his own standing, yes, replied sir John, and I should have outlived the law too, if your majesty had not come to the throne of this country. He died 1690, aged 88.

Maynard, Francis, a poet, one of the 40 of the French academy, born at Toulouse, 1582. He was secretary to queen Margaret, and by his wit and gayety was the delight of the court, who flattered him with compliments, but settled no favour on him. He retired in disgust, and died in his province, 1646. His odes, songs, epigrams, &c. were much admired.

Mayne, Jasper, an English poet and divine, born at Hatherleigh, Devonshire, 1604, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford, of which he became student. He was presented to the livings of Cassington, and of Pyrton, near Watlington, Oxfordshire, and, in 1646, was created D.D. He distinguished him-

self as the author of the "City Match," a comedy, and the "Amorous Work," a tragi-comedy, and drew upon himself some severe reflections from Cheynell, in consequence of his sermon against false prophets at Oxford. In 1648 he was deprived of his studentship and of his livings; but at the restoration he was reinstated, and made canon of Christ church, archdeacon of Chichester, and chaplain to the king. He died Dec. 6th, 1672, and was interred at Christ church. In his character he was cheerful, and, in those times of fanatical melancholy, very facetious. In his will he left to his servant, who had long lived with him, and was too fond of drinking, a trunk, with something in it which he said would make him drink. No sooner was his master dead, than the servant ran eagerly to the valuable trunk, but instead of a treasure he found a red herring. He wrote, besides, a poem on the naval victory obtained by the duke of York over the Dutch —sermons—Lucian's Dialogues translated, &c.

Maynwaring, Arthur, a learned Englishman, born at Ightfield, Shropshire, 1668. He was educated at Shrewsbury school, and Christ church, Oxford, and afterwards studied the law in London. An acquaintance with the earls of Dorset and Burlington, and the duke of Somerset, banished his strong prejudices against the revolution, and afterwards he became a commissioner of the customs, and in the beginning of Anne's reign, auditor of the imprest, an office worth 2000*l.* per annum. He sat in the parliament of 1705, for Preston, in Lancashire, and died at St. Alban's, 13th Nov. 1712. His executrix was Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, by whom he had one son, and with whom he had lived, before his death, about nine years, much against the representations and wishes of his friends. He wrote various pieces in prose and verse, especially epilogues, &c. which were delivered with particular effect by his favourite actress.

Mayo, Richard, an English divine, ejected from his living of Kingston, Surrey, for nonconformity, 1662. He wrote a Life of Dr. Staunton—Two Conferences between a Jew and a Papist, and between a Protestant and a Jew—Comment on the Epistle to the Romans, in Pool's Annotations—sermons, &c. He died 1695.

Mayow, John, a learned physician, born in Cornwall, 1645. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, and became fellow of All-Souls, where he took his degrees in civil law, after which he practised physic chiefly at Bath. He died in York-street, Covent-garden, Sept. 1679, and was buried in the parish church there. His works were collected and published at Oxford, 1674. He was a man of extensive powers, and well skilled in chymistry, according to the opinion of Dr. Beddoes, who, in a well-written pamphlet, in 1790, proved that the best part of modern discoveries with respect to air, was known to this active experimentalist.

Mazard, Stephen, a native of Lyons, who greatly improved the manufacture of hats in France. He was in England, to make observations on the genius of the English manufacturers, and he carried back with him several able workmen. He died 1736, aged 76, and left his large property to endow a public charity at Lyons.

Mazarine, Julius, cardinal, and chief minister of France, was born at Piscina, in the province of Abruzzo, Italy, July 14th, 1602. His abilities were conspicuous even in early life, and under Jerome of Colonna he made great and important progress in literature. He recommended himself to the notice of the pope, and by his negotiations and intrigues, was happily successful in preventing a battle between the French and Spaniards before Cassel, and he effected a reconciliation between them. This gained for him the good opinion of Richelieu, and of Lewis XIII. and from keeper of the seals, and vice legate to Avignon, he was, in 1641, raised to the dignity of cardinal. On the death of Richelieu, Mazarine became the prime minister of Lewis XIII. and continued in that high office during the minority of Lewis XIV. and the regency of Anne of Austria. Though at first popular, the jealousy of the nobles, and the distressed state of the poor, raised a clamour against him, and he at last yielded to the public voice, and retired from the kingdom. But though a price was set upon his head, the general hatred subsided, his abilities were acknowledged and regretted, and by degrees his return to power became the popular wish. Mazarine, restored to greatness, applied himself to consolidate the happiness of France; he effected a peace between his country and Spain, and cemented the union of the two monarchies by the marriage of his master with the infanta of Spain. Excessive application at last produced disorders which proved fatal. He died at Vincennes, 9th March, 1661, aged 59, highly respected by the king and nation. He was buried in the college which he had founded. His letters, 103 in number, were published, 1694, and again by Chatelan, Amsterdam, 1745, 2 vols. 12mo. Mazarine had a brother and two sisters. His niece, Hortensia Mancini, dutchess of Mazarine, married, in 1661, Armand Charles de la Porte de la Meilleraie, from whom she was separated, and afterwards settled in England, where she patronised St. Evremond. She died at London, 1699.

Mazeas, John Mathurin, a native of

Landernau, in Britany, who died at Paris, 1802, aged 88. He wrote Elements of Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, with an Introduction to Conic Sections—Institutiones Philosophicæ, 3 vols. 12mo. He was professor in the college of Navarre, and canon of Notre Dame, at Paris; but when the revolution robbed him of his offices, and of his income, he retired into the country, where the kindness of a faithful servant administered to all his wants and infirmities.

Mazeline, Peter, a sculptor of Rouen, member of the academy of painting and sculpture, died 1708, aged 76. His works were highly esteemed, and are still admired in the gardens of Versailles, especially Europa, a Pythian Apollo, &c.

Mazochii, Alexius Symmachus, an Italian antiquary, born at Santa Maria, near Capua. He died at Naples, where he was divinity professor, 1771, aged 87. His works on ancient medals and inscriptions were valuable. His last, and perhaps his best publication, was the Antiquities of the Campagna di Roma.

Mazuier, Claude Lewis, a native of Bellevre, who became judge of Louhans, and during the French revolution was elected to the convention. His conduct, in this violent assembly, was firm and moderate, and he not only voted for the banishment of the king, but defended the measure as the most salutary for the honour and the happiness of the nation. His boldness in accusing the public plunderers of the state marked him for destruction, and he was dragged to the guillotine, Feb. 1794, aged 34.

Mazzuchelli, Grammaria, or John Maria, a nobleman of Brescia, eminent as a philologer and historian. He died Nov. 1765, and left several works, highly esteemed by the Italians.

Mazzuchelli, Peter Francis, a native of Rome, eminent as a painter. He was knighted by Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, and died 1626, aged 55. Some of the beautiful altar pieces at Milan are by him.

Mazzuoli, Francesco, better known by the name of Parmeggiano, or Parmesan, was an eminent painter, born at Parma, 1604. His application to his art was so great that when Rome was sacked by Charles V. he remained engaged with his pencil, like another Protogenes, unconscious of surrounding dangers. He excelled also in etching, of which he has, by some, been called the inventor. He died of a violent fever, at the early age of 36, 1540. For sweetness of manner, elegance, and grace, he has been regarded by several judges as the rival of Corregio, and in genius and invention, he had few equals. There was another artist of the 16th century, of the same name, and related to him who excelled chiefly in historical painting.

Mead, Matthew, an English divine, rector of Great Brickhill, Bucks, and afterwards of Stepney, near London, from which he was ejected, in 1662, for nonconformity. His principles rendered him suspected during the Rye-house plot, but after appearing before the council, he was honourably dismissed. He died 1699, at Stepney, where he had continued to preach to a congregation of dissenters. He was author of the Almost Christian tried and cast, 8vo. a work of some merit—Sermons on Ezekiel's Wheels—the Good of Early Obedience, 8vo. &c.

Mead, Richard, a distinguished physician, son of the preceding, was born at Stepney, 11th Aug. 1673. From a private school, he went, in 1689, to Utrecht, where he studied under Grævius, and three years after, he removed to Leyden, where he attended the medical lectures of Pitcairn and Herman, and contracted a strong intimacy with the celebrated Boerhaave. From Holland he visited Italy, and took his degree of M.D. at Padua, 1695, and then returned to England. The next year he settled in his native place, where he practised with increasing reputation for seven years. His "Mechanical Account of Poisons," 1702, was received by the public with avidity; and he, in 1704, was admitted into the Royal Society, in 1707 chosen one of the council, and, in 1717, appointed vice-president. From Stepney he removed to Crutched Friars, and seven years after, to Austin Friars. In 1707 he was honoured with the diplomatic degree of M.D. by the university of Oxford; and such was his celebrity, that he was one of the physicians who attended queen Anne in her last illness. He was made fellow of the college of physicians in 1716, and, in 1719, he was consulted by government upon the best means of preventing the importation of the plague, which raged with such fatality at Marseilles, and he published, in consequence, his Discourse on Pestilential Contagion, which, in one year, passed through seven editions. In 1727 he was appointed physician to George II. and had the satisfaction of seeing placed in the same situation, his two sons-in-law, Drs. Wilmot and Nicholls. He died 16th Feb. 1754, and was buried in the Temple church, near his brother Samuel, a counsellor; but though no stone is placed over his remains, there is a monument erected to his honour in Westminster abbey, by the gratitude of his son, with an inscription by Dr. Ward. He was twice married; by his first wife he had ten children, three only of whom survived him, a son, and the two daughters whose husbands we have mentioned; and by his second wife he had no family. Dr.

Mead attained high honours and celebrity in his profession, so that in one year he made more than 7000*l.* by his practice. As a man of letters, he was highly respectable, and as the friend and the patron of the learned, universally admired; so that no foreigner of eminence ever came to London without soliciting, as an honour, an introduction to him. His collection of books and prints was very valuable, and sold, after his death, for more than it had cost him. With the most pleasing manners, Dr. Mead united the greatest liberality, and most extensive benevolence; he gave his advice to the poor with pleasure and gratis, and it is remarkable that he never would receive a fee from any clergyman, except one, who disputed with him on the propriety of his prescriptions. His works were, a treatise de Imperio Solis et Lunæ—de Morbis Biblicis—Monita Medica. All his medical works were published together in 1762, 1 vol. 4to.

Meadowcroft, Richard, an English divine, born at Staffordshire, and educated at Merton College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1733 he was made canon of Worcester, where he died 1769. He published in 1732, Notes on Milton's Paradise Regained, edited again in 1748, and mentioned with commendation by bishop Newton. He wrote also other small tracts, besides 11 Sermons, &c.

Mechain, M. a native of Lyons, whose Observations on the eclipse seen at Versailles, 1774, procured him the applauses of the French academy. His work on the great comet of 1661, whose appearance was again expected in 1790, procured him the prize of the academy in 1782; and in consequence of his great astronomical talents, he was employed by the nation in 1792, to measure a degree of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona. He finished the work in 1798, and then proposed to extend it to the Baleares, but he died before the completion of his useful labours, of a fever on the coast of Valencia, 1805. He edited and improved the Connoissance des Temps, and was much respected for the general information which he possessed, and the abilities which he displayed in difficult and intricate calculations for the marine,and other public purposes.

Mede, Joseph, B.D. a native of Berden, Essex, educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He devoted himself to the study of divinity, and refused the preferment which the kindness of his friends offered him, especially Usher, the primate, who wished him to accept the provostship of Trinity college, Dublin. His works, in 1 vol. fol. are chiefly on divinity; and in his Commentary on the Apocalypse, he has been followed by bishop Newton, and other learned divines. He died 1638, aged 52.

Medicis, Cosmo, surnamed the Elder, was the founder of his illustrious family. He was so successful in commerce, that his riches were superior to those of the potentates of his times, and he indulged the noble sentiments of applying the resources of his ample fortune to the patronage of the sciences and of learned men. He collected a most valuable library, which he enriched with rare and curious manuscripts; but while he expected respect and gratitude from his countrymen, he found that his conduct was viewed with jealousy by the arts of his enemies. Yielding to the prevailing ingratitude of his countrymen, he retired in honourable exile to Venice, where he was received with the homage due to a sovereign prince; but the Florentines at last became sensible of their cruelty; Cosmo was recalled, and made for 34 years the arbiter of the destinies of his country. He died Aug. 1464 aged 75, and the gratitude of his fellow-citizens engraved on his tomb these glorious words "the father of his people, the deliverer of his country."

Medicis, Lorenzo de, surnamed the Great, and the father of letters, was born 1448. He was son of Peter, and the grandson of Cosmo, and he was brother to Julian de Medicis. The great influence which he and his brother exercised in Florence, was viewed with jealousy by Ferdinand IV. of Naples, and by Pope Sixtus IV. and a dreadful conspiracy was formed against them by the Piazzi, at the base instigation of these two foreign potentates. Julian fell by the dagger of an assassin, while celebrating mass 1478, but Lorenzo, who was then with him, had the good fortune to escape, though wounded, with his life; and such was his popularity, that he was conducted back to his palace by the multitude, in the general acclamations of condolence and of joy. Inheriting the beneficent and honourable qualities of his grandfather, he devoted himself to the patronage of literature, and was regarded as the Mæcenas of the age. The Florentines saw with pride their opulent countryman selling in one hand the products of the East, and with the other supporting and guiding the public concerns of the state; at one time giving audience to ambassadors, at another splendidly entertaining merchants, and now relieving the necessities of the poor, exhibiting public shows to the multitude, or adorning his native city with the most splendid buildings, for the purposes both of magnificence and hospitality. These high and meritorious services were not lost in the gratitude of the Florentines; Lorenzo was named chief of their republic, and so mild and equitable was his government, and so respectable his character, that foreign princes often sub-

mitted their disputes to his final and impartial decision. Ardent in the cause of science, Lorenzo was surrounded by the learned, the brave, and the ingenious; and to render Florence the emporium of whatever was rare in literature, John Lascaris, a man of classical taste, was sent, in the most honourable manner, into the East, to collect the choicest manuscripts to enrich the library. Lorenzo was himself a man of learning. He wrote poetry with success, and his sonnets, songs, &c. in Italian, have often been printed, and are deservedly admired. This illustrious character died 9th April 1492, aged 44: but though so universally respected and admired, his glory was obscured by his passion for the female sex, and by his great indifference in religious duties. He left two sons, Peter, who succeeded him at Florence, and who was banished 1494, and died 1504, and John, who filled the papal chair under the name of Leo X. His history has become particularly interesting in the luminous pages of Mr. Roscoe.

Medicis, John, surnamed the Invincible, was son of John, and first learnt the art of war under Lorenzo, against the duke of Urbino. He afterwards was in the service of the pope, and of Francis I. of France, and distinguished himself against the armies of the emperor. He died at Mantua, 29th Nov. 1526, aged 28, in consequence of a wound which he had received in the knee, at the siege of Governolo.

Medicis, Lorenzo de, descended from the brother of the great Cosmo, aspired to the name of popular. He caused to be assassinated, in 1537, Alexander de Medicis, whom Charles V. had appointed duke of Florence, and he courted popularity by his patronage of literature. He died without posterity.

Medicis, Hippolyto de, natural son of Julian, was raised to the rank of cardinal by his cousin, Clement VII. in 1529, and sent as legate to Germany. He possessed great abilities as a negotiator and also as a military man; so that when the pirate Barbarossa threatened the coast of Italy with devastation, Hippolyto was usefully employed against him, and obliged him to retire without even meeting him in the field. He contributed to the elevation of Paul III. to the papal chair, and afterwards formed a plan for the assassination of Alexander de Medicis, the governor of Florence, which failed. He died suddenly at Itri, as some imagine, in consequence of poison, 13th Aug. 1535, aged 64.

Medicis, Sebastian de, of the same illustrious family, was distinguished by his learning. He wrote, de Venatione, Piscatione, et Aucupio, 8vo.—de Fortuitis Casibus—de Sepulturis, 1580, &c.

Medicis, Peter de, a painter, born at Florence, 1586, of the same illustrious family. He studied under Cigoli, and as a historical painter, possessed celebrity from the strong expression, as well as the grace of his characters, and the correctness of his style, and his judicious colouring.

Medina, John Baptiste, a painter of Brussels, who studied the works of Rubens with such effect, that his own pieces possessed all the beauties and correctness of that illustrious master. He was for some years settled in England, and was the last knight created in Scotland by the high commissioner of that kingdom. He died 1711, aged 51.

Meen, Henry, a learned divine, who was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took the degree of bachelor of divinity in 1776. He afterwards became minor canon, and lecturer of St. Paul's cathedral, which chapter presented him to the rectory of St. Nicholas Cole-abbey and the prebend of Twyford. He died Jan. 3, 1817, aged 72. Mr. Meen completed Fawkes's translation of the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius; and published "Remarks on the Cassandra of Lycophoron." He was also the author of "Successiva Opera; or Selections from ancient Authors, sacred and profane," 8vo.; and a poetical piece entitled "Happiness." —*W. B.*

Megasthenes, a Greek historian, about 292 B. C. His History of Judea, which was once held in high esteem, is now lost.

Mehegan, William Alexander, a French historian, of Irish extraction, born at Salle, in the Cevennes, 1721. He was an elegant writer, though perhaps too affected in the attempt of rendering his style graceful and brilliant. He wrote, the Origin of the Guebres—Considerations on the Revolutions of Art—the Origin and Progress of Idolatry—a Picture of Modern History, the best of his works, translated into English. He died 23d Jan. 1766.

Meibomius, John Henry, a learned professor of physic at Helmstadt, his native place, was afterwards first physician at Lubeck. He wrote, a Latin Life of Mæcenas—de Cerevisiis, 4to.—Tractatus de Usu Flagrorum in Re Medica et Venerea, 4to. and 8vo. edited by Th. Bartholin. He died 1655, aged 65.

Meibomius, Henry, son of John Henry, was born at Lubeck, and studied at Groningen, Franeker, and Leyden. He married in 1664, and had 10 children, and died professor of medicine, history, and poetry, at Helmstadt, 1700, aged 62. His publications are, Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum, 3 vols. folio.—ad Saxoniæ Inferioris Historiam Introductio, 4to.—Valent. Hen. Vogleri Introductio Univers. in Notitiam Bonorum Scriptorum, 4to.—Chronicon Bergense—De Vasis Palpebrarum Novis, 4to.

Meibomius, Marcus, a learned critic, of the same family as the preceding. He published a translation of Greek authors who had written on Music—an edition of the Greek Mythologists—de Fabrica Triremium, 4to.—Corrections for an edition of a Hebrew Bible, &c. He was for some time at the court of Christina, queen of Sweden, but left it in disgust. He died 1711.

Meibomius, Henry, a native of Helmstadt, celebrated for his knowledge of medicine, as well as for his great learning, and his critical powers. His works, which are valuable, are preserved in the Germanicarum Rerum Scriptores, 4to. He died 1625.

Meir, George Frederic, a German philosophical writer, born at Ammendorff, in Saxony, 1718. His best works are, a Representation of a Critic—Instructions how any one may become a Modern Philosopher—Introduction to the Elegant Arts and Sciences, &c. He died 1777.

Meisner, Balthasar, a Lutheran divine, theological professor at Wittemberg, was author of, Anthropologia, 2 vols. 4to.—Moderate Philosophy, 3 vols. 4to.—and died 1628, aged 41.

Meissonier, Justus Aurel. a native of Turin, eminent as a painter, sculptor, goldsmith, and architect. His abilities recommended him to the French king, who appointed him his designer and goldsmith, in which employment he exhibited the most beautiful specimens of his ingenuity and of his art. He died at Paris, 1750, aged 55.

Mela, Pomponius, a Latin geographer, born in Spain. His work, de Situ Orbis, is best edited by J. Gronovius, 1658. He flourished A. D. 45.

Melanchthon, Philip, a celebrated reformer, born 16th Feb. 1497, at Bretten, in the Palatinate of the Rhine. His father's name was Schwartserdt, which signifies black earth; but the word was changed, according to the affectation of the times, by his friend Reuchlin, into Melanchthon, which in Greek expresses the same meaning. He studied at Bretten, Pfortsheim, and Heidelberg, and with such success, that at 13 he wrote a comedy of some merit. He left Heidelberg in 1512, because he was refused a degree on account of his youth, and then passed to Tubingen, where he resided for six years, and gave public lectures on Virgil, Terence, and other classics. In 1518, by the recommendation of his friend Reuchlin, he was appointed by the elector of Saxony, Greek professor at Wittemberg; and here began that intimacy with Luther, which contributed so much to the progress of the reformation. He was in 1527 appointed by his patron, the duke, to visit the churches of the electorate, and afterwards he was employed in the arduous labours of preparing those articles of faith which have received the name of the Augsburg Confession, because presented to the emperor at the diet of that city. In the disputes which he maintained in those days of controversial enmity, he displayed great candour and mildness, which his friend Luther attributed more to a spirit of timidity, than to the meekness of the Christian character. His moderation as well as his learning, where so universally acknowledged, that he received a liberal invitation from Francis I. to come to France, to settle the disputes of the protestants; but through the interference of the duke of Saxony, the offer was declined; as likewise a similar invitation from the king of England. He was engaged in the various conferences which took place on religious subjects at Frankfort, Reinspurg, Worms, Spires, and Ratisbon; and every where evinced the deepest learning, the most peaceable temper, and the strongest moderation. The character of the times, and not inclination, rendered him a controversialist, and his answer to his mother, displayed the great and the good man. When asked by the aged woman, who repeated before him her prayers in a simple but pious manner, what she must believe in this great confusion of creeds, he replied, "Go on, mother, to believe and pray as you have done, and never trouble yourself about controversies." He died at Wittemberg, 19th April, 1560, and was buried by the side of his friend Luther, in the church of the castle. Among the reasons which on his death-bed, he assigned for considering dissolution as happiness, he said, that it delivered him from theological perscutions. By his wife, the daughter of a burgomaster of Wittemberg, he had two sons and two daughters. His works were very numerous, and as they were written in the midst of controversy, and ecclesiastical avocations, they were not always so correct in language, as they proved useful in advancing the reformation. A chronological catalogue of these was published in 1582, and they appeared altogether in 4 vols. folio, at Wittemberg, 1601.

Melanippides, two Greek poets of merit. The one grandfather, B. C. 520, the other his grandson, 460 B. C. Their works are lost.

Melchisedeck, high-priest of God, and king of Salem, met Abraham after his defeat of the king of Sodom, and gave him his blessing. As he is represented by St. Paul without father and without mother, some heretics have imagined that he was no other but Jesus Christ; and hence arose the sect called Melchisedecians, in ancient times.

Melcthal, Arnold de, one of the founders of Swiss liberty. His father was cruelly deprived of his eyes by the order of Grisler, the Austrian governor; and the son, irritated at the sufferings of his parent,

united in 1307, with Stouffacker, Furst, and Tell, to break the chains of their servitude, and after defeating an army of 20,000 men at the pass of Morgartern, with only 500 men, the liberty of Switzerland was established.

Meleager, a Greek poet of Syria, 186 B. C. His epigrams, which possess great merit, are preserved in the Anthologia, printed by Brunck, 1789, with notes.

Meletius, bishop of Lycopolis, in Egypt, was deposed by an Alexandrian Synod, and became the founder of a new sect which supported the Arians against Athanasius. He died about 346.

Melissus, a philosopher of Samos, who maintained that the universe is infinite and immoveable, and that the knowledge of a divinity is improper. He flourished about 444 B. C.

Melito, St. bishop of Sardis in Asia, A. D. 170, was author of several works, which have perished.

Melitus, an Athenian orator, the chief accuser of Socrates. His conduct appeared afterwards so odious to the Athenians, that they put him to death B. C. 400.

Mellan, Claude, a French engraver and designer, born at Abbeville, 1601. He died at Paris 1688. Charles II. wished in vain to invite him to settle in England. His mode of engraving was peculiar to himself. His most admired piece is a head of our Saviour, formed of one spiral line, beginning at the top of the nose.

Melmoth, William, a learned man, born 1666. He was bencher of Lincoln's-inn, and joined Peere Williams to publish Vernon's Reports. He is deservedly celebrated for his treatise of "the great Importance of a Religious Life," a work of infinite merit, and of the most benevolent tendency, of which, besides large editions, not less than 42,000 copies were published in the 18 years preceding 1784. Melmoth died 6th April 1743, and was buried in the cloister of Lincoln's-inn chapel.

Melmoth, William, son of the preceding, was born 1710. He distinguished himself as the translator of Pliny's and Cicero's epistles, in a very neat and elegant style, and published besides, Memoirs of his Father—some poems in Dodsley's collection—and Letters under the name of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne. This worthy and amiable character died 1799.

Melon, John Francis, a native of Tulle, who settled at Bourdeaux, as secretary to the learned academy which, by his influence with the duke of la Force, had been founded there. He wrote, a Political Essay on Commerce, 12mo. a work of merit —Mahoud, the Gasnevide, an Allegorical History of the duke of Orleans' Regency— Dissertations, &c. This learned and well informed man died at Paris, 1738.

Melot, John Baptist, a French writer, esteemed for his memoirs inserted in the volumes of the academy of inscriptions, of which he was a member, and for an edition of Joinville's Life of St. Lewis, with a Glossary. He was librarian to the king, and was employed to make a catalogue of the royal collection. He was born at Dijon, 1697, and died at Paris 1760, much respected.

Melvil, Sir James, third son of lord Keith, was born at Halhill, Fifeshire, 1530. He was page to Mary queen of Scots, when dauphiness of France, and was afterwards in the service of Montmorency, prime minister of France; and after travelling over Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, he returned again to Scotland, to attend his widowed mistress. He became distinguished at the Scotch court, was made a privy counsellor, and intrusted with the most important affairs of the kingdom. He merited this confidence by his loyalty to the unfortunate queen, whom he attended till her confinement at Lochleven, and he held the same rank of trust and of honour in the cabinet of her son. When James succeeded to the English crown, Melvil, too infirm to share in the affairs of state, came to England, to pay a visit of respect and duty to his sovereign, and returned to Scotland, where he devoted himself to the writing of his memoirs for the Information and Instruction of his son. These valuable memoirs were published by his grandson, 1683, in folio, and contain a very interesting detail of the state affairs of Scotland, for several years. Sir James died at Halhill, 1606, aged 76.

Memmi, Simon, a portrait painter of Sienna, who died 1345, aged 60. He painted Laura, Petrarch's mistress.

Memnon, a Rhodian, general of Darius, opposed Alexander's invasion of Asia. He ably defended Miletus against the conqueror, and subdued the isles of Chios and Lesbos; but died suddenly, when his valour might perhaps have impeded the rapidity of the Macedonians.

Menage, Giles, a learned Frenchman, the Varro of his time, was born at Angers, 15th Aug. 1613. After a rapid progress in belles lettres and philosophy, he applied himself to the law, and becoming an advocate he pleaded with great popularity at Angers, Paris, and other places. But the laborious profession of the law was disagreeable to a man who had a strong inclination to devote himself to polite literature, he therefore quitted it, much against his father's desire, and took orders. He was for some time in the family of cardinal de Retz, but on the death of his father he converted all his property to an annuity that his literary engagements might be less disturbed with family affairs. He became the companion of the great and the learned.

and obtained some ecclesiastical preferment, but the wit of his conversation, and the propensity of uttering a joke even at the expense of a friend, brought upon him many enemies, and among them, d'Aubignac, Boileau, Cotin, Salo, Bouhours, Baillet and others. Mazarine too in the midst of his greatness was jealous of his influence, and a Latin elegy addressed to him by the poetical ecclesiastic was almost considered as a satire, not a compliment to the all-powerful minister. Menage was honoured with a place at the Florentine academy, but when his friends proposed him for the French academy, his name was rejected. He unfortunately, late in life, put his thigh out of joint, by a fall, and died 23d July, 1692, of a defluxion of the stomach, aged 79. This ingenious and learned writer, it is said, possessed a most retentive memory, and from his great storehouse, and the inexhaustible resources of a polished mind, could say, as Bayle observes, a thousand good things in a thousand pleasing ways. His works are numerous, the best known of which are, Origines de la Langue Françoise, 4to.—Miscellanea, or a collection of some of his poetical and prose pieces in Greek, Latin, and French—la Requete des Dictionaires, an ingenious satire about the French Academy's Dictionary—Poemata, 12mo. 1656—Origini della Lingua Italiana, 4to.—Observations sur la Langue Françoise, 2 vols. 12mo.—Juris Civilis Amœnitates, 8vo.—Histoire de Sablé, folio. —an edition of Diogenes Laertius—Menagiana, published after his death, &c.

Menander, a celebrated Greek poet, prince of the new comedy. All his plays have perished, and as he was esteemed superior to Aristophanes it is an irreparable loss. Terence is said to have borrowed his six plays from him. He flourished at Athens about 342 B. C.

Menandrino, Marsilio, or Marsilius of Padua, a learned lawyer of the 14th century. He was excommunicated by the pope 1327, for writing "Defensor Pacis," a work in favour of his master the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, in which he boldly maintained that the imperial power was superior to that of the pope, both in temporal and spiritual affairs. He wrote besides de Translatione Imperii, &c. and died at Montemalto 1328.

Menard, Claude, a French magistrate at Angers, eminent as an antiquarian. He lost his wife in his old age, and in consequence quitted the world and became an ecclesiastic. He died 20th Jan. 1652, aged 72. He published Joinville's History of St. Lewis, 4to. with learned notes—St. Austin's books against Julian—Researches about the Body of St. James the elder, said to have been buried at Angers—History of Bertrand de Gueschlin, 4to.

Menard, Dom Nicholas Hugues, a Benedictine of St. Maur, born at Paris. He wrote a Martyrology of the Benedictines of his order, and other works, and died 21st Jan. 1644, aged 57.

Menard, Leo, a counsellor of Nismes, born at Tarascon, 1706. He wrote the History, &c. of Nismes, 7 vols. 4to.—Customs and Manners of the Greeks, 12mo. —the Loves of Calisthenes and Aristoclea, a novel, 12mo.—some fugitive pieces, &c. He died 1767.

Menasseh-Ben, Israel, a Portuguese rabbi, of the sect of the Pharisees, son of a rich merchant. He was successor to Isaac Urrie, in the care of the synagogue of Amsterdam, and afterwards went to Basil, and attempted in London, against the wish of the presbyterians, to obtain from Cromwell a toleration of the Jews. He died at Middleburg, 1660, aged 56. He published an edition of the Hebrew Bible without points, 2 vols. 4to. Amsterd. with a Latin preface—the Talmud with Notes, 8vo.—El Conciliador, 4to.—de Resurrectione, 8vo. de Fragilitate Humanâ, &c.—Spes Israelis, 12mo.—the Breath of Life, in Hebrew, 12mo.—the End of Life, 12mo. translated into English by Pococke with a life.

Mencke, Otto, a learned German, born at Oldenburg, Westphalia, 1644. He studied at Rome, and at Bremen, and Leipsic, and afterwards visited the other German universities. He became in 1668 professor of morality at Leipsic, was five times rector of the university, and seven times dean of the faculty, and died there 1707. He published Marsham's Canon Chronicus, 4to.—Camden's Annals of Elizabeth—Jus Majestatis circa Venationem, 4to.—Respublica in Microcosmo conspicua, 4to. and was the first author of the "Acta Eruditorum," of Leipsic, a valuable work which established a correspondence with the learned of Europe, and first appeared 1682, 4to.

Mencke, John Burchard, son of Otto, was born at Leipsic 1674. After travelling into Holland and England, he settled at Leipsic, where in 1699 he was appointed professor of history, and in this office he acquired great reputation. Frederic Augustus, king of Poland, made him his historiographer and aulic counsellor as a mark of his esteem, and the royal societies of London and Berlin enrolled him among their members. He died April 1, 1732. His works are numerous and learned. He wrote de Charlataneria Eruditorum Declamationes duæ, 8vo.—Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum, 3 vols. folio.—two Latin Discourses on the empiricism of learned men, 12mo. a weak performance. He continued also the "Acta Eruditorum," and

had some share in the dictionary of learned men, Leipsic, folio, 1715.

Mendajors, John Peter de, a native of Alais, in Languedoc, who became member of the academy of inscriptions at Paris, and was known as the author of an history of Gaul Narbonensis, 12mo.—Arlequin, Valet de deux Maitres, &c. He died in his native town 15th Nov. 1747, aged 68.

Mendez Pinto, Ferdinand, a Portuguese, who from a menial servant, became celebrated in consequence of his adventures. He embarked for the Indies 1537, and after a residence of 21 years he returned to Portugal. He published an account of his adventures, in which he asserts that he was thirteen times made a slave, and sold 16 times. The work is interesting from the particulars which it communicates of the history of Japan, Brama, Pegu, Siam, Java, Achem, &c.

Mendez, Moses, an English writer of Jewish extraction, known as a poet and dramatic writer. He was, on account of his abilities, honoured with the degree of M.A. by the university of Oxford, and he died 1758. He wrote also some poems preserved in Dodsley's collection.

Mendelsohn, Moses, a Jew of Berlin, of obscure origin at Dessau. He quitted commerce for literature, and acquired great reputation. He died 1785, aged 56. He published, Jerusalem, 1755, supporting that the Jewish religion is but deism—Phædon, 8vo. in which he maintains the spirituality and immateriality of the soul, in such sensible language and powerful argumentation, that he has been called the Socrates of the Jews—Philosophical works, 2 vols. 8vo.—Letter to Lavater, 8vo.—Translation of Genesis—Commentary on Ecclesiastes—treatise on the Sublime—Letters on Sensations, &c.

Mendoza, Gonzales Peter le, archbishop of Seville and afterwards of Toledo, chancellor of Castile and Leon, was born at Guadalajara 1428. He early distinguished himself by his progress in literature, and his fidelity in the service of the kings of Castile, by whose interest he obtained a cardinal's hat from pope Sixtus IV. He also ably served Ferdinand and Isabella, and after a life of great virtue, wisdom, and moderation, died 11th Jan. 1495. He translated in his youth Sallust, Homer's Iliad, Virgil, and some parts of Ovid.

Mendoza, John Gonzales, an Augustine friar of Castile, sent by the king of Spain as his ambassador to China, 1584. He wrote a History of China, 1589, 8vo. in Spanish, which has been translated into other languages. His last preferment was the bishopric of Propajan in the West Indies.

Menecrates, a physician of Syracuse, who, proud of the success of his medical prescriptions, assumed the title of Jupiter, in the age of Philip, father of Alexander, who deservedly ridiculed him.

Menedemus, a Greek philosopher of Eubœa, who died in the age of Alexander the Great.

Menedemus, a cynic philosopher who pretended with fanatic zeal, and in all the eccentricity of dress, to have been sent from hell to observe the actions of mankind.

Meneses, Alexis de, a Portuguese Augustine monk, of noble birth at Lisbon. He was sent to Goa as archbishop, and there he held a synod, the acts of which were called Synodus Dianperensis. On his return to Europe he was promoted to the see of Braga, and was made viceroy of Portugal by Philip II. of Spain. He compiled a history of his order in Portugal, and died at Madrid 1617.

Menestrier, John Baptist le, a French antiquarian, author of medals, coins, and ancient monuments of the Roman emperors, and of illustrious medals of emperors of Rome. He was born at Dijon, and died 1634, aged 70.

Menestrier, Claude Francis, a Jesuit, born at Lyons 1633. He wrote, History of Lewis XIV. by medals, emblems, &c.—Consular History of Lyons—the Art of Heraldry—the Philosophy of Images, &c. He possessed a very astonishing memory, and it is said that to try him Christina of Sweden pronounced in his presence 300 unconnected words, which he immediately repeated in the same order. He died 1705. There was another author born at Dijon, called also Claude. He wrote Symbolica Dianæ Ephesiæ Statuæ exposita, 4to. and died 1657.

Mengoli, Peter, a learned and popular lecturer on mechanics at Bologna, died about 1690. He was author of Geometria Speciosa, 4to.—Arithmetica Rationalis—Musæa Speculativa—a treatise on the Circle, &c.

Mengs, Antony Raphael, a famous painter born at Aussig, in Bohemia, 1726. His father, who was painter to Augustus III. king of Poland, saw and encouraged his rising abilities, and after studying at Rome for four years, the young painter returned to Dresden, where his genius soon displayed itself. He was patronised by Charles III. of Spain, who granted him a pension with a house and equipage; but though thus favoured by the monarch he resided not in Spain, but at Rome, where grief for his amiable wife and the ignorance of an empiric put an end to his life 1779. His five daughters and two sons were honourably provided for by the king of Spain. The chief of his paintings are preserved

at Madrid and Rome, and in them he successfully united the graces and the beauties of his great masters Raphael, Correggio, and Titian. The altar piece of All-Soul's chapel, Oxford, is also one of his admired pieces. He was also an author. His works were published with notes by d'Azara at Parma 1780, 2 vols. 4to. containing Reflections on Beauty and Taste in Painting; the Life of Correggio; the principal Pictures at Madrid, &c. The works have been translated into French, and also into English, 2 vols. 8vo.

Meninski, Franciscus à Mesgnien, or Menin, an eminent German orientalist, born in Lorraine 1623. He studied at Rome, and learned the Turkish language at Constantinople, and from interpreter to the Polish embassy, became himself ambassador to the Porte, and for his services was honoured with the addition of *ski* to his name. He was afterwards in the emperor's service, and in 1669 went to Jerusalem. He obtained the dignity of counsellor of war to the emperor, and died at Vienna 1698. His great and very important work "Thesaurus Linguarum Orientalium," appeared at Vienna 1680 in 4 vols. folio, and in 1687 another volume was added. This valuable work was begun to be re-printed in 1780 at the expense of Maria Theresa, who thus favoured the wishes of Sir William Jones, and of the learned, who had expressed a desire to see the scarce volume re-published. Meninski was unfortunately engaged in a controversy with Podesta, oriental secretary to the emperor, and much acrimony was shown on both sides.

Menippus, a cynic philosopher, born at Gadara, in Palestine. He was so severe in his satires, that the epithet of Menippean has been applied to harsh reflections.

Menno, Simonis, an ecclesiastic of Friesland, who embraced the tenets of the anabaptists, and after being again baptized by Ubbo Philippi, became a powerful leader of his sect. He denied that Jesus Christ received a human shape from his mother the Virgin Mary; and while he maintained the necessity of again baptizing adults, he inveighed against the custom of infant baptism, which he regarded as popish innovation. His eloquence and his learning were so much admired, that he gained a great number of followers in Westphalia, Guelderland, Holland, and Brabant; but though a price was set on his head, he had the good fortune to escape his persecutors. He was, in his opinions, more moderate than the rest of the anabaptists. His followers are still to be found in the Low Countries, under the name of Mennonites, divided into two distinct sects. He died at Oldeslo, between Lubec and Hamburgh, 1565. His works were published at Amsterdam, 1681.

Menochius, James, a civilian of Pavia, possessed of such respectable abilities, that he was called the Baldus and Bartholus of his age. He was professor of law in several universities of Italy, and at last settled at Milan, where he was made president of the council, and where he died 10th Aug. 1607, aged 75. He wrote de recuperandâ Possessione, de adipiscenda Possessione, 8vo.; de Præsumtionibus, 2 vols. folio; de Arbitrariis Judicum Quæstionibus et Causis Conciliorum, folio. His son, John Stephen, was born at Pavia, and became a Jesuit, which profession he adorned by his learning and his virtues. He died 4th Feb. 1656, aged 80. He was author of Political and Œconomical Institutions; a learned treatise on the Republic of the Hebrews; a Commentary on the Scriptures, 2 vols. folio, and 4 vols, 4to. all in Latin, and works of merit.

Mentel, John, a printer of Strasburg, to whom some authors have attributed the invention of printing, but not on sufficient grounds. He was originally a writer and illuminator of manuscripts in the service of the bishop of Strasburg, and he was the first who introduced the art of printing there. His first publication was a Bible, 1466, in 2 vols. folio, and other works followed. He obtained great celebrity, and equal opulence by his profession, and was ennobled by the emperor Frederic IV. He died at Strasburg, 1478.

Mentzel, Christian, a native of Furstenwal, in Germany, celebrated for his great knowledge of medicine and botany, which he improved by travelling into foreign countries. He wrote, Index Nominum Plantarum, 1696, folio, reprinted and improved, 1715—a Chronology of China, 4to.—Natural History of Brazil, 4 vols. folio—on the Flowers and Plants of Japan, 2 vols. folio, &c. These two last works are preserved in MS. in the Berlin library. He died 1701, aged 79.

Menzikoff, Alexander, a Russian prince. His father was a poor peasant, and he himself was apprentice to a pastry-cook, and carried pies about the streets, till the Czar Peter saw and admired his wit and liveliness. From this low situation, or as others say, from the place of groom in the royal stables, young Menzikoff soon became a favourite, and was appointed governor of Ingria; and in reward for his services, his abilities, and his zeal, was raised to the rank of prince and of major-general. He also distinguished himself in Poland 1708, but his enemies accused him of peculation, and he was fined and disgraced, till the favour of his master again restored him to power, and sent him as ambassador to Poland, 1722. He also gained the good graces of the empress Ca-

therine, and after the death of Peter, the imperial heir, afterwards Peter II. was destined to marry the daughter of the favourite. At the accession of the young Czar, Menzikoff conducted himself with imprudence, and instead of securing the marriage of his daughter, he behaved with haughtiness, and even treated the monarch with contempt, so that his enemies, especially the Dolgorucki, took advantage of his folly, and he was soon banished from the court, and sent at last to end his days in the distant deserts of Siberia. He bore his misfortunes with great resignation, and died in his exile, 2d Nov. 1729, a victim to his ambition and the intrigues of a court. In his rise, in his ostentatious display of power, and in his fall, he is not very dissimilar to the favourite of our Henry VIII.

Menzini, Benedict, an Italian poet, born at Florence 1646. His origin was humble, but his genius rose superior to poverty, and though unnoticed by those to whom he dedicated the efforts of his muse, and obliged to maintain himself occasionally by dictating extempore sermons to various ecclesiastics, he gained the patronage of Christina, queen of Sweden, and afterwards was made canon of St. Angelo, in Piscina, by the pope. He was made member of the society of Arcadi, and of the Della Crusca academy. He died of a dropsy 1704, aged 58, and left nothing behind him but his works. His poetry was much admired, and his satires possessed great spirit. His works, containing elegies, hymns, Art of Poetry—a treatise on the Irregular Construction of the Tuscan Language, &c. have been collected in 4 vols. 4to. 1731, by Fabroni.

Mercado, Michael de, or Moercati, a native of St. Miniato in Tuscany, who became first physician to pope Clement VIII. and his successors, and inspector of the botanical garden of the Vatican, where he formed a valuable cabinet of metals and fossils, of which a description appeared at Rome in fol. 1717, with an appendix in 1719. He was so highly esteemed that Ferdinand, grand duke of Tuscany, as well as the Roman Senate, raised him to the honours of nobility. He wrote some works on botany, besides a learned treatise in Italian on the Obelisks of Rome. He died 1593, aged 53.

Mercator, Marius, an ecclesiastical author, the friend and the pupil of St. Augustine. He wrote against the Nestorians and Pelagians, and died about 451. His works have been published by Garnier the Jesuit, in folio, 1673, and again by Baluze, 1684, 8vo.

Mercator, Gerard, an eminent geographer, born at Ruremonde 1512. He composed a Chronology; Geographical Tables; Atlas, larger and smaller: Harmonia Evangelistarum, 4to.; a treatise on the Creation, &c. and he engraved and coloured his own maps himself. He died 1594, aged 82.

Mercator, Nicolas, a well-known mathematician and astronomer. He was born in Holstein, and settled in England about the restoration, and became a fellow of the Royal Society. He published Cosmographia; Rationes Mathematicæ; de Emendatione Annui Diatribæ duæ, &c.; Hypothesis Astronomica; Logarithmo Technia; Institutionum Astronomic. &c. With all his learning he was very credulous, and a great friend to Astrology. He died about 1690.

Mercer, Hugh, a brigadier-general in the army of the American revolution, was a native of the north of Scotland, and received his education at the university of Aberdeen. He studied medicine, and served as a surgeon's mate at the battle of Culloden. Soon after he came to America, and settled in Pennsylvania as a physician. He served in the army under Braddock in 1755, and the following year in the expedition under Col. Armstrong. After the peace of 1763, he removed to Fredericksburgh in Virginia. On the opening of the war of the revolution, he entered the army, and soon received the commission of brigadier-general. His brigade formed a part of the left wing of the army at the battle of Trenton in 1776, and commenced the action at Princeton on the 3d of January of the following year, when, in attempting to rally his troops, which had been thrown into disorder, he was mortally wounded, and died a week after at about the 55th year of his age, greatly lamented by the army. He was characterized in private life by amiableness, humanity, and generousness, and as an officer was surpassed by few in talents and education, integrity and patriotism. Congress, in testimony of the respect in which they held the recollection of his services, made in 1793 provision for the education of his youngest son. ☞ L.

Mercier, John, a philologer, born at Ufez, Languedoc, where he died 1562. He was Hebrew professor at the Royal College of Paris, 1547, after Vatablus, and distinguished himself by his great learning. He wrote Lectures on Genesis, and on the Prophets, Geneva, 1598; Commentaries on Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles, 2 vols. folio; Tabulæ in Grammaticam Chaldaicam, 4to. His son Josins published notes on Ancient Authors; and an Edition of Nonius Marcellus, 4to. and died 1626.

Mercier, Bartholomew, known under the name of abbé de St. Leger, was born at Lyons, 1st April, 1734, and entered into the society of St. Genevieve, where

he became librarian. He was noticed in 1764 by Lewis XV. and made abbot of St. Leger in Soissons. He was a very learned and intelligent man, and wrote Letters on the Bibliography of Debure, 1763, 8vo.; Letter to Caperonier, Letters on the true Author of Richelieu's Political Testament; Supplement to Marchand's History of Printing, 4to.; Letter on the Maid of Orleans; Dissertation on the Author of the Book of the Imitation of J. C. by Kempis; Notice on the curious Book called Pedis Admirandæ, by J. d'Artis; Letters on the Letters attributed to Pope Ganganelli; Notice on the Tombs of the dukes of Burgundy; Library of Romances from the Greek, 12 vols.; Letters on Different rare Editions of the 15th century, 8vo. &c. He was also engaged in the Journals de Trevoux and des Savans, and the Magazine Encyclopedique. This worthy man whom the revolution reduced from comfort and independence to poverty and wretchedness, died 13th May, 1799.

Mercurialis, Jerome, an Italian physician, born at Forli, 30th September, 1530. He studied and took his doctor's degree at Padua, and practised at Forli, where he became so popular that his countrymen sent him in 1562 as ambassador to pope Pius IV. His abilities rendered him every where respected, and after being courted and patronised by cardinal Farnese, by the emperor Maximilian, and by the Venetians, and after being professor at Padua, Bologna, and Pisa, he retired to Forli, where he died of the stone, 9th November, 1606. His chief works are de Arte Gymnasticâ—de Morbis Mulierum—de Morbis Puerorum—Consultationes et Responsa Medicinalia—Medicina Practica—de Hydrophobia, &c. collected together and published, Venice, folio, 1644. He also edited Hippocrates' works, Greek and Latin, with notes, 1588.

Mercy, Francis de, a native of Longwy, who became general of the Bavarian army, and distinguished himself in various campaigns. He took Rotwell and Friburg, 1643, but lost the battle near Friburg soon after, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Nordlingen, 3d Aug. 1645. His body was buried on the field of battle, where these words marked the spot:

Sta! Viator, Heroem calcas.

His grandson Florimond, became by his valour marshal of the empire, and obtained the command of the German forces. He took the lines of Psaffenhoven, and afterwards signalized himself in the wars against the Turks. He fell gloriously at the battle of Parma, 29th June, 1734.

Merddin, son of Mervyn, a Welsh poet, called with Merdyn Emris, and Taliessin, one of the three great bards of Wales. He was so unfortunate as to kill his nephew in battle, and this had such an effect upon him that he retired from the society of mankind to conceal himself in a wood, for which circumstance he is called the Wild. He flourished about 560, A.D.

Mere, George Brossin, Chevalier de, a French writer, much admired at court for his rank, and for his learning. He wrote Discourses of Wit and Conservation—the Elegances of Discourse—Treatises on Politeness, Eloquence, and Speech—Letters, &c. but though once applauded, his works are now forgotten. He died at his estate in Poictou, 1690, at an advanced age.

Merian, Maria Sibylla, a lady celebrated for her skill in drawing insects, flowers, &c. daughter of an engraver, was born at Frankfort on the Maine, 1647, and married John Andriez Graff, a painter and architect at Nuremberg. The fame which she had acquired before her marriage was not lost in her husband's name, and she has preserved her maiden appellation as her public character. In her zeal for reputation she went on a voyage to Surinam, accompanied by her two daughters to delineate with greater accuracy the insects, reptiles, and other natural curiosities of that country, and after two years' residence she returned to Holland, and obliged the world with the publication of her Dissertatio de Generatione et de Metamorphosibus Insectorum Surinamensium, folio, containing sixty plates, to which her daughters Dorothea and Helena afterwards added twelve. She wrote besides the Origin of Caterpillars, &c. in Dutch, 2 vols. 4to. The two works have appeared united under the title of Histoire des Insectes de l'Europe et de l'Amerique, Amst. 1730, Paris, 1768, 1771. She died at Amsterdam, 1717, aged 70. Her father Matthew Merian, published the Topography of the Universe, 31 vols. folio, and a Florilegium, 2 vols. fol.

Merlin, Ambrose, a British writer about the year 480. Little but what is fabulous is known of that celebrated character who was and is still regarded as a prophet and magician. Superstitious tales represent him as begotten by an incubus, and it is said that he did not die but fell asleep, and after a certain period he will again rise to life. Some suppose that by the power of magic he placed the stupendous stones of Stone-Henge in Salisbury plain from Ireland. Merlin's hall near Caermarthen is by some considered as his burial-place. His prophecies were printed at Paris, 1530, in folio.

Merovæus, king of France after Clodion, 448, defeated Attila, 451, near Mery-sur-Seine, and extended the limits of his kingdom from the Somme to Treves, a town which he took and plundered. He died 456, and was succeeded by his son Childe-

ric. He was the progenitor of the Merovingian race.

Merret, Christopher, a native of Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, educated at Oxford. He practised physic in London, and became fellow of the college of physicians and of the Royal Society. He wrote Pinax Rerum Natural. Britannic. continens Vegetabil. Anim. Fossil. 8vo.—Short View of the Frauds and Abuses practised by Apothecaries, 4to.—Collection of Acts, Charters, &c. belonging to the College of Physicians, 4to.—Neri's Art of Colouring Glass, translated—Papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. He died 1695, aged 81.

Merrick, James, an English poet, born about 1718. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree 1742, and became a fellow 1744. He published a translation of Tryphiodorus, 1739; Prayers, &c.; Poems on Sacred Subjects, &c.; Annotations on John, 1, c. i. 14, &c.; the Psalms translated and paraphrased with Annotations, a most excellent work, breathing piety in the noblest accents of poetry. This amiable man died at Reading, where he had been educated, Jan. 5th, 1769.

Merry, Robert, son of a London tradesman, received a good education at Harrow and at Christ church, Oxford, after which he became an officer in the guards and a man of fashion, of wit, and gallantry. He wrote Lorenzo, a tragedy, performed at Covent garden, and various trifling poems in the newspapers under the signature of Della Crusca. He married Miss Brunton the actress, and with her passed to America, where he died 1798.

Mersennus, Marin, of the religious order of Minims, and eminent as a mathematician and divine, was born at Oyse, in the province of Maine, Sept. 8th, 1588. He studied at La Fleche with Des Cartes, and afterwards at the Sorbonne, and then taught philosophy at Nevers. He settled at Paris 1620, and there gained great reputation by his learning; so that he had an extensive correspondence with the literati of Europe, and his friend Des Cartes never ventured to publish any thing without his previous approbation. He is chiefly known for his discovery of the curve called a cycloid, to which he gave the name of Roulette, and which excited much admiration among the learned of Europe. He published—Quæstiones in Genesim, in fol. 1623, in which he mentions that there were in his time 50,000 atheists in Paris—Universal Harmony, on the Theory and Practice of Music, 2 vols. fol.—de Sonorum Naturâ—the Truth of Sciences—Recreations of Learning—the Spherics of Menelaus—Cogitata Physico-mathematica—Impiety of Deists refuted, 2 vols. 8vo. &c. He died of an abscess in his side, 1648, aged about 60.

Merville, Michael Guyot de, a French journalist, born at Versailles, 1696. After travelling through Germany, Italy, Holland, and England, he settled as bookseller at the Hague, and in 1726, began to publish a journal. He afterwards went to Paris, where he wrote for the stage, but finding his circumstances involved, he returned to Switzerland, and, in a fit of melancholy, drowned himself in the lake of Geneva, 1765. He wrote besides his Journal, Histoire Literaire, 6 vols. 12mo.—Voyage Historique, 2 vols. 12mo. several comedies, &c. His dramatic works were published, Paris, 1766, 3 vols. 12mo.

Merula, George, an Italian, born at Alexandria, in the dutchy of Milan, 1420. He taught youth at Venice and Milan for 40 years, and published Antiquitates Vicecomitum Mediolanensium, fol.—Description of Vesuvius and Montserrat—Commentaries on Martial, Statius, Juvenal, Plautus, Varro, Columella, &c.—Epistles, &c. He died at Milan of a quinsey, 1494, respected by Erasmus, and other learned men.

Merula, Paul, a learned Hollander, born at Dort, 1558. After travelling to France, Germany, Italy, and England, he settled at Dort as an advocate, and afterwards became professor of history at Leyden, after Justus Lipsius. He died 1607, from excessive application. He published Ennius, 1595, 4to.—Urbis Romæ Delineatio, 1599—Vita D. Erasmi—Cosmographia Generalis, 4to. &c.—Opera Posthuma, 4to.

Mery, John, a native of Vatan in Berry, member of the academy of sciences, and principal surgeon of the hospital of invalids at Paris. He was very eminent in his profession, and wrote Physical Problems on the Fœtus—Observations on the Operation for the Stone, &c.—Disssertations in the Memoirs of the Academy. He died 1700, aged 55.

Messenguy, Francis Philip, a French ecclesiastic, born at Beauvais, Aug. 1677. He was for some time professor of belles lettres at Beauvais, and at Paris, and died at the latter place, Feb. 1769. He wrote Exposition of the Christian Doctrine, 6 vols. 12mo. a work disapproved at Rome, and condemned 1761, by Clement XIII.—Abridgment of the History of the Old and New Testament, 10 vols. 12mo.—the New Testament with notes, 3 vols.—Discourses on Religion—the Constitution Unigenitus, with remarks, &c.

Mesnager, Nicholas, a native of Rouen, of a respectable mercantile family. He was made knight of the order of St. Michael, and raised to the honour of nobility by Lewis XIV. by whom he had been employed as a negotiator on the commercial affairs of India with Spain, and afterwards with

Holland. He was one of the plenipotentiaries that signed the treaty of peace between England and France in 1711, and he afterwards was with Polignac at the conferences at Utrecht. He died at Paris 1714, aged 56. His memoirs have been published.

Mesnardiere, Hippolytus Julius Pillet de la, a French poet, born at Loudun, 1610. He studied medicine, which he quitted for literature, and he was patronised by Richelieu, and became maitre d'hotel to the king. He died 1663. He wrote a treatise on Melancholy, 8vo.—Poetique, 4to.—Alinde, et la Pucelle d'Orleans, two indifferent tragedies—Pliny's three First Books of Letters translated—a Collection of Poems—Relations of War, &c.

Messalina, Valeria, daughter of Messala, and wife of the emperor Claudius, is infamously known for her libidinous propensities. She was repudiated by the emperor, and afterwards put to death with her favourite Silius, A. D. 46.—Another, the third wife of Nero, who, after the tyrant's death, devoted herself to studious pursuits.

Messenius, John, a learned Swede, appointed by Gustavus Adolphus professor of law in Upsal university. The celebrity which he acquired, and the abilities which he displayed, excited the envy of his rivals in the public favour, and he was at last cruelly and falsely accused of traitorous correspondence with the enemies of his country. The accusation was believed, he was thrown into prison 1615, and died there 21 years after. He is author of Scandia Illustrata, 14 vols. fol. Stockholm, 1714, a work of merit. His son Arnold was historiographer of Sweden, and wrote a History of the Swedish Nobility, fol. 1616. He wrote some satires, reflecting on the royal family, for which he was beheaded, 1648. His son, though but 17 years old, suffered with him.

Messier, Charles, an astronomer, was born at Badonvilliers, in Lorraine, in 1730. At an early age he became a pupil of Delisle, who employed him to watch the return of the comet predicted by Halley; but when Messier discovered it his preceptor took the credit to himself. Messier, however, was not discouraged; and almost all the succeeding comets being first discovered by him, procured him admission into several societies. In 1770 he was chosen member of the French academy; but in the revolution he lost all his property. He was afterwards elected a member of the National Institute, and had a seat at the Board of Longitude. He became blind before his death, which happened in 1817. He communicated numerous papers on astronomical subjects to the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.—*W. B.*

Messis, Quintin. *Vid.* Matsys.

Meston, William, a Scotch poet, born at Midmar, Aberdeenshire, 1688. He was educated at Aberdeen Marischal college, and by the interest of his friend Marshall Keith, and family, where he had been private tutor, he obtained, in 1714, a professorship of philosophy there. He followed the principles of his patrons in 1715, and consequently was deprived of his professorship, and after concealing himself, escaped by the act of indemnity. He afterwards attempted a school at Elgin, and in other places, but as he was more fond of conviviality than regularity and application, his labours did not succeed, and he subsisted upon the liberality of his friends. He died of a languishing disorder in the spring of 1745. His poetical pieces were chiefly satirical, and possess merit. His works were published, Edinburgh, 1765, in 12mo.

Metastasio, Pietro Bonaventura, the most illustrious poet of modern Italy, was born at Rome 6th Jan. 1698. His genius early developed itself, and at the age of ten he often collected little audiences in the streets, who listened with attentive admiration to the sweetness of his extemporary verses. The celebrated Gravina witnessed and admired his rising talents, he became his instructer and friend, but while he wished him to follow the law, he found poetry his favourite pursuit. This propensity was indulged, and Metastasio at 14 produced his tragedy of Giustino. He accompanied his patron to Naples, and without forsaking the muses, he again applied himself to the law, and at last assumed the clerical habit, and entered into the minor order of priesthood. The death of his friend left him disconsolate in 1718; he bewailed his misfortune in his elegy "la Strada della Gloria," and found afterwards that he was the heir of his fortune, worth 15,000 crowns, which, in two years disappeared in the midst of cheerful conviviality and hospitable attention. Again reduced to dependence, he wished to study the law, but found poetry more pleasing, and when, by the acquaintance of Bulgarella detta Romanina, the celebrated singer, he was prevailed upon to write for the stage, he found himself admired, courted, and flattered as a poet, and more fully devoted to the muses. He now united his establishment with that of Bulgarella and her husband, and lived with them in the closest intimacy, till an invitation from the emperor, in 1729, removed him to Vienna, as assistant imperial laureate, with Apostolo Zeno. He quitted Italy, and his friends with reluctance, and settled at Vienna, where he constantly resided with the greatest regularity, dividing, with punctilious exactness, his hours of study, of recreation, and of repose. In this honourable abode he was de-

servedly respected; the city of Assisi, where his family had long lived, granted him the honour of nobility, he was affectionately patronised by the emperor Charles VI. and by his successors, Charles VII. and Francis I. and the empress Maria Theresa, and Ferdinand VI. king of Spain, were also among the number of his friends and benefactors. In 1734, his favourite Bulgarella died and left him heir to all her property, which he, with becoming propriety, immediately bestowed on her husband. He died after a short illness, 12th April, 1782, and was buried in the parish church of St. Michael, Vienna. His death was soon after followed by that of Farinelli, the well-known singer, who about 1723 had begun his theatrical career with him, and on such friendly terms, and such continued correspondence, that they called each other Gemelli. His works consist of 26 operas, eight oratorios or sacred dramas, besides masques, sonnets, and other poetical miscellanies. Of his operas he regarded Atilio Regolo, as the best, of the oratorios Betalia Liberata, and Artaserse as the most fortunate of his dramas. Several editions have appeared of his works, and they have been translated into various languages. Metastasio has found in Dr. Burney an able and impartial historian, and it is evident that his character was most amiable as a man and as a writer. The superior excellence of his abilities may in some degree be attributed to his patron and friend Gravina, but for the sublimest flights of his muse, he was indebted to the powers of his genius; and the pictures of virtue and morality so sweetly delineated in his writings were drawn from the goodness of his heart. It has been questioned whether his regard for Bulgarella was purely platonic; but the character of a theatrical heroine, and the manners of Italy forbid the supposition. The heir of his fortune was Joseph Martinetz, at whose house he lived at Vienna; but he reserved 20,000 florins for each of his own sisters, and 3000 for each of his younger brothers.

Metelli, Augustino, a painter, disciple of Gabriello d'Ochiali, born at Bologna, 1609. His excellence was in the perspective, and in architecture; and with Michael Angelo Colonna, he completed several magnificent buildings, especially under the patronage of Philip IV. of Spain. He died at Madrid, 1660.

Metellus, Q. Cæcilius, a celebrated Roman, called Numidicus, from the war which he carried on against Jugurtha of Numidia. Though superseded in the command of the war by his lieutenant Marius, yet he deserved and obtained the gratitude of the Roman nation.

Meteren, Emanuel Van, a native of Antwerp, who on account of his attachment to the protestant faith fled to England for an asylum, where he died 1612, aged 77. He wrote the History of the Low Countries, from 1500 to 1612, in Latin, fol. a work of merit, translated into various languages.

Metezeau, Clement, a native of Dreux, in the reign of Lewis XIII. His abilities as an engineer were usefully employed, and he has immortalized his name by the famous dyke or canal which he constructed near Rochelle, 4882 feet long, which he completed in 1628. The labour seemed so difficult that his meritorious services were acknowledged in this elegant distich;

Dicitur Archimedes terram potuisse movere,
Æquora qui potuit sistere non minor est.

His brother Paul was an ecclesiastic of the congregation of the oratory, who died at Calais 1632, aged 50, author of some theological books.

Methochitus, Theodore, an officer at the court of Andronicus, the emperor of Constantinople, where he died 1332. He wrote a Roman History, from Cæsar to Constantine, 4to; Sacred History; History of Constantinople, &c.

Methodius, bishop of Patara, in Lycia, and of Tyre, suffered martyrdom at Chalas 311. Only fragments of his works remain edited with notes, Paris, 1644, 4to.

Metius, James, the inventor of telescopes about 1609, was born at Alcmaer in Holland. His brother Adrian was professor of mathematics at Franeker, where he died 1636, author of Doctrina Sphæric. Astronomiæ Universæ Institutio, 8vo.; Arithmet. et Geometr. Practica, 4to.; de Gemino Usu utriusque Globi, 4to; Geometrices per Usum Circini Nova Praxis, 8vo.

Meton, inventor of the golden numbers, was an Athenian mathematician, B. C. 432.

Metrodorus, a physician of Chios, the disciple of Democritus. He supported the doctrine of the eternity of the universe.

Metrodorus, a philosopher and painter of Athens, employed by Paulus the conqueror of Perseus, to instruct his children, and to paint his battles, B. C. 171.

Mettrie, Julian Offray de la, a physician, born at St. Maloes 1709. He studied under Boerhaave, and was patronised by the duke of Grammont. His book "the Natural History of the Soul," in which he maintained the materiality of the soul, was regarded as impious, and when persecution threatened him he wrote against the medical profession in a book called "Penelope, or the Machiavel in Medicine," 3 vols. 12mo. In consequence of this work he was obliged to leave France, and at Leyden he published "l'Homme Machine," a pernicious treatise of Materialism which was

publicly burnt, and drove the author to Berlin. At Berlin he was patronised by the skeptical monarch, and he died there in consequence of his violent system of bleeding, 1751, aged 48. His works appeared at Berlin, 1 vol. 4to. or two in 12mo. and Frederic himself wrote his funeral oration.

Metzu, Gabriel, a Dutch painter, born at Leyden 1615. He excelled as an imitator of Dow and Micris, and his women selling fish, fowls, and game, his patients and attending physicians, his chymists and their laboratories, his shops, &c. were much admired. He died in consequence of being cut for the stone, 1658.

Meursius, John, a learned Dutchman, born at Losdun near the Hague 1579. He was educated at the Hague and Leyden, and made such rapid progress in classical literature, that at the age of 16 he wrote a commentary on Lycophron. He was afterwards tutor to the children of the famous Barnevelt, and with them for 10 years travelled over the best part of Europe. On his return to Leyden in 1610, he was appointed professor of history and next of Greek, and historiographer to the states of Holland, but the unsettled affairs of the times brought him into trouble, and upon the execution of Barnevelt he was accused as a partisan of that unfortunate remonstrant, and his enemies endeavoured to expel him from the professorial chair. He resigned in 1625, and on the invitation of the king of Denmark accepted a professorship at Sora. He was there highly respected and beloved, and died Sept. 20th, 1639. In the knowledge of Greek and of antiquity Meursius possessed superior merit, though J. Scaliger has rudely stigmatized him as an ignorant and presumptuous pedant. His works were printed in 12 vols. folio, Florence, 1741. They contain treatises de Populis Atticæ ; Archontes Athenienses ; Fortuna Attica ; de Athenarum Origine ; de Festis Græcorum ; Historia Danica, &c. His son of the same name who died in Denmark very young, published Arborentum Sacrum, sive de Arborum Conservatione, 1642, 8vo. ; De Tibiis Veterum.

Meusnier, Philip, a French painter. born at Paris 1655. He studied at Rome, and was patronised by Lewis XIV. and XV. and adorned their palaces at Marly, Louvre, and Versailles. His architecture and views of perspective are much admired. He was of the French academy, and died at Paris 1734.

Meyer, James, a Flemish historian, born 1491, near Bailleul, whence he is called Baliolanus. He died Feb. 5th, 1552, rector of Blankenburg. He wrote Annales Rerum Flandricarum, folio.—Flandricarum Rerum Decas, 4to.

Meyer, Felix, a German painter, born at Winterthur, 1653. He studied in Italy and Switzerland, and in his landscapes of Alpine grandeur exhibited the noblest ideas. He died in Germany 1713. aged 60.

Mezerai, Francis Eudes de, a French historian, born at Ry, near Argentau, Lower Normandy 1610. He was educated at Caen, where he began to distinguish himself as a poet, but on going to Paris he was persuaded by des Yveteaux to devote himself to history and to politics. He was commissary of war for two or three campaigns, and afterwards determined to employ himself in studious retirement. The narrowness of his circumstances was removed by the publication of some severe but popular satires against the court, and at the age of 26 Mezerai entered upon the laborious character of historian of France. He was encouraged by Richelieu, and when his history appeared, the first volume of which was published 1643, the second in 1646, and the third in 1653, in folio, it was received with universal applause, and was rewarded with a handsome pension from the king. In 1668, he published an abridgment of the History of France, 3 vols. 4to. but as he had spoken in some parts with more boldness than could please the court, Colbert retrenched his pension, and at last totally withdrew it. He was in 1649, admitted member of the French academy in the room of Voiture, and in 1675, chosen perpetual secretary, and he deserved it, as he contributed much to their dictionary. He died 10th July, 1683. He wrote besides a treatise on the Origin of the French ; a Continuation of the History of the Turks ; History of a Mother and Son, 2 vols. 12mo. —the Vanities of the court ; a Translation of Grotius de Veritate Chr. Relig. As a historian Mezerai is deservedly esteemed, and in integrity, candour, and faithfulness he is inferior to none.

Meziriac, Claude Gaspar Bachet, sieur de, known as a poet, in French, Latin, and Italian, as a good Greek scholar, and able critic, was born of a noble family at Bresse. He was of the order of the Jesuits, and was admitted into the French academy. He died at Bourg in Bresse, Feb. 26th, 1638, aged 45. He was universally esteemed and respected, so that at one time it was in agitation to appoint him preceptor to Lewis XIII. an honour from which he shrunk with diffidence and terror. He wrote various poems in Italian, Latin, and French, he also published the six books of Diophantus, with notes ; a Life of Æsop, besides several works not printed, and a translation of Plutarch's works, just completed when he died. In arithmetic and in geometry Mezeriac was also respectable.

Micah, the sixth of the minor prophets, foretold the captivity of his nation, their deliverance, and the coming of the pro-

mised Messiah, in the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah.

Mical, N. abbé, a celebrated French mechanic. He constructed two heads of brass which had the power of articulation, and by means of springs could repeat various passages from authors. These curious but useless labours of human ingenuity were disregarded by the government, and the artist in disappointment, broke them to pieces, and died in the greatest indigence, 1789.

Michael I. succeeded Stauracius on the throne of Constantinople, 811. He was a mild and virtuous monarch, and after establishing regularity and promoting happiness at home, he made war against the Saracens, whom he defeated by his general Leo, the Armenian. He was less successful against the Bulgarians, and Leo taking advantage of his distress, declared himself against him. Michael descended without regret from the throne, 813, and retired to a monastery, where he took the religious habit, and ended his days in peace.

Michael II. a Phrygian of obscure origin, raised to consequence and patrician honours by Leo the Armenian. His elevation created him enemies, and Leo was persuaded to send him to prison, and to order him to be burnt. The night preceding the fatal day the emperor was strangled in his bed, and Michael dragged from prison, was seated on the imperial throne, 820. Though hitherto the protector of the Christians he became their persecutor, and obliged them to observe the sabbath and the other holy days of the Jewish law. This and other acts of cruelty and oppression rendered him unpopular, and Euphemius his general, spurred on by personal revenge, proclaimed himself emperor near Syracuse, but was slain soon after. Regardless of the murmurs of his subjects, Michael gave himself up to every extravagance and licentious debauchery, and died 1st Oct. 829.

Michael III. surnamed the Drunkard, succeeded his father Theophilus, 842, though only six years old. His minority was governed by his mother Theodora, a woman of distinguished abilities, but he no sooner arrived to years of maturity than he obliged her to resign the reins of government and retire into a monastery. He next took for his associate Bardas, his mother's brother, who persuaded him to send into exile, St. Ignatius, the patriarch of Constantinople, and to place in his seat Photius, which proved the cause of the separation of the eastern and western churches. Michael afterwards put to death his associate, and created Basil, the Macedonian, Cæsar in his room, but soon after meditated his destruction because he reproved his vicious and profligate habits. Basil, however, averted the blow, and caused the tyrant to be assassinated, 24th Sept. 867.

Michael IV. called the Paphlagonian, from his birth place, ascended the imperial throne, 1034, by the favour of Zoe, the empress, who having fallen in love with him caused her own husband the Emperor Romanus Argyrus to be assassinated, that she might gratify her criminal desires. Though successful in his wars against the Saracens and Bulgarians, he found unhappiness on the throne which he had gained by murder, and at last in 1041, stung by remorse of conscience, he retired to a monastery, where he died soon after.

Michael V. surnamed Calafates, succeeded his uncle Michael IV. in 1041, by the intrigues of Zoe. The great qualities which he had displayed in private life disappeared on the throne. He became suspicious, cruel, and revengeful, and dreading the power of Zoe he sent her into exile. This measure, however, was so offensive to the people that she was recalled, and Michael exposed to the popular fury had his eyes put out, and was in 1042 sent to a monastery, where he ended his days.

Michael VI. or Warrior, was raised to the throne by the empress Theodora. He was old and weak, and though he chose his officers from among the senators he became unpopular, and was obliged to resign the crown in favour of Isaac Comnenus, 1057. He afterwards retired to a monastery, where he died.

Michael VII. Palæologus, son of Constantine Ducas and Eudoxia, was deprived of his throne by the arts of his mother, who soon after his father's death married Romanus Diogenes, whom she proclaimed emperor. The defeat and captivity of Romanus by the Turks in 1071, enabled Michael to re-ascend the throne, but he was so weak and unpopular that Nicephorus revolted against him, and obliged him in 1078 to fly to a monastery. He died archbishop of Ephesus.

Michael VIII. Palæologus, was regent of the eastern empire during the minority of John Lascaris, but taking advantage of the young monarch's weakness and inexperience, he dispossessed him of his throne, and put out his eyes, 1260. In 1261 he retook Constantinople from Baldwin II. after it had been for 58 years under the power of the French, and he laboured earnestly to procure a reconciliation between the eastern and western churches. As the plan was not approved by the Greeks, Martin IV. excommunicated Michael under pretence that he was insincere. He died 11th Dec. 1282.

Michael Palæologus, son of Andronicus the elder, was crowned 1214, emperor under his father, and shared the sovereign power with him, and died 1220.

Michael Foedergwitz, was elected Czar of Russia, 1613. Though raised to power in times of great danger, he showed himself brave, prudent, and sagacious, and after making peace with the Poles and the Swedes, he laboured for the happiness of his subjects in the establishment of wise and salutary regulations. He died 1645. He was the son of the daughter of John Basilowitz.

Michael Angelo, of Battles, a Roman painter, who exchanged his name of Cerquozzi, for that of Battles, as expressive of the subjects which employed his pencil. His pieces were much admired for boldness, spirit, and correctness. He died at Rome, 1660, aged 58.

Michael Cerularius, patriarch of Constantinople in 1043, prevented by his writings the union which the emperor Michael VI. wished to effect between the eastern and western churches. He was banished for his intrigues by Isaac Comnenus, 1059, and died of chagrin, in the island of Proconesus.

Michael Angelo Buanarotti. *Vid.* Angelo.

Michael Angelo du Caravagio. *Vid.* Caravagio.

Michaelis, John David, a celebrated divinity professor in Gottingen university, who died 22d August, 1791, aged 75. His works are 49 in number, and are valuable, as chiefly designed to explain and illustrate the Holy Scriptures. The work most known in England, is his Introduction to the New Testament, published in 1750, and translated into English, 1761. The work has lately been again recommended to the notice of the public in a translation, 3 vols. 8vo. with valuable notes, by the Rev. Herbert Marsh, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, for some time resident at Leipsic. The work exhibits great learning and deep research, but doubts and skepticisms are occasionally introduced, which capriciously altering the text or the sense, undermine the authority of Scripture, and lessen the respect which should be paid to inspired writings.

Micheli, Peter Anthony, an able botanist, born at Florence, of mean parentage. He was at first an errand boy in a bookseller's shop, but showing great zeal in obtaining the Tithymalus Characias, a plant which it is said intoxicates fish, that he might angle with greater success, he was noticed by the monks of the abbey of Vallombrossa. Under the care of these benevolent fathers he greatly improved himself, and was enabled to follow his inclinations in the science of botany. By degrees his reputation was spread abroad. Tournefort, Sherard, and other learned men admired his taste and botanical knowledge, which proved so respectable as to recommend him to the grand duke of Florence, who appointed him director with Tilly, of the botanical gardens at Pisa and Florence. Under the patronage of the duke he also visited Egypt, Greece, and other parts of the world, in pursuit of botanical discoveries, and died 1737, aged 58. He wrote various botanical works, the best known of which are Nova Plantarum Genera, 1729, Florence—Catalogus Plant. Horti Cæsar. Florent. fol. 1748, &c.

Micheli, James Bartholomew, a Genevese of an ancient respectable family. He served as captain in the French army, but afterwards in 1738, retired to his native country, and devoted himself to philosophical and mathematical pursuits. Though absorbed in literary cares, he felt the troubles of civil dissension, and was for some time imprisoned by the Bernese government. He died March, 1766. Besides Tracts on Meteorology—the Power of the Tides—the Temperature of the Globe—Light—the Comet of 1680—the Deluge—Views of the Glaciers of Switzerland, &c. he constructed some ingenious maps, and invented a new thermometer.

Mickle, William Julius, a poet known as the translator of the Lusiad, was born at Langholm, in the county of Dumfries, 29th Sept. 1734. He was educated under his father, who had been one of Bayle's translators, and after his death he was placed in the high school of Edinburgh, where, about the age of 13, he accidentally met with Spenser's Faery Queene, and was enchanted with the poetical imagery. He settled at Edinburgh as a brewer, first for his aunt, and then for himself; but his industry proved unsuccessful in trade, and in 1763 he left Scotland, for London. He introduced himself to the notice of lord Lyttleton, but was disappointed in his expectations of going to the East or West Indies in some mercantile occupation, and at last accepted the offer of corrector of the Clarendon press, at Oxford. In this learned employment, so congenial to his taste, he published various things, and, in 1771, after he had acquired a perfect knowledge of the Portuguese, he published the first book of the Lusiad as a specimen. The work was applauded and continued, and in 1775 was favourably received by the public, and again edited in 1778. Mickle afterwards went to Lisbon as secretary to his friend governor Johnstone, and there, in 1781, he wrote his Almada Hill, a poem, 4to. At his return, he married Miss Tomkins, June, 1782, daughter of the person with whom he resided at Forest Hill, after he had retired from Oxford, for the more peaceful completion of his Lusiad, and with her he settled at Wheatley, near Oxford. He here wrote some few things, and made several communications to the European

Magazine. He died at Wheatley, 25th Oct. 1789, aged 55, leaving a son, but with scanty resources. By his Lusiad, an elegant and classical work, rivalled only by the Iliad of Pope, Mickle has obtained immortal fame. His poems were published 1794, in one vol. 4to. and appear among the English poets of Dr. Anderson. He wrote, besides, a letter to Dr. Harwood, on the Arian Controversy, 1769—Voltaire in the Shades, or Dialogues on the Deistical Controversy, 1770—a pamphlet on the Affairs of the East India Company. In his private character Mickle was very amiable; he lived without reproach, and wrote nothing but what virtue approved.

Micrelius, John, professor of divinity at Stettin, was born at Custin, Pomerania, 1597. He distinguished himself as a theological disputant, and was honourably noticed by Christina of Sweden. He had three wives, and died 3d Dec. 1658. His works are, Lexicon Philosophicum, 4to.—Syntagma Historicum Mundi et Ecclesiæ, 8vo.—Tractatus de Copia Verborum—Ethnophronium contra Gentiles, &c.—Archæologia—Historia Ecclesiastica, 2 vols. 4to.—Orthodoxia Lutherana contra Bergium.

Middleton, Richard, of the order of the Cordeliers, was called the Profound, from his extensive learning. He was distinguished in the universities of Oxford and Paris, and wrote a Commentary on Peter Lombard, and other theological works, and died 1304.

Middleton, sir Hugh, a native of Denbigh, well known for his public spirit. He formed the project of supplying London with water, and though he met with numerous difficulties, from the prejudices and the envy of others, and from the exhausted state of his affairs, he triumphed over all opposition, and brought the united streams of two rivulets in the parishes of Ware and of Amwell, in Hertfordshire, through a course of 20 miles, to the capital. The work was begun 20th Feb. 1608, and on Michaelmas day, 1613, water was brought into the great cistern at Islington. This honourable completion of a useful work was rewarded by king James, who had liberally supported the projector, and erected, by charter, a company of proprietors. He was knighted, and afterwards made a baronet, and under Charles, the moiety of the property, which he had given to the king's father for his assistance, was reconveyed to him for an annual sum, and is now become a source of princely fortune to the proprietors. Sir Hugh gave one share of the property to the company of goldsmiths, to which he belonged, for the benefit of their poor members. He died about 1636.

Middleton, William, a native of Gwenynog, Denbighshire, who served in the army under Elizabeth, and afterwards had the command of a ship of war. He employed his leisure hours at sea in composing a version of the psalms into Welch verse, which he completed, 1595, in the West Indies. He also wrote a grammar, and art of poetry, 1593, &c.

Middleton, Thomas, a dramatic writer in the reign of James I. He joined Jonson, Massinger, and Fletcher, in the composition of some dramatic pieces, and died 1630.

Middleton, Conyers, an eminent critic and able divine. He was the son of the rector of Hinderwell, near Whitby, and was born at York, 27th Dec. 1683. At the age of 17 he was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and in 1707 he took his degree of M.A. In 1709 he joined the other fellows of the society in opposition to Dr. Bentley, the master; but, soon after, he retired from college, by marrying Mrs. Drake, a widow of large property. In 1717 he was, on the visit of George I. to the university, created D.D. by royal mandamus, and on this occasion he resisted the demand of Dr. Bentley for extraordinary fees. This affair engaged much of the public attention, and was at last decided against Dr. Bentley, who behaved with great contumacy towards the university, in consequence of which he was degraded. In this dispute Middleton published some pamphlets, and when Bentley made proposals for a new edition of the Greek Testament, and a Latin version, 1720, he was treated with such severity by his antagonist, in "Remarks, &c." that he totally abandoned the plan. In 1723 Middleton was elected principal librarian at Cambridge, and the following year, in consequence of his wife's death, he visited the continent, where he was received with great respect by men of learning and of rank. Soon after his return, in 1725, he drew upon himself the resentment of the medical world by an attack on Dr. Mead, Spon, and others, and in 1729 he highly offended the catholics by publishing his letters from Rome, showing an exact conformity between popery and paganism. In 1731 he incurred the public displeasure in a high degree, by publishing his letter to Dr. Waterland, who had attacked Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation, and in his pamphlet he spoke with such freedom of religion, and with such contempt of his respectable antagonist, that he not only was severely censured as an infidel, in an answer by bishop Pearce; but when known to be the author of the obnoxious tract, he was very nearly stripped of his academical honours. In 1731, notwithstanding his unpopularity, he was appointed Woodwardian professor at Cam-

bridge, but as his pursuits were very different from the study of fossils and minerals, he resigned the place in 1734. About this time he married a second wife, after whose death he took a third, who survived him. In 1735 he published a Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in England, and in 1741 appeared his great work, the History of the Life of M. Tullius Cicero, 2 vols. 4to. reprinted in 3 vols. 8vo. This performance is of superior eminence, written in correct and elegant language, and abounding in every thing which can interest the heart, inform the understanding, and polish the taste, though it must be confessed, that with all the partiality of an author, he has drawn the character of the orator with more glittering ornaments than belong to him, and in concealing his defects has magnified his virtues. In 1743 he published Cicero's epistles to Brutus, and those of Brutus to Cicero, in Latin and English, with a vindication of their authenticity in answer to Tunstall's objections. In 1745 appeared his Germana quædam Antiquitates Eruditæ Monumenta, &c. and 1747 his Treatise on the Roman Senate. That same year was also remarkable for the publication of the introduction of his discourse on the miraculous powers supposed to have existed in the Christian church from the earliest ages, &c. 4to. a work which excited in the highest degree the reprehension of the clergy, and drew upon him severe and well directed reflections, two of which procured to the authors, Dodwell and Church, the degree of D.D. honourably conferred by the university of Oxford. While preparing to answer his opponents he made a petulant attack on Sherlock's Discourses, once his friend and companion, 1750; but before his reply to Dodwell, Church, and others, could be completed, he was seized with a hectic fever, and a disorder in his liver, which proved fatal, 28th July, 1750, in his 67th year, at Hildersham, Cambridgeshire. His miscellaneous works, not including the life of Cicero, appeared together in 1752, with several new pieces, in 4 vols. 4to. Dr. Middleton left no children by his three wives. As a writer he ranks high, for elegance of language, animated description, and all the graces of profound learning and extensive information. Though attacked and reviled as an infidel, and an enemy to Christianity, by his opponents, it appears from his letters to his friend and patron lord Hervey, that his opinions were not fully orthodox, and though he speaks with indifference of the preferment which was conferred on others not so well entitled to it for learning and abilities as himself, yet it is plain, that his language is the language of a disappointed man, who affected to despise what his intemperate writings had rendered it impossible for him to obtain.

Middleton, Erasmus, rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire, and author of a dictionary of arts and sciences, of little merit, of sermons on Jackson and Binns, and editor of Biographia Evangelica, 4 vols. 8vo. died 25th May, 1805. He was one of the six young men expelled some years ago from Oxford, in consequence of which Macgowan's Satire, called the Shaver, was published. He was in his principles a strong follower of the Methodists.

Middleton, Arthur, was at the head of the government of South Carolina after the departure of Nicholson, in 1725, until the appointment of governor Johnson in 1730. When the revolution took place in that colony in 1719 he was a member of the legislature which assumed the name of the convention, and was elected president. After the arrival of governor Johnson, he continued a member of the council.

☞ L.

Middleton, Arthur, one of the venerable signers of the declaration of American independence, was a native of South Carolina. He was the son of Henry Middleton, Esq. one of the presidents of the first continental congress, and grandson of Arthur Middleton the first royal governor of South Carolina. He was born in the year 1747; received the principal part of his education in England; and spent several years in travelling over Europe. Soon after returning to his native country, he took an active and promising part in the revolutionary movements, which had then begun to be very serious in their aspect. In 1776 he was chosen one of the delegates from South Carolina to the American congress; and in that capacity had the honour of co-operating with that distinguished band of worthies, who declared the colonies free and independent states. He had a seat in congress again in 1777, and also in 1781, and 1782. In the latter year, on relinquishing his seat in congress, he was solicited to accept the office of governor of his native state, but declining this offer, he retired to his residence in the neighbourhood of Charleston, where he died in 1787, in the fortieth year of his age. The history of Mr. Middleton's life, both private and official, plainly shows that his education, his talents, and his influence were of a very high order. ☞ L.

Middleton, Thomas Fanshaw, bishop of Calcutta, was the only child of the Rev. Thomas Middleton, chaplain of the earl of Scarsdale, and minister of Keddleston, Derbyshire; and was born in the year 1769. He was a descendant of the celebrated Sir Richard Fanshawe, and through that ancestor related to some of the first families in England. He was educated at Christ's hospital, and thence went to Pembroke hall, Cambridge. In 1792 he took

the degree of A.B. was ordained, and began to officiate at Gainsboro. He was soon afterwards nominated to the living of Tanor, Northamptonshire. In 1802 he was collated to the rectory of Little Bytham, with Bytham castle annexed, and in 1808 took the degree of D.D. The next year he resigned his two livings on being preferred to St. Pancras, near London. In 1812 he was made archdeacon of Huntington by the bishop of Lincoln. The English ministry having now resolved on establishing a bishopric in India, he received the appointment from the king in 1814, and was consecrated to the holy office by the bishop of Exeter. He was elected at this time fellow of the Royal Society, and embarked immediately for India. For seven years he exercised the functions of his office with distinguished zeal and fidelity. His talents, acquirements, perseverance, and piety, gained him the most unqualified praise. He died at Calcutta on the 8th July, 1822, aged 55 years. A splendid monument by Chantrey is now erecting to his memory in St. Paul's, at the instance of the "Society for promoting Christian Knowledge." His plan of an East India mission college, with an endowment of five scholarships has recently been carried into execution. He was the author of the Country Spectator, a periodical essay. A letter respecting the best method of propagating Christianity in India. Several charges to missionaries. Sermons, and a most learned work on the "Doctrine of the Greek Article," which established his reputation as a scholar. He was also for some time editor of the British Critic. ☞ L.

Miel, Jan, a Flemish painter, born 1599, near Antwerp. He was the disciple of Ger. Segers, and copied at Rome the works of the Caracci and Corregio. He was patronised by Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, and died at Turin, 1664. He excels in his historical, hunting, and conversation pieces, and his animals are particularly admired for spirit, and for all the graces of nature. Several engravings have been made from his works.

Mieris, Francis, called the Older, was born at Leyden, 1635. He was the disciple of Ger. Douw, whom he is said in some degree to have excelled. His pictures are very scarce and valuable. He died 1681, leaving two sons, both eminent painters.

Mieris, William, the Younger, son of the above, was also an eminent painter, and born at Leyden, 1662. He also excelled in completing models of clay and wax, and deserved the name of a good sculptor. He died 1747. His son Francis, called the young Francis, was also a painter, but his pieces have not the same excellence as those of his father and grandfather.

Mifflin, Thomas, a major-general in the army of the American revolution, was born about the year 1744. His parents were Quakers. He engaged at an early period in opposing the arbitrary measures of the British government, and was in 1775 appointed quarter-master-general of the army. He was elected a member of the congress of 1774, and of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States. In 1788 he became president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, and presided the next year in the convention, which formed the constitution of that state. He was elected the first governor under that constitution, and held the office till 1799. He died on the 20th January, 1800. He was brave, patriotic, and eloquent. ☞ L.

Mignard, Nicholas, a French painter, born at Troyes, 1608. He studied in Italy, and married at Avignon, and at last became rector of the Paris academy of painting. His portraits and historical pieces were much admired. He died of a dropsy, 1668.

Mignard, Peter, called the Roman, as for 20 years a resident at Rome, was the younger brother of Nicholas, and was also born at Troyes, 1610. He was much esteemed at Rome, and afterwards at Paris, where Lewis XIV. sat ten times to him, ennobled him and made him his chief painter at the death of Le Brun. He died 13th March, 1695.

Mignon, Abraham, a painter born at Frankfort, 1639. His flowers and insects were much admired, especially the drops of dew on fruit, which displayed all the transparency of real water. He died 1679.

Milbourne, Luke, M.A. an English divine, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, became rector of St. Ethelburgh, and lecturer of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. He published a poetical Translation of the Psalms—some Latin Verses—Notes on Dryden's Virgil—thirty-one single sermons, &c. His name is frequently mentioned with that of Blackmore, by Dryden, and has been introduced by Pope in his Art of Criticism, and in the Dunciad. Dr. Johnson speaks in Dryden's Life, with no great respect of his abilities. He died 15th April, 1720. His father Luke was a nonconformist, and in consequence, ejected from the living of Wroxall, Warwickshire, 1662. He died at Newington, 1667.

Mildmay, Sir Walter, surveyor of the court of augmentations under Henry VIII. and under Elizabeth, privy counsellor, chancellor, and under treasurer of the exchequer, was a man of great public and private worth, and immortalized his name by the foundation of Emanuel college at Cambridge. He died 1589.

Mill, John, a learned English divine, born at Shap, in Westmoreland, 1645. He entered as servitor at Queen's college, Ox-

ford, of which society he became fellow. In 1681 he took his degree of D.D. and was appointed chaplain to Charles II., and in 1685 made principal of Edmund hall. He was a good preacher, and published some sermons; but the work for which he is deservedly celebrated in his edition of the New Testament. This very valuable work, which was first begun by the advice of Fell, bishop of Oxford, and partly printed at his expense, was the labour of 30 years of application, and was published about a fortnight before his death, which happened 23d June, 1707. It is remarkable that bishop Fell's executors refused to complete the work which his lordship had so honourably begun, and Dr. Mill therefore repaid them what had been expended, and finished the whole at his own charge. These labours so popular and so useful, were not, however, received without censure. Dr. Whitby attacked the notes, and the 30,000 various readings which had been collected by the indefatigable editor, were considered as likely to open the way for cavil and skepticism among free-thinkers and wanton polemics. These arguments were ably refuted by Dr. Bentley, and Dr. Mill's Greek Testament is now deservedly regarded as a most valuable book.

Mill, Henry, an eminent engineer, born about 1680, near, or in Red Lion square, Holborn. He was well educated, and passed some time at one of the universities, and his mechanical abilities became so eminent that he was, when very young, employed as engineer by the new river company. His labours were there so usefully directed in the improvement of the concern, that by gradual increase the original shares of 100*l.* are now sold for upwards of 8000*l.* His abilities were also employed in supplying the town of Northampton with water, for which he was presented with the freedom of the corporation, and he likewise ornamented Houghton, the seat of Sir Robert Walpole, with an excellent stream. This worthy man was seized with a fit on Christmas day, 1770, and expired before the next morning. A monument was erected to him by his sister, in Breemoore church, near Salisbury.

Millar, John, a popular professor of law at Glasgow. He practised also at the Scotch bar, and for 40 years maintained the high reputation of an able and intelligent professor. He was author of a Historical View of the English Government, 4to. —and on the Origin of Distinction of Ranks in Society, 1 vol. 8vo. He died 1801.

Milledge, John, governor of Georgia, was elected in 1802. He was a native of that state, and a descendant from one of the early settlers of the colony. In 1780 he was appointed attorney general of the state. He was afterwards a member of the senate, and a representative in congress. On the death of general Jackson in 1806, he was elected a senator. This office he resigned in 1809. He was the principal founder of the university of Georgia, and presented the land which forms its site. He died at his seat at the Sand Hills, Feb. 9th, 1818, aged 61. ☞ L.

Miller, James, a dramatic poet, born in Dorsetshire, 1703. He was intended for a merchant, but he preferred literature, and was sent to Wadham college, Oxford, where he began his famous comedy, "the Humours of Oxford," performed 1729. He wrote besides some other comedies, occasional pieces, and Mahomet the Impostor, a tragedy, during the popular run of which the author died. Miller was a clergyman, and published some sermons; but he had no preferment till a few weeks before his death he was presented to the living of Upcerne, Dorsetshire, which his father had held. He died 1744.

Miller, Philip, author of the Gardener's Dictionary, was born 1691, in Scotland. He succeeded, in 1722, his father, as gardener of the company of apothecaries' garden at Chelsea, and united the knowledge and information of a botanist to the practice and mechanical drudgery of a gardener. He was well acquainted with the plans of Ray and Tournefort, and by the advice of Sir William Watson and Mr. Hudson, with difficulty adopted the system of Linnæus, with whom he afterwards corresponded as a scientific and experienced botanist. He was made fellow of the Royal Society, member of the Florence botanical society, and honoured with the correspondence of several learned men in Europe, who called him, with flattery but truth, Hortulanorum Princeps. Linnæus said of his dictionary, Non erit Lexicon Hortulanorum, sed Botanicorum. He resigned through infirmity, some time before his death, his place at Chelsea, and died 18th Dec. 1771, aged 80. He published his Gardener's Dictionary, 1731, folio, which has passed through various editions, and has been translated into several languages; the Gardener's Calendar, 8vo.; a Short Introduction to Botany; Figures of Plants, 2 vols. folio, with 300 plates; besides Papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. and a large Herbarium of Exotics in MS.

Miller, lady, a woman of respectable abilities who resided at Bath-Easton, near Bath, and published Letters from Italy, 3 vols. 8vo. A collection of poems appeared in her name, and in the name of some of her literary friends who frequented her house. She died 1781.

Miller, Edward, doctor of music, was the son of a pavier at Norwich, and bred to the same business; but having a dislike

to it, he absconded, and became a pupil of Dr. Burney, who was then resident at Lynn. In 1756 he became organist of the church of Doncaster, where he continued the rest of his life. In 1786 he obtained his degree of doctor of music at Cambridge; and died at Doncaster in 1807. Dr. Miller published—1. Institutes of Music. 2. The Elements of Thorough-Bass and Composition. 3. The Psalms of David, set to music and arranged for every Sunday in the year. 4. The History and Antiquities of Doncaster. —*W. B.*

Miller, Edward, M.D. professor of the practice of medicine in the college of physicians of New-York, was born at Dover, Delaware, May 9th, 1760, and received a classical education. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1780, as a surgeon's mate in the service of the United States, and continued in that situation until the close of the war of the revolution, soon after which he established himself in Somerset county, Maryland, but in 1786 returned to his native town, and enjoyed a successful practice there till 1796, when he removed to New-York, and soon became one of the most distinguished physicians of that city. In the following year he in conjunction with several others commenced the publication of the Medical Repository, which he assisted to sustain to the close of his life. He was appointed resident physician in 1805, and in 1809 professor of the practice of medicine in the college of physicians in New-York. The latter station he continued to hold till his death on the 17th of March, 1812, in the fifty-second year of his age. His endowments were excellent, he was an accomplished classical scholar, well versed in several of the modern languages, and in general literature, and held the first rank among his cotemporaries in the knowledge of his profession. He was amiable, polished in his manners, upright, and liberal to the poor, an able lecturer in the department of which he was professor, and, his contributions to the Medical Repository, which were numerous, belong to the most respectable portion of that work. His most important publication is a report on yellow fever.

☞ L.

Milles, Jeremiah, D.D. a native of Highcleer, Hants, where his father was minister. He was made dean of Exeter after Lyttleton, and became president of the antiquarian society, to whose literary labours he contributed very largely. He was also engaged in the Chattertonian controversy, and warmly supported the authenticity of those ancient poems imposed upon the world as the works of Rowley. His edition of the poems in 4to. with annotations, displayed his abilities as an editor, but exposed him to the severity of criticism. He died 1784, aged 71.

Milletiere, Theophilus Brachet, sieur de la, a protestant, who studied law at Heidelberg, and practised as advocate, and afterwards became a divine. He wrote at Rochelle against Tilenus, and asserted that it was lawful for the protestants to resist, by force of arms, the persecutions raised against them. He was, in consequence of this, suspected of disloyalty to the government, and sent as prisoner to Toulouse, where he was put to the rack. He was at last, by the intercession of friends, liberated, and then turned catholic, and endeavoured by his writings to reconcile the Huguenots and his new friends to the same faith. He dedicated one of his books to Charles II. in his exile, and advised him to embrace the catholic tenets, that faith in which he insolently affirmed his father Charles I. had died. Milletiere died 1665, little respected.

Millot, Claude Francis Xavier, a French historian, born at Besançon, March, 1726. He was for some time among the Jesuits, but quitted their society, and was afterwards appointed professor of history at Parma, by the interest of the duke of Nivernois. After acquiring reputation as a professor, he returned to France, and was made preceptor to the duke of Enghein, in which situation he died 1785. In his manners he was a very diffident man, though amiable and benevolent. His works are valuable, and written with spirit, and in an elegant style. He published Elements of the History of France, 3 vols. 12mo.—Elements of the History of England, 3 vols.—Elements of Universal History, 9 vols.—History of the Troubadours, 3 vols. —Memoirs for the History of Lewis XIV. and XV. 6 vols.—Translation of Orations from Latin Historians—Discourses on Academical Subjects, &c.

Mills, Samuel J. agent of the American colonization society, was born at Torringford, Connecticut, April 21st, 1783. He was educated at Williams college, and studied theology at the seminary at Andover, Massachusetts. The great benevolent institutions established in England near the close of the last, and beginning of the present century, having early suggested to him the desirableness of instituting similar ones in the United States, he resolved to make the accomplishment of it the first object of his attention, and was highly successful in his exertions. He employed himself chiefly in exciting persons of wealth and influence to execute his plans, and by that means had an important agency in promoting the establishment of the foreign missionary society of New-England, under the superintendence of the American board of commissioners, and the united foreign

missionary society of New-York; the school for the education of heathens at Cornwall, and the African school, in New-Jersey, and also the American Bible Society. On the organization of the American colonization society, he with Mr. Burgess was appointed an agent to visit the coast of Africa, and select a place for the establishment of a colony. They embarked in November, 1817, and proceeded to Africa by the way of England, and having accomplished the object of the mission, commenced their homeward voyage from Sierra Leone in May, 1818, during which Mr. Mills died on the 16th of June, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. He was modest and retiring in his manners, eminently pious, and ardently zealous to meliorate the miseries of mankind, and promote the progress of religion. ☞ L.

Milne, Colin, a divine and naturalist, was born at Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal college there, under his uncle, Dr. Campbell. From thence he removed to Edinburgh; after which, on becoming tutor to lord Algernon Percy, he took orders in the church of England, and was presented to the rectory of North Chapel in Essex. He was also chosen lecturer of Deptford, and obtained the degree of doctor of laws from Aberdeen. He died in 1815. He published—1. "A Botanical Dictionary," 8vo. 2. Linnæi Institutiones Botanicæ, 4to. 3. Indigenous Botany, or the Habitats of English Plants. 4. A volume of sermons. 8vo.—*W. B.*

Milner, Isaac, was brought up to the weaving business; but even while at the loom his mind was intent upon study, and all the time he could obtain from labour, was devoted to the classics and mathematics. Such was his progress, that his brother took him for an assistant in the grammar-school, and afterwards sent him to Queen's college, Cambridge, where in 1774, he was senior wrangler, and gained the first mathematical prize. He also became a tutor in that science; and, among other pupils, had Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Pitt, with whom he made a tour on the continent. In 1783 Mr. Milner was appointed professor of natural philosophy; and in 1788 elected master of his college, on which he took his doctor's degree. The same year he was made dean of Carlisle; in 1792 he served the office of vice-chancellor; and in 1798 he succeeded Waring as Lucasian professor of mathematics. He died in 1820. His publications are—1. Animadversions on Hawker's Church History. 2. A continuation of his brother's Ecclesiastical History. 3. Strictures on the publications of Dr. Marsh, respecting the Bible Society. 4. Life of Mr. Joseph Milner, prefixed to his sermons.—*W. B.*

Milo, an athlete of Crotona, celebrated for his prodigious strength. He obtained the prize seven times at the Pythian games, and six times at Olympia, and was devoured by wild beasts, 500 B.C.

Milo, Titus Annius, a Roman, who killed Clodius in the Appian Way, in consequence of a violent rivalship which existed between them in the solicitation of public honours. Though defended by Cicero, he was banished to Marseilles. The oration delivered by Cicero on the occasion is much admired.

Miltiades, an Athenian general, celebrated for the great victory which he, at the head of 10,000 men, obtained over the numerous forces of the Persians at Marathon, 490 B. C. He was afterwards cruelly imprisoned by his suspicious countrymen, and died in confinement, 489 B.C.

Milton, John, a celebrated English poet, descended from an ancient family at Milton, Oxfordshire. He was born Dec. 9th, 1608, in Bread-street, where his father, a scrivener, was settled, and after receiving instruction from a private tutor, he went to St. Paul's school, and in 1625 removed to Christ-college, Cambridge. He was intended by his father for the church, and he took his master's degree in 1632; but he expressed an aversion for the ecclesiastical profession, and by degrees grew dissatisfied with the established form of church government. When he left Cambridge he returned to his father, who had settled with a competent fortune at Horton, near Colnbrook in Buckinghamshire, and in this retirement he laboriously devoted himself for five years to reading the purest classics in Greek and Latin. Here likewise he produced his Comus; L'Allegro; Il Penseroso; and Lycidas, poems of such intrinsic merit as would have transmitted his fame to the latest period of time, if he had written nothing besides. On his mother's death he obtained his father's permission to travel abroad, and in 1638 he embarked for the continent, attended by one servant. From Paris, where he was introduced to the great Hugo Grotius, he proceeded to Nice, and by sea to Genoa, Leghorn, Pisa, and then passed to Florence, where he spent two months, respected and beloved by persons of eminence, rank, and learning. His next visit was through Sienna to Rome, where he passed two months, delighted with the vast treasures of the Vatican, and honoured with the kindness and civilities of cardinal Barberini, Holstenius, and other learned men. From Rome he went to Naples, and formed the design of visiting Sicily; but the disturbed state of affairs at home engaged now all his intention, and he determined to hasten back. He passed through Rome, Bologna, Ferrara, Venice, Verona, Milan, Geneva, and France,

and reached England after an absence of fifteen months. Instead, however, of returning to live with his father, who had retired to Reading, from Horton, he settled in St. Bride's churchyard, to educate his sister's two sons, Edward and John Phillips. Afterwards, with the intention of taking a greater number of pupils, he removed to a large house in Aldersgate-street, and published his tractate of education, which proved how well qualified he was to instruct others, though from a dislike of university rules, he adopted a mode of education totally the reverse of what was practised in schools. In 1641 he published some pamphlets, in which he vented his virulence against the church, and supported the republican principles of the times. In 1643 he married the daughter of Mr. Powell, a justice of peace in Oxfordshire; but as she had been educated a firm royalist, this union proved unhappy, and after cohabiting with him about a month, she left him and would not return. Disgusted with this conduct, the poet thought that he might be permitted to take another wife; and he not only wrote some strong tracts in favour of divorce, but paid his addresses to another lady, of great wit and beauty. This had due effect; and his wife, after long despising his invitations, relented, and throwing herself at his feet, obtained his forgiveness and reconciliation in 1645. From Aldersgate-street he removed to Barbican, and then to a smaller house in Holborn, where in the midst of his studies, he rejoiced at the prospect of the fall of regal government, and the future establishment of his favourite republic. The momentous events of the times gave full scope for the exertion of his literary abilities; he defended the trial and the execution of the king, and animadverted in severe terms on every measure which might tend to disturb the popular government. His talents were too great to be neglected, and therefore he was appointed Latin secretary to the council of state, and in this office he answered the Icon Basilicon, by his Iconoclastes, 1649, and two years after published his celebrated work against Salmasius, pro Populo Anglicano Defensio, which not only spread his fame through Europe as an elegant Latinist, and able disputant, but procured for him from the government, a present of 1000*l.* About this time he lost his eye-sight, which had been gradually decaying from his severe application to his studies; but he nevertheless continued zealous and active in the support of his principles. In 1652 his wife died soon after the delivery of her fourth child, and some time after he married a second. But though patronised and raised to independence by the favour of Cromwell, and of Richard, Milton saw with terror the dissolution of his favourite republic approaching, and not all the respectable labours of his pen could uphold the crumbling fabric. Anxious to ensure his safety, on the restoration, he concealed himself in a friend's house in Bartholomew close, but though his sentiments and his active conduct had marked him out at first for destruction, yet by the interest and influence of his friends, especially sir Andrew Marvell, Davenant, and others, who respected his learning and his abilities, while they detested his principles, he was included in the act of amnesty, and permitted to appear in public. Removing therefore from Petty France, Westminster, where he had lived since 1652, he took a house in Holborn, and then removed Jewin-street, where he took a third wife, and then settled in a house in the Artillery walk, Bunhill fields. In this place, which was his last stage, and where he lived longer than in any other, he was accustomed, as Phillips observes, to sit at the door in the summer, in a gray coarse cloth coat, and while he enjoyed the fresh air, many persons of rank and of eminence have been known to pay their respect of admiration to the blind but venerable bard. Though reduced in his circumstances by the restoration he refused to accept the Latin secretaryship which was honourably offered him by Charles II. and he devoted himself earnestly to the completion of his great poem, on which he had already bestowed much labour. He was assisted in his literary pursuits by Thomas Ellwood, a quaker, who acted as an amanuensis, and daily visited him. In 1665, during the plague, the poet retired to a small house at St. Giles, Chalfont, Buckinghamshire, and while in this place, he was visited by his friend, into whose hands he put his Paradise Lost, now finished, and modestly requested his opinion. Ellwood read the work with approbation, and in returning it to the poet, told him that he had said much about Paradise Lost, but, added he, what hast thou to say of Paradise Found. The hint was not lost; Paradise Regained was begun, and afterwards, when visited by Ellwood, Milton presented him the poem which originated in his conversation. The poet returned to London, 1666, and the Paradise Lost was first printed the following year, in 10 books, afterwards swelled to 12, and Paradise Regained in 1670, in four books, to which was added, Samson Agonistes, a dramatic poem. Milton received for this great work only 15*l.* and the money was paid by instalments. It is singular that the poet considered Paradise Regained as a superior performance to Paradise Lost, but posterity have decided otherwise; and this matchless poem, which long remained unknown from the

prejudices entertained against the author, gradually rose to notice, to fame, and immortality. Dryden had, indeed, recommended its great merits to the public, in the six beautiful lines, "Three poets in three distant ages born," &c. which are generally prefixed to the work, and which are borrowed from the distich which Salvaggi wrote at Rome on the youthful bard; but it was not till the days of Addison that England became sensible of the greatness, of the beauties, and the sublimity of her poet. The critique of the Spectator opened the eyes of the nation, and, in banishing prejudice, liberally proved that however violent the publications of Milton were, however biassed in his love of republican principles, and however blamable in some parts of his political life, yet his merits as a poet cannot be affected; he must shine as the greatest ornament of the British Isles, and, in the ranks of immortality, be placed by the side of Homer, of Virgil, and of Tasso. Milton died at his house near Bunhill fields, in the beginning of Nov. 1674, and was buried near his father, in the chancel of St. Giles', Cripplegate, where a monument has been lately erected to his memory, and another, with greater propriety, among the great departed dead of Westminster abbey, raised in 1737 by Mr. Benson. It is supposed that Milton drew his idea of his great work from an Italian tragedy on the Loss of Paradise, on which he originally intended to compose a tragedy; but as his matter enlarged, his genius gave it the form of an epic poem. His Samson Agonistes was written after the Greek model, but is unfit for representation; the Comus was first acted for the benefit of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Clarke, a widow in indigent circumstances, and the public support was earnestly solicited by a prologue from the nervous pen of Dr. Johnson. His poetical works have been often and elegantly edited; the latest edition is that by Todd, 6 vols. 8vo. To the edition of bishop Newton a well written life was prefixed, and Mr. Hayley has also given a poetical life of the author; but the critique of Johnson can never be surpassed. The smaller poems were edited by Thomas Wharton, 8vo. with valuable notes. The prose works of Milton are numerous and highly respectable. Besides his political tracts, he wrote a History of England, 4to. down to the conquest—Areopagitica, or the Liberty of unlicensed Printing—Letters—History of Muscovy, &c. His political works have appeared in 3 vols. folio, and in 4to. and in 8vo. Dr. Newton's edition of all his works was comprehended in 5 vols. 4to. The person of Milton was fair, so that he was called, at Cambridge, the lady of Christ college; his hair was light brown, and his features exact and pleasing. He was of the middle size, well proportioned, nervous, and active; but his constitution was tender, and his health consequently weak. In his mode of living he was economical, abstemious, and averse to strong liquors. Though he did not inherit much from his father, yet frugality maintained him in a respectable manner, and at his death he left about 1500*l.* besides the value of his household goods. He had no children except by the first of his three wives. Three daughters survived him, and of these the two youngest were well employed by him to read; and though they could read with ease eight different languages, yet they understood nothing but English, as their father used to say that one tongue was enough for a woman. In his religious opinions, Milton was inconsistent. In his early years he favoured the puritans, afterwards he inclined to the tenets of the independents and anabaptists, whose liberty of worship he greatly admired; but in the latter part of life, he professed no attachment to any particular sect, and he neither frequented any public place of worship, nor observed in his own house any of the religious rites of the times, though it is fully evident that he was sensible of the great truths of revelation, and hoped for salvation through the merits of a Redeemer.

Mimnermus, a Greek poet of Colophon, in the age of Solon. His elegies are lost, except a few fragments, preserved in Stobæus.

Minellius, John, a Dutch grammarian, born at Rotterdam. The best part of his life was engaged in teaching the classics, and he facilitated the labours of future instructers, by publishing editions of Virgil, Terence, Sallust, Horace, Florus, and other works, with notes, and adapted to the capacity of school boys. He died 1683.

Minos, a fabulous son of Jupiter, king of Crete, celebrated for the laws which he established in his country, which are said to have continued in force above a thousand years. He lived 1432 B.C.—The second of that name was king of Crete about 1300 B.C. He made war against the Athenians and Megareans. The history of these monarchs is greatly involved in fable.

Minot, Lawrence, an English poet, whose works were discovered by Mr. Tyrwhit, in the Cottonian library, and presented by him to the public, 1795. He died about 1352.

Minot, George Richards, an American lawyer and historian, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 28th December, 1758, and graduated at Harvard college in 1778. In 1781 he was appointed clerk of the house of representatives, and a few years after published a history of the insurrection in

that state, with the particulars of which his office made him accurately acquainted. He was appointed secretary of the convention which assembled, in 1787, to consider the constitution of the United States. In 1792 he received the office of judge of probate, and afterwards of the municipal court of Boston. He was distinguished for amiableness and integrity, and had enriched his mind with useful and ornamental knowledge. He wrote a valuable continuation of Hutchinson's history of Massachusetts, from 1748 to 1765, the last volume of which has been published since his death, and which, as well as his narrative of the insurrection, does much credit to his talents. He died on the second of January, 1802. ☞ L.

Minto, Walter, LL.D. professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the college of New-Jersey, was a native of Scotland, and born in 1753. He was educated at Edinburgh, and afterwards travelled as a preceptor into Italy, where he devoted himself with great zeal to the study of mathematics and philosophy. After his return to Edinburgh, in 1782, he wrote, by the persuasion of the earl of Buchan, a volume to prove that the honour of the first discovery of logarithms belonged to Napier. At the instance of the same nobleman he came to America, in 1786, and was soon appointed to the professorship of mathematics and philosophy in the college at Princeton, where he continued much respected till his death in 1796. ☞ L.

Minutius Felix, a Roman orator in the third century. His Octavius, with Christian and Pagan Disputations, is a work of merit, and in favour of Christianity; edited, Cambridge, 1707, and Leyden, 1709, 8vo.

Mirabaud, John Baptist, perpetual secretary to the French academy, was born in Provence, 1674, and lived to the age of 86. He published a translation of Tasso's Jerusalem—and also of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso—Alphabet de la Fée Gracieuse, 12mo. 1734. The System of Nature, an atheistical book, published in 1770, was falsely ascribed to him, and has been translated into English.

Mirabeau, Victor Riquetti, marquis de, of an ancient family of Provence, originally from Naples, was one of the chief instiutors of the political assembly called economists. He published, in 1755, l'Ami des Hommes, 3 vols. 12mo. a work of some merit, containing, with much crude and extraneous matter, fine ideas on rural and political economy, and judicious remarks on the interests of society. His Theorie de l'Impôt, in 12mo. proved so offensive to the government, on account of the freedom and boldness of his opinions, that he was confined in the bastile. He wrote, besides, Hommes Celebres, published by his friend Boscowich, at Bassano, in 2 vols. 8vo. His works, collected together, except the last mentioned, have been published in 8 vols. 12mo. He died at Paris, 1790.

Mirabeau, Honoré Gabriel Riquetti, count de, son of the preceding, and deputy of Provence to the states general, was born 1749. After serving for some time in the army, during the war of Corsica, he married a rich heiress of Aix; but a fondness for dissipation soon squandered away the property which he had lately acquired, and he left his country, overwhelmed in debts, and in poverty. After being confined for some time in the prisons of If, and of Joux, he had an amour with the wife of Monnier, the president of the parliament of Besançon, and carried away the frail one to Holland. For this crime he was condemned to lose his head, and consequently was doomed to spend the rest of life in a foreign country. He was, however, seized in 1777, and confined in the castle of Vincennes, and three years after, by the power of interest, restored to liberty. Undismayed by reflections on his flagitious conduct, he appeared at Aix, before the Parliament, to demand his wife, who indignantly refused to live with him, and he personally pleaded his own cause, which proved deservedly unsuccessful. The French revolution now arose to give employment to the talents of this depraved and ambitious man; and when rejected by the nobility of Provence, he, in contempt of their order, opened a shop, over which he inscribed, Mirabeau, marchand de draps. This probably recommended him to the populace of Aix, whose deputy he was elected to the third estate, and consequently called, by the court, with contempt, the plebeian count. In the assembly, by his abilities, his eloquence, and his intrigues, he became a leading member; but though he aimed at popularity, he yet wished for power, and secretly planned the destruction of the monarchy, and the regeneration of the state under a new order of things. His ambition displayed itself in spite of his hypocrisy, and when the unfortunate Lewis appeared in the assembly, all covered with diamonds, the aspiring deputy could not help exclaiming to one of his accomplices, behold the victim. Thus, by his intrigues, and by the vast resources of his mind, he was capable of being apparently the friend and the leader of all parties; and while he created, as one of his biographers has observed, volcanoes, for the pleasure of extinguishing their flames, he flattered himself, secretly, with the hope of being one day, like another Cromwell, the protector of France. While the favourite of the multitude, he did not hesitate to accuse the Jacobins, and to denounce vengeance

against the factious; but his threats were the signal of his death. He was attacked by a sudden disease, which in a few hours proved fatal, 2d April, 1791, and though the physicians, who opened his body, attributed his death to the violence of a fever, the public believed that he had been cut off by poison. His funeral was conducted with all the pomp of republican pride, and his remains were deposited near those of Des Cartes; but as he had observed that near the capitol was the Tarpeian rock, this same fickle populace dispersed, the following year, his ashes in the air, with every mark of ignominy. Mirabeau wrote, a Comparison between the great Condé and Scipio Africanus—History of Prussia under Frederic the Great, 8 vols. 4to.—Collection of his Labours in the National Assembly, 5 vols. 8vo.—Original Letters, containing an Account of his Life and Amours, 4 vols. 8vo.—Secret History of the Court of Berlin, 2 vols. 8vo. a work burnt by the hands of the hangman—a treatise on Lettres de Cachet, 8vo.—Political Pamphlets, besides some indecent books, &c.

Mirabeau, Boniface Riquetti, viscount de, brother to the preceding, served with distinction in America, and, at the time of the French revolution, was elected deputy of the nobility of Limousin to the states general. He ably opposed the union of the three chambers, and when the king, in an evil hour, sanctioned it, he, in quitting the room, broke his sword, and declared that the monarchy was at an end. The innovations introduced by the demagogues were resisted by him with equal boldness, and when he found that attachment to the throne became a crime, he emigrated, and raised a regiment, which served with credit under the prince of Condé. He died at the end of 1792, at Friburg, in the Brisgaw. He was author of some songs and other temporary satires, at the beginning of the revolution. He was much addicted to drinking, and was, it is said, a man of little courage. When he paid a visit to his brother, who had been wounded in a duel, he was received with great politeness, and thanked earnestly for his attention, because, observed, with keen satire, the wounded man, I am afraid I shall never have the opportunity of returning your visit.

Mirabella, Vincent, an Italian, author of the Ancient History of Syracuse, 1713, folio, Naples, a scarce book. He died 1674.

Miræus, Aubertus, a learned German, born at Brussels, 1573. He was almoner and librarian to Albert, archduke of Austria, and died, 1640, at Antwerp. He wrote, Opera Historica et Diplomatica, 2 vols. folio—Elogia Illustrium Belgii Scriptorum, 4to.—Vita Justi Lipsii, 8vo.—Origines Benedictinæ—Origines Carthusianorum, 8vo.—Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica, 2 vols. folio—Rerum Belgicarum Chronicon—de Rebus Bohemicis.

Mirandula, John Picus, earl of, a celebrated Italian nobleman, born 24th Feb. 1463. He lost his father early, but he found in his mother a most attentive guardian, and the care which she took of his education was repaid by the most astonishing improvement. To strong natural powers, Mirandula united unceasing application, and he possessed, besides, a memory so retentive, that nothing which he heard or read was ever forgotten. After studying the law at Bologna, he visited the most celebrated universities of France, and by conversation, and by study, still enlarged the resources of his capacious mind. At his return to Rome, though only 23, he published 900 propositions in logic, mathematics, divinity, physics, &c. drawn not only from classical, but Jewish and Arabian authors, and challenged, through the universities of Italy, any philosopher or divine to enter the lists with him in disputation. This public exhibition of learning was anticipated not only with astonishment but envy, and enemies soon arose, who persuaded pope Innocent VII. that 13 of the propositions were heretical; and the disappointed Mirandula, though he explained in a submissive "Apology," was forbidden to read or dispute upon these theses. In 1491 Mirandula bid adieu to profane literature, to devote himself more attentively to divinity. He declared war against astrologers, because, it is said, they had foretold his death at the end of his 33d year. The prophecy was too true; this amiable scholar died at Florence, 17th Nov. 1494, in his 32d year. He was buried in the cemetry of St. Mark, in the habit of a Jacobin, an order to which he wished, on his death-bed, to belong, and these lines were engraved on his tomb:

Joannes jacet hic Mirandula, cætera nôrunt
Et Tagus et Ganges, forsan et Antipodes.

Though he died so young, he wrote several works, which were printed together at Bologna, 1496, folio, and latterly at Basil, 1601. They are written in elegant Latin, and have been translated into French and Italian, and they display profound learning, acuteness, and vivacity.

Mirandula, John Francis Picus, prince of, son of Galeoti Picus, the eldest brother of John, just mentioned, was born 1469. He succeeded in 1499 to his father, as the head of his principality, but he met with opposition in his family, and by the assistance of the emperor Maximilian I. and of the duke of Ferrara, his two brothers, Lewis and Frederic, obliged him to fly from his country. Thus a fugitive in various coun-

tries for nine years, he was at last reinstated in 1511, by the assistance of pope Julius II. but the next year the papal troops were defeated at Ravenna, and Mirandula again sent into banishment. The expulsion of the French from Italy in 1515, restored him again to power, and he continued in peaceful possession of his principality till Oct. 1533, when his nephew Galeoti, the son of Lewis, supported by forty assassins, entered his castle in the night, and murdered him, with his eldest son. Though tossed in the troubles of political life, he was a great lover of learning, and was a more voluminous writer than his uncle ; and though he was inferior to him in wit, sprightliness, and information, yet he was his superior in solidity. His works have been generally edited with those of his uncle.

Mirevelt, Michael Jansen, a portrait and historical painter, was born at Delft, and died there 1741, aged 53.

Misson, Francis Maximilian, a lawyer, distinguished for his eloquence in favour of the protestants, before the parliament of Paris. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he came to England, and engaged as travelling tutor to an English nobleman, through Italy, in 1688 and 9. He died at London, 16th Jan 1721. He published, a New Voyage to Italy, 3 vols. 12mo. Hague, a work commended by Addison, and translated into English—the Sacred Theatre of Cevennes, or Account of Prophecies and Miracles performed at Languedoc, 1707, a weak performance—Observations of a Traveller, 12mo. a posthumous work.

Mitchell, Joseph, a poet, born in Scotland about 1684. He came to London, and was patronised by lord Stair, and by Sir Robert Walpole ; but the liberality of his friends, and particularly of Aaron Hill, was wasted away in extravagance and licentiousness, and thus by his improper conduct, he remained always involved in distress and difficulties. He died Feb. 6th, 1738. He is described by Cibber as a poet of the third rate, whose versification was in a style of mediocrity, and exhibited few marks of genius. He published the Fatal Extravagance, a tragedy, properly belonging to Aaron Hill—the Highland Fair, a ballad opera—and poems, 2 vols. 8vo.1729.

Mitchell, John, M.D. a native of England who came to America in 1741, for the purpose of investigating its botanical treasures, and took up his residence at Urbanna, in Virginia. He was a great botanist, and paid particular attention to the Hybrid productions. He wrote a useful work on the general principles of Botany, containing descriptions of a number of new genera of plants, which was published in quarto in 1769, and also in 1743, an "Essay on the Causes of the different colours of people in different climates," which was sent over to Mr. Collinson and published in the philosophical transactions, volume 43d. He was an eminent physician as well as botanist. He returned to England about the year 1748, having transmitted not only to his friends in Great Britain, but also to Linnæus, much valuable information concerning American plants. The Swedish botanist took care to perpetuate his name by giving it to a beautiful American plant, the *Mitchella Repens*. It is believed that he was the author of the map of North America published in 1755. ☞ L.

Mithridates, king of Pontus, was surnamed the Great. He made war against the Romans, which continued for several years, and though defeated by Lucullus, Sylla, and Pompey, he still maintained his armies in the field, and threatened to carry invasion into the heart of Italy. He put an end to his life, when his son Pharnaces rebelled against him, B. C. 64.

Mittarelli, John Benedict, a native of Venice, general of the order of the Calmudenses, of which he published a history, in 8 vols. folio. He wrote other works, and died 1777, aged 69.

Moavia, general of the caliph Omar, avenged his master's death, and seized his kingdom, 643 A.D. After taking Rhodes, and destroying the colossus, he attacked Sicily, and afterwards carried devastation to the gates of Constantinople. He was, however, unsuccessful, and after besieging in vain the capital for seven years, he purchased peace by paying an annual tribute to the eastern emperor. He died 680. During this siege the Greek fire is said to have been invented, and to have been used with peculiar effect against the besiegers.

Mocenigo, Lewis, a Venetian, like many of his family raised to the dignity of doge 1570. Supported by the pope, and by Spain, he attacked the Turks who had seized Cyprus, and their combined fleet defeated the infidels at the celebrated battle of Lepanto, Oct. 7th, 1571, the doge died 1576. One of his family, Andrew, was an able negotiator, and wrote two historical works, de Bello Turcarum ; la Guerra di Cambrai.

Modrevius, Andreas Fricius, secretary to Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland, was a learned man, and wrote various works, of which that "de Republicâ Emendandâ," in five books, printed 1554, is highly esteemed as a most able political performance. In his religious opinions he showed himself very inconsistent, and while he inclined to the Lutherans he rendered himself suspected by the catholics, and exposed to the resentment of Pius V. He is regarded by Grotius as a person who wished to reconcile the different schemes of religion.

Moebius, Godfrey, a native of Thuringia.

and medical professor at Jena, was author of Physiological Principles of Medicine, 4to.; Abridgment of the Elements of Medicine, fol.; Anatomy of Camphire, 4to. in Latin. His son of the same name was also a physician, and published Synopsis Medicinæ Practicæ, fol. 1667. He died at Halle 1664, aged 53.

Moebius, George, a native of Lauchan, in Thuringia, professor of theology at Leipsic, where he died 1697, aged 81. He wrote on the Origin, Propagation, and Continuance of Pagan Oracles, against Vandale, 12mo.

Moine, Stephen le, a learned protestant, born at Caen 1624. He became professor of divinity at Leyden, and died there 1689. He wrote "Varia Sacra," 2 vols. 4to. and other theological works.

Moine, Peter, le, a French poet born at Chaumon, in Bassigny 1602. He was a Jesuit, and was the first of that society who acquired reputation as a French poet. His greatest work is "St. Lewis," an epic poem in 18 books. His works are not highly approved by Boileau, and are therefore only above mediocrity. He died at Paris 22d Aug. 1672.

Moine, Francis le, a French painter, born at Paris 1688. He was the pupil of Galloche, and was professor of the academy of painting. His famous apotheosis of Hercules in the grand saloon of Versailles, in which he was engaged four years, was so much approved by the French king that he made him his painter, with a liberal pension. In a fit of lunacy this unfortunate man stabbed himself with his sword, and died 4th June, 1737, aged 49.

Moine, Abraham le, a French divine, who left France on account of his religion, and became the minister of a protestant congregation in London, where he died 1760. He translated into French Gibson's Pastoral Letters; Sherlock on the Witnesses of the Resurrection, and on the Use and End of Prophecy, with learned and valuable notes and dissertations.

Moivre, de. *Vid.* Demoivre.

Mola, Pietro Francesco, a painter born at Lugano, in Switzerland, 1609. He was the pupil of Arpino, and of Albano at Rome, and he afterwards studied the works of Titian, and acquired a peculiar style of his own which ensured him success and reputation. He died 1665. He chiefly excelled in history, and also in landscape.

Mola, Giovanni Battista, the brother, according to some, of the preceding, was also an eminent painter. He studied under Vouet at Paris, and afterwards under Albano, and was much admired for his landscapes, and the foliage of trees. He was born about 1620; but the year of his death is not known.

Molanus, or Vermeulin, John, an ecclesiastic, professor of theology at Louvaine. He was born at Lisle, and died 18th September, 1585, aged 52. He published Usnard's Martyrology, with notes and an appendix, 8vo.; Natales Sanctorum Belgii, 12mo.; Historia S. S. Imaginum et Picturarum, 8vo. and 1771, 4to. with a Supplement by Paquot; de Canonicis, a work of merit; de Fide Hereticis servandâ; de Piis Testamentis; Theologiæ Practicæ Compendium; Militia Sacra Ducum Brabant.; Rerum Lovaneng. &c.

Molanus, Gerard Walter, a Lutheran divine, abbot of Lockum. He was the correspondent of Bossuet, with respect to an union between the catholics and protestants. He wrote some theological works, and died 1722.

Molay, James de, the last grand master of the Templars. The riches, as well as the pride of his order, excited the suspicion and the jealousy of Philip the Fair, who, with the consent of the pope, seized their property, and summoned the master to appear at Paris, to answer for his conduct. Molay came, attended by sixty knights, but they were no sooner in the power of their persecutors, than they were seized, and all burnt alive, falsely accused as being guilty of atrocious crimes. Molay suffered 11th May, 1314, and before the fatal torch was lighted, declared his innocence, and the innocence of his order.

Molesworth, Robert, viscount, an able statesman, descended from an ancient family in Northamptonshire, was born December 1656, in Dublin, where his father who died before his birth had settled as a merchant. He was educated at Dublin, and displayed so much zeal and patriotism at the revolution, that James's parliament sequestered his property. The victorious William, however, rewarded his fidelity, made him one of his privy counsellors, and sent him as his ambassador to Denmark. After a residence of three years Molesworth offended the Danish court by not sufficiently respecting the customs and the privileges of the country, and left the place abruptly, and on his return to England published "an Account of Denmark." The book, though well received and translated into several languages, offended prince George of Denmark, by representing the Danish government as tyranical, and a memorial of complaint was presented to king William, and an answer prepared to it by Dr. King. But Molesworth disregarded these measures, safe in the public approbation and the friendship of Shaftesbury. He was member of the Commons in several parliaments, but rendered himself obnoxious to the clergy, by an affectation of popularity, and by profane insinuations that religion is a pious craft, a useful state engine, but far inferior to the principles which in the school of Athens and Rome, incited their attentive youth to the love of

their country, and to the practice of the moral virtues. As he strongly supported the Hanoverian succession, notwithstanding the eccentricity of his principles, he could not but be acceptable, for his abilities and influence, to George I. by whom he was made a privy counsellor, and created a peer of Ireland 1716. He died 22d May, 1725, at his seat near Dublin, leaving by his wife seven sons and four daughters. He published besides, an address to the House of Commons, and translated Hottoman's "Franco-Gallia."

Moleville, Bertrand de, a French statesman, was born in 1744. He was minister of the Marine in the reign of Louis XVI.; and when the Revolution broke out he sought an asylum in England; where he published Memoirs of the Revolution, and several other works on that subject. He died at Paris, Oct. 19th, 1819.—*W. B.*

Moliere, John Baptist Pocquelin de, a celebrated French comic writer, born at Paris, 1620. His real name was Pocquelin, and his father who was a tapestry maker to the court, intended him for his own business. The boy, however, being frequently taken by his grandfather to the theatre, acquired such a taste for dramatic representations that his contempt for tapestry making prevailed, and he was sent to study under the Jesuits at the college of Clermont. In five years he here completed his education, and further improved his mind by attending with his friends Chapelle and Bernier, the lectures of Gassendi the celebrated philosopher. He afterwards applied himself to the law, but after his father's death, he renounced all other employments for the stage, and uniting himself with one of those small theatrical parties which were now patronised by Richelieu, he assumed the name of Moliere, which he has rendered so illustrious. He joined La Bejart, an actress of some merit, and with her went to Lyons, in 1653, where he produced his first play called l'Etourdi, or the Blunderer, which was received with universal applause. He performed afterwards at Languedoc, was at Grenoble in 1657, and the next year went to settle at Rouen. Some visits to Paris recommended him to the great, he was noticed by the duke of Conti, by the king's brothers, and at last patronised by the monarch himself. He exhibited before the king, and with such success that he received a pension, and continued from that time to entertain the court, by a rapid production of new plays. The last comedy which he produced was le Malade Imaginaire, or the Hypocondriac, and on the fourth night of its being acted, 17th Feb. 1673, the author died. It has been said that he exerted himself much in the chief character, and that as in a part of the play the actor pretends to be dead, Moliere was discovered to be not only a theatrical, but a real corpse. This incident has given occasion to the following beautiful lines:

Roscius hic situs est, triste Molierus in urnâ,
Cui genus humanum ludere, ludus erat.
Dum ludit mortem, mors indignata jacentem
Corripit, et mimum fingere sæva negat.

It is, however, certain that during the representation the author had a severe defluxion on his lungs, and that after the conclusion of the piece, he went to bed and expired half an hour after, by the bursting of a vessel in the lungs through excessive coughing. The death of their favourite actor deeply affected the Parisians, and Lewis XIV. interested himself much in the honours to be paid to his memory. Though the archbishop would not permit his body to be deposited in consecrated ground, the severe sentence was reversed by the king's command, and the lamented poet was buried in St. Joseph's chapel. Moliere by his "Tartuffe" had drawn upon himself the indignation of the clergy, and that of the other orders, by the severity with which he lashed their follies and extravagant conduct. He was, says Voltaire, the best comic poet that ever lived in any nation, and it must be confessed that he retrieved comedy out of chaos, as Corneille had tragedy. He married the daughter of his fellow-comedian, La Bejart, who was suspected of being his own child, and with her he led a very unhappy life, ever haunted by jealousy, and too sensible of the fair one's frailties. To his own experience some attribute the great success with which he paints the broils of domestic life, and the varying passions which agitate the jealous breast. Moliere's widow married afterwards a comedian named Guerin, and died 1728, aged 92. The plays of Moliere have frequently been printed, the best edition is that of Paris, 1772, in 6 vols. 8vo. They have appeared also in an English dress, and several of them have been introduced on our stage.

Molieres, Joseph Privat de, a French philosopher of noble birth. He was born at Tarascon, and was educated at the oratory, after which he went to Paris. As the friend of Malebranche, and a man of great abilities, he was admitted into the academy of sciences, and in 1723, made philosophical professor of the Royal college. He wrote Mathematical Lessons to understand Philosophy, 12mo.—Lessons of Philosophy, or Elements of Physics, &c. to explain and improve the systems of Des Cartes and Newton, 3 vols. 8vo.—Elements of Geometry, 12mo. He died 1742, aged 65.

Molina, Lewis, a native of Cuenza, New Castile, of noble birth. He studied at Coimbra, and was admitted among the Jesuits, and for twenty years was professor

of divinity at Ebora. He died at Madrid, 1600, aged 65. He wrote besides Commentaries on the Summa of Aquinas—a treatise de Justitia & Jure—de Concordia Gratiæ & Liberi Arbitrii, 4to. a work in which the author is accused by the Dominicans of reviving Pelagianism. A Spanish author of that name, wrote a valuable work on the hereditary property of the Spanish nobles.

Molinæus, Carolus, or Charles du Moulin, a French lawyer, born at Paris, 1500. An impediment in his speech prevented his displaying his abilities at the bar; but he wrote on jurisprudence with such success that he was called the Papinian of France. In 1552, in consequence of the persecution of the protestants he removed to Basil and other places, and on his return to Paris was confined in the Conciergerie for some severe reflections on the council of Trent, but was restored to liberty by the intercession of the queen of Navarre. In his old age he conformed to the Roman catholic tenets, and died 1566. His works were published 1681, in 5 vols. folio. It is said that he was allied to Elizabeth queen of England.

Molinæus, or du Moulin, Peter, a protestant minister, of the same family as the preceding, born at Bechny in the Vexin, 1568. He studied at Sedan, and afterwards at Christ college, Cambridge, and obtained the professorship of philosophy at Leyden, where he had among his pupils the celebrated Grotius. In 1599 he became minister of Charenton, and chaplain to Catherine of Bourbon, the sister of Henry IV. whom he preserved in the protestant faith, against all the machinations of the catholics. In 1615 he was invited to England by James I. who greatly honoured him, and gave him a prebend of Canterbury. He was afterwards deputed by the Gallican church to the synod of Dort, where the affairs of the reformed churches were to be discussed, but was prevented by intrigues and menaces. He was offered in 1618, the divinity chair of Leyden, but declined it, though he afterwards settled at Sedan, as theological professor, and minister of the church. He died there 10th March 1658, aged 90. He wrote among other things, a treatise on the Keys of the Church; the History of the Monks; a Defence of the Reformed Churches; the Anatomy of Arminianism, folio; Novitas Papismi.

Molinet, John, librarian to Margaret of Austria, and canon of Valenciennes, died 1607. He wrote several things, the best known of which are, les Dits et Faits de Molinet, 8vo.; a Paraphrase of the Romance of the Rose. His poems were reprinted, Paris, 1723.

Molinet, Claude du, canon of St. Genevieve, was born at Chalons 1620, and died 1687. He published the Epistles of Stephen, bishop of Tournay; a Latin History of the popes from Medals, folio; Reflections on the Origin and Antiquity of the Canons; on the Mitre of the Ancients; the cabinet of St. Genevieve, &c.

Molinetti, Anthony, a native of Venice, who practised medicine at Padua with great reputation. He wrote a Latin treatise on the Organs of Sense, Padua, 1669, 4to. &c. and died at Venice 1675.

Molinier, John Baptist, a native of Arles, distinguished as a preacher at Toulouse, Aix, Lyons, Orleans, and Paris. He was author of some valuable sermons, 14 vols. 12mo.; Penitential Prayers, &c. He died at Paris, 15th March 1745, aged 70.

Mollinos, Michael, a Spanish ecclesiastic, born at Saragossa 1627. He was the cause of great controversies in the church by his "Spiritu Alguide," first published in Spanish, and afterwards in other languages. He inculcated in this famous work that man must annihilate himself in order to be united to the deity; and this passive doctrine, called quietism, had many abettors, and among them Fenelon, and Madame Guyon. The author of it, however, fell into the hands of the inquisition, and was forced to abjure his errors, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in which he died, 1696.

Moll, Herman, an English geographer, who died 1732. His maps were once in high esteem.

Moller, Henry, a protestant Hebrew professor at Wittemberg, and author of Commentaries on the Psalms, and Isaiah, some Latin poems, &c. He was born at Hamburgh and died there 1589, aged 59.

Moller, Daniel William, a celebrated traveller, professor of metaphysics and history, and librarian in Altorf university, was born at Presburg, and died at Altorf, 1712, aged 70. He wrote Opuscula Ethica, &c. 12mo.; Opuscula Medico-historico-philologica, 12mo., Mensa Poetica; Indiculus Philologorum ex Germania oriundorum, 4to.; Meditatio de Insectis ex Aere delapsis, 12mo. &c.

Moller, John, an able writer, born at Fleinsbourg in Sleswick dutchy, died 1725, aged 64. His son has published his life at Sleswick, 1734. He wrote a Latin History of the Dutchies of Holstein and Sleswick, 8vo.; Cimbria Literata, 3 vols. fol.; de Cornutis & Hermaphroditis, 4to.; Isagoge ad Historiam Chersonesi Cimbricæ, &c.

Molloy, Charles, an English dramatic writer, born at Dublin, and educated at the college there, of which he became fellow. He entered at the Middle Temple, London, and was engaged as the conductor of the periodical paper "Fog's Journal," and afterwards of "Common Sense." He married a lady of fortune, and died 16th July, 1767. He wrote the Perplexed Couple—

the Coquet—Half-pay officer, three comedies.

Molo, a rhetorician celebrated for his learning, and for the number of his pupils, among whom was Cicero. He chiefly resided at Rhodes.

Molsa, Francis Maria, an Italian poet, born at Modena. He possessed very great talents, but unfortunately his manners and conduct were licentious, and stopped the way of his preferment. He died of a foul disease contracted by his intemperate pleasures, 1544. His poems, both Latin and Italian, possess merit, and are to be found the first in the Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum, and the latter in 2 vols. 8vo. 1750.

Molsa, Tarquina, granddaughter of the preceding, was deservedly celebrated for her learning, her wit, her beauty, and her virtues. She was highly esteemed at the court of Alphonsus, duke of Ferrara, and honoured with the appellation of singular, by the Roman senators, who bestowed on her and her family the rights of a citizen, Dec. 8th, 1600. Besides some elegant translations from Greek and Latin authors, she wrote some original pieces, and was equally admired for her superior knowledge of music. She was married, but had no children, and losing her husband, she refused, though young, again to marry.

Molyneux, William, an eminent mathematician, born 17th April, 1656, at Dublin, and educated at Trinity college there. He came to London, 1675, and entered at the Middle Temple, and after three years' residence there, he returned to Ireland. The bent of his genius led him to mathematics and Astronomy. He was the correspondent of Flamstead, and other learned men; and to his exertions Ireland was indebted for the establishment of her philosophical society, of which he became the first secretary, and sir William Petty the president, 1683. In 1685, he was elected fellow of the Royal Society of London, and then travelled to Flanders to improve himself in the knowledge of engineering, as he was surveyor of the works, and chief engineer of Ireland. In 1689 he fled from the political and religious disturbances which agitated Ireland, and settled at Chester, where he devoted himself to literature and science. He returned to Dublin in 1692, and was chosen member for the city; and in 1695, for the university. In 1698 he came to England to pay a visit to the great John Locke; but on his return to Ireland he was attacked by a severe fit of the stone, and during his agony broke a blood-vessel, of which he died 11th Oct. 1698. He wrote besides some papers in the philosophical transactions, a treatise on Dioptrics, published at Chester, 1692; Sciothericum Telescopicum, or a description of the telescope dial he had invented; the Case of Ireland stated as being not bound by acts of parliament in England, &c. Some of his letters to Locke were also published.

Molyneux, Samuel, the only son of the above by Lucy, daughter of sir William Domville, was born at Chester, July, 1689, and lost his mother a few days after. His education was conducted after his father's death by his uncle Dr. Molyneux the physician, and he afterwards became secretary to George II. when prince of Wales. He devoted much of his time to the sciences and to astronomy, and brought to greater perfection the method of making telescopes, one of which he presented to John V. king of Portugal. When appointed one of the commissioners of the admiralty, public affairs superseded private studies, and he gave his papers to Dr. Smith, astronomy professor at Cambridge, by whom they were published in his "Complete Treatise of Optics."

Molyneux, sir William, a gallant soldier in the service of Henry VIII. at the battle of Flodden-field. On his death-bed he gave this advice to his son "let the underwood grow, the tenants are the support of a family, and the commonality are the strength of a kingdom. Improve this fairly, but force not violently either your bounds or rents above your forefathers."

Mombritius, Monimus, a writer of Milan, author of some verses, and of a scarce, but curious work called the Lives of the Saints, printed 1479.

Monaldeschi, Lewis, a native of Ovietta, who settled at Rome, where he died 1380, aged 54. He wrote Roman Annals from 1228 to 1340, in Italian.

Monaldeschi, John, the equerry of Christina queen of Sweden, was cruelly put to death at Fontainbleau, 10th Oct. 1657, for writing an account of the intrigues and licentiousness of his mistress. The step was rash and vindictive, and Christina was justly blamed, and felt the displeasure of government for such violence in a country where she was but a guest.

Monamy, Peter, a painter of sea pieces, born at Jersey. He learnt first of a sign painter on London bridge. He died at Westminster 1749. One of his pieces, finished 1726, is preserved in Painter's hall.

Monantheuil, Henry de, professor of mathematics, and dean of physic in the university of Paris, 1577, translated Aristotle's Mechanics, with a Commentary.

Monardes, Nicholas, a physician of Seville, whose works were greatly esteemed, especially his Treatise on the Virtues of the American Drugs, which have been translated into English, Latin, and Italian. He died 1578.

Monbron, N. Fougeret de, a native of Peronne, known for his virulence as an au-

thor. He travestied the Henriade of Voltaire, and wrote besides, the Cosmopolite —Preservation against Anglomania—and some indelicate romances. He died little respected, 1760.

Monceaux, Francis de, ambassador from Alexander Farnese, to Henry IV. was born at Arras. He is author of Bucolica Sacra, 8vo. 1589; Aaron Purgatus, sive de Aureo Vitulo, 8vo.; Templum Justitiæ, a poem; Lucubrationes in Cantica Cantic.; and the History of the Divine Apparitions to Moses.

Monckton, Robert, governor of New-York, was appointed in 1761, and took on him the administration in June, 1762. He had previously been lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia, appointed in 1755, and had the same year the command of the expedition against the French settlements and forts south of the St. Lawrence. In 1758 he was appointed colonel of the royal American regiment, and was a brigadier general in the expedition against Quebec, under general Wolfe. In 1762 he was engaged in the successful expedition against the French West India Islands, and commanded the land forces on that occasion. He remained governor of New-York but one year, and was succeeded by Sir Henry Moore. In 1765 he was appointed governor of Herbert castle. He died governor of Portsmouth, May 23d, 1782. He was the son of John, lord viscount Monckton, of Ireland, by a daughter of the duke of Newcastle. ☞ L.

Monconys, Balthasar de, a native of Lyons, who travelled into the East, and published in 3 vols. 4to. an account of his adventures. He died at Lyons, 1665.

Moncrif, Francis Augustin Paradis de, member of the French academy, was born at Paris, and died 1770, aged 83. He wrote an Essay on the Means of Pleasing; the Friendly Rivals, a Romance; the Abderites, a comedy, besides poems and smaller pieces, collected, 4 vols. 12mo.

Mondonville, John Joseph Cassanca de, a musician of eminence, born at Narbonne. Besides sonatas, symphonies, operas, he composed Magnus Dominus, the Jubilate, Dominus Regnavit, and other religious pieces, and died at Belleville, near Paris, 1772, aged 57. He was an excellent and judicious player on the violin.

Mongault, Nicolas Hubert, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris 1674. He studied under the fathers of the oratory, and at Mans, and boldly opposed the philosophy of Aristotle by that of Des Cartes. In 1710, he was appointed by Orleans, regent of the kingdom, to be preceptor to his son, the duke de Chartres, and in consequence of his faithful services he received the abbey of Chartreuve, 1714, and that of Villeneuve, 1719. He published a valuable edition of Cicero's Letters to Atticus, 6 vols. 12mo. and translated Herodian, and wrote two learned dissertations in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions. He was member of this society, and also of the French Academy, and died 15th Aug. 1746, aged 72.

Monin, John Edward du, a native of Gy, in Burgundy, author of some elegant poems, in French and Latin, flourished under Henry III. of France. He was assassinated 1586, aged 29.

Monis, Judah, a Jew of Italy, who came to America, and was appointed, in 1720, the first teacher of Hebrew in Harvard college. Two years after he embraced Christianity, and was baptized. After sustaining his office nearly forty years, he resigned, in 1761, and died three years after, in his eighty-second year. He published in 1735, a Hebrew Grammar. ☞ L.

Monk, George, duke of Albemarle, celebrated for restoring Charles II. to his throne, was born of an ancient family at Potteridge, Devonshire, 6th Dec. 1608. As he was a younger son, he devoted himself to the profession of arms, and accompanied as a volunteer, sir Richard Grenville in his Spanish expedition, and the following year, 1626, he was made ensign in the expedition against the isle of Rhé. After some campaigns in Flanders, and great experience, he returned to England at the breaking out of the civil wars, and he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the king's expedition against the Scotch. In the Irish rebellion his services were so meritorious, that he was made governor of Dublin by the lords justices; but afterwards giving offence for making peace with the rebels, he fell under temporary disgrace, and then was appointed major-general, and intrusted with a command at the siege of Nantwich. Here he was surprised by Fairfax, and sent a prisoner to Hull; but in 1646, he subscribed to the covenant, and was employed by the republicans in the Irish station. Though thus a friend to the parliament, it is to be observed that the king's power was now abolished, and that in serving his former enemies he had no other source of promotion or maintenance. He had, in 1648, the chief command of the army in the North of Ireland; but his treaty with the Irish rebel O'Neal, gave great offence to the parliament, yet Cromwell, who knew his abilities, reconciled him to his situation, and left him at the head of the army in Scotland, after the second Charles's invasion. In 1653, he was united with Blake and Dean in the command of the sea forces, and by courage and good conduct he obtained a victory over the Dutch fleet. Though suspected by Cromwell, he was invested still with the chief command of the North, and for five years

recommended himself to the love of his army and the affection of the people by his affability, and conciliating manners. His popularity indeed gave uneasiness to the jealous protector, who is said in one of his letters to him to have added this postscript, "there be that tell me that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is said to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart; I pray you use your diligence to apprehend him, and send him up to me." Monk, however, knew how to dissemble, and when Charles wrote to him, he sent the letter to the protector, and evinced his devotion to his service by promoting addresses from the army to him. After Cromwell's death he congratulated his successor; but when Richard dropped the reins from his hand, Monk conducted himself with deep and artful caution, and while he listened to some who wished him to seize upon the government, he seemed to pay little attention to those who recommended the establishment of a republic, or to those who sighed for the restoration of royalty. Apparently undecided he marched towards London, and being secure of the affection of his soldiers, and sensible of the general wishes of the nation, he called a free parliament, and ensured the restoration of the exiled monarch, with whom he had long secretly corresponded. Replaced on the throne of his ancestors without bloodshed, Charles showed his gratitude to the illustrious character who had so prudently effected it. Monk was loaded with pensions and honours; he became knight of the garter, privy counsellor, master of the horse, first lord of the treasury, and was created baron Monk, earl of Torrington, and duke of Albemarle, with a grant of 7000*l.* to him and his posterity. His elevation gave pleasure to the whole nation, and the commons in full body attended the new peer to the house of lords, where his modesty and unaffected behaviour were the admiration of all. Deservedly popular, Monk was consulted and employed in every affair of importance. He was placed at the head of the admiralty, and afterwards with prince Rupert contributed much to the defeat of the Dutch fleet. During the plague, the king, who retired to Oxford, intrusted him with the care of London, and when the city was burnt in his absence in 1666, the people, fond of their favourite hero, exclaimed, that if he had been there, the dreadful calamity would have been avoided. This great man was attacked by a dropsy which proved fatal, 3d Jan. 1669-70, in his 62d year, and his remains were honoured by the most magnificent pomp, and after lying in state at Somerset house, were deposited in the royal vault of the chapel of Henry VII. in Westminster. Monk, who displayed so much moderation, and refused to step to a throne, which was within his reach, was fully entitled to all the honours paid to him. In his private character he was amiable, and he possessed also some learning, as is proved by his book, "Observations on Military and Political Affairs," &c. published after his death, in fol. 1671, and a collection of letters which appeared in 1715. He married the daughter of a blacksmith who had been a milliner and his mistress, but who ensured his affection and his gratitude by her attendance upon him when confined by the parliament in the tower. She was a woman of great intrigue, and of so violent a temper that the general, who never dreaded a cannon shot, trembled at the sound of her voice. He had by her a son, Christopher, duke of Albemarle, who died governor of Jamaica, 1688, when the family became extinct.

Monk, Nicholas, brother to the great Monk, was educated at Wadham college, and made rector of Kilkhampton, Cornwall. As he assisted his brother in the restoration of the king, his services were rewarded by Charles with the provostship of Eton, and the bishopric of Hereford. He died 1661.

Monk, the Hon. Mrs. daughter of lord Molesworth, and wife of George Monk, was well acquainted with the Latin, Spanish, and Italian languages, and wrote poetry with elegance and spirit. She died about 1715, and her poems, under the title of "Miranda, Poems and Translations on several occasions," 8vo. appeared 1716, dedicated by her father to queen Caroline.

Monmouth, James, duke of, natural son of Charles II. was born at Rotterdam, 1649, and educated among the Roman catholics. On his restoration Charles showed him various marks of kindness, and created him earl of Orkney, knight of the garter, and afterwards duke of Monmouth. He had the care of an expedition in Scotland, and afterwards served in an English regiment in France, and obtained the rank of general. In 1679, he defeated some of the Scotch rebels; but afterwards forgetting his duty, he entered into a conspiracy to dethrone his father. This ingratitude was forgiven by Charles, but Monmouth still intent on schemes of ambition, retired into Holland, and as soon as he heard that James II. had ascended the throne, he determined to invade the kingdom, and he landed in Dorsetshire. He had the rashness with few followers to attack the king's forces, and he was defeated at Sedgmoor, in Somersetshire, and taken afterwards in disguise in a field, with some peas in his pocket for his sustenance. He made the most humiliating petitions to James; but his death was determined upon, and he came out of the tower to ascend the scaf-

fold. He was beheaded 25th July, 1685, and in his last moments showed resignation and fortitude.

Monnier, Peter le, professor of philosophy in the Harcourt college, at Paris, was author of Cursus Philosophicus, 6 vols. 12mo. and died at Paris, 1757, aged 82. His son Charles was also a man of science. He was professor of philosophy in the royal college, member of the academy of sciences, and was one of those sent by the government in 1736, to measure a degree of the meridian near the pole. He died 1799.

Monnoye, Bernard de la, a learned Frenchman, born at Dijon, 15th June, 1641. He obtained in 1671 the first prize of poetry offered by the French academy, on the suppression of duelling, and again gained the same honours in 1675, and in 1677. Besides his poetry in French, and also in Greek, Latin, and Italian, in all of which he evinced the greatest elegance, united with sweetness and simplicity, he wrote various other prose compositions. His Remarks on the Menagiana; his Dissertation on the Book de Tribus Impostoribus; his Dissertation on Pomponius Lætus, are well known, and to his extensive information and assiduity, Bayle was indebted for several curious particulars in his dictionary. He left in MS. some dissertations, epigrams, a collection of letters, and other things. His poems were edited at the Hague by Sallingre, with an eulogium. He died at Paris, 15th Oct. 1728, aged 87.

Monnoyer, John Baptist, a painter, born at Lisle, and educated at Antwerp. He was admitted into the academy at Paris with great applause, and afterwards came to England, where he was much flattered and approved. Several of his pieces are preserved in the collections of lord Carlisle, the duke of St. Albans, and others. He died in Pall-Mall, 1669.

Monro, Alexander, an eminent physician, born in Scotland, 1697. He studied at Paris and Leyden, and was the intimate friend of Boerhaave. In 1719 he returned to Edinburgh, and began those lectures in anatomy and on chirurgical subjects, which have rendered his fame so celebrated as a man of science, and a skilful inquirer after truth. He died 1767. His works are Osteology; Anatomy of the Nerves; Medical Essays and Observations; Success of Inoculation in Scotland, most of which have been republished in one vol. 4to. 1781, by his son, who was also successor in the professorial chair.

Monro, John, an able physician, of Scotch extraction. He was born 16th Nov. 1715, at Greenwich, in Kent, and educated at Merchant-tailors' and St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was, by the interest which his father possessed with sir Robert Walpole, elected in 1743, to one of Dr. Radcliffe's travelling fellowship, and in consequence of the appointment went abroad, and studied under the famous Boerhaave at Leyden. After visiting France, Germany, and Holland, he returned to England, and in 1751, was elected joint physician with his father, to Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals. In this office he devoted the whole of his attention to cases of insanity, and in 1758, he published Remarks on Dr. Battie's Treatise on Madness, in which, in bold and elegant language he retorted the censures thrown on his predecessors by his adversary, and at the same time paid an honourable and well-merited compliment to the memory of his father. He had by his wife six children. The death of his eldest son, and soon after of his daughter Charlotte, had a powerful influence on his spirits, and brought on a paralytic stroke in Jan. 1783, in consequence of which he gradually withdrew himself from the labours of public business, and retired to the village of Hadley, near Barnet, where he died 27th Dec. 1791, aged 77. Though he published only the work already mentioned, he possessed very extensive information, and great abilities, and from his knowledge of the early history of engraving, Mr. Strutt derived much assistance in his history of engravers.

Monro, Alexander, D.D. a learned divine, born in Rosshire, 1648, and educated at King's college, Aberdeen, where he became professor of philosophy. In 1686 he was made principal of the university of Edinburgh, but unwilling to comply with the revolution, he was expelled, and became an episcopal preacher. He wrote an Inquiry into the New Opinions, in which he attacked the Presbyterians with such severity that he was obliged to fly from their resentment. He returned afterwards to Edinburgh, where he died 1713, aged 65.

Monsey, Messenger, an eminent physician of extensive practice, and in his character very singular and eccentric. He was for many years physician at Chelsea hospital, and died 1788, aged 96, ordering, as he disapproved of interment in churches, that his body should be anatomized, and the skeleton hung up in Chelsea hospital, for the benefit of the students.

Monsignori, Francis, a native of Verona, eminent as a portrait and historical painter. He was the disciple of Andrew Mantagna, and died 1519, aged 64.

Monson, Sir William, a brave admiral, born at South Carlton, Lincolnshire, 1569. He was for two years at Baliol college, Oxford; but the love of adventure, and the participation of danger were more conge-

nial to his feelings, and therefore unknown to his friends he enlisted for a common soldier. He was afterwards in the sea service, and engaged in the expedition of the duke of Cumberland against the Azores, and at the taking of Fayal. His bravery and undaunted spirit in the various expeditions in which he was employed strongly recommended him to the notice and favour of queen Elizabeth, by whom he was knighted. Under James I. he was appointed admiral of the narrow seas, and distinguished himself against the Dutch and the French. His services, however, were disregarded, and through the jealousy of the courtiers he was in 1616 imprisoned in the tower, but soon after discharged. He was consulted afterwards by the ministry on naval subjects, and he opposed as impracticable and improper the expeditions against Algiers, 1617, and against Cadiz, 1625, and Rhé, in 1628. In 1635 he was successfully employed against the French and the Dutch, and then retired to privacy. He died at his seat, Kinnersley, in Surrey, February, 1642-3, aged 73. He published "Naval Tracts," a valuable performance, printed 1682, folio.

Mont, Deodate de, a native of St. Fron, celebrated as a painter. He travelled into Italy with his master Rubens, and acquired eminence by copying the beauties of this great painter. He died 1634, aged 53.

Montague, Richard, an English prelate, born 1577, at Dorney, Buckinghamshire, where his father was minister. From Eton he went to King's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and afterwards he was made chaplain to James I. and in 1616 installed dean of Hereford. He possessed other ecclesiastical preferment besides, and in 1621 he distinguished himself by his Diatribe on the first part of Selden's History of Tithes, which so pleased the king that he engaged him to write his Analecta Eccleiastic. Exercitationum, which appeared 1622. In 1624 he attacked some popish and Jesuit missionaries who attempted to gain over his flock at Stanford Rivers, Essex, and in consequence of the controversy which took place his enemies selected some passages from his writings, which they threatened they would submit to the parliament as heretical, and inclined to popery and Arminianism. With the king's approbation he withstood their attacks, and published his Appello Cæsarem, 1625, which as being more objectionable, brought him before the first house of commons of Charles I. where he was censured by the speaker, and obliged to give a security of 2000*l.* for his appearance. Though prosecuted by the commons, he, however, found a patron in the king, and he was in 1628, promoted to the see of Chichester, and 10 years after translated to Norwich, where he died 1641. He wrote besides Versio et Notæ in Photii Epistolas, and assisted Saville in his edition of St. Chrysostom's works. He was an excellent scholar, and Selden himself, his great antagonist, owns him to have been a man well skilled in ancient learning.

Montague, Charles, earl of Halifax, was born at Horton, Northamptonshire, 16th April, 1661, and from Westminster school he went in 1682 to Trinity college, Cambridge. His poem on the death of Charles II. in 1684, recommended him to the notice of the earl of Dorset, and of the learned wits of the time, and the assistance which he gave to Prior in the composition of the Country and City Mouse, 1687, to ridicule Dryden's Hind and Panther, contributed still more to his celebrity. On James I.'s abdication of the throne he was appointed one of the members of the convention, and on William's arrival he was presented to him by lord Dorset, and received a pension of 500*l.* In 1691 he began to display his oratorical powers in the house of commons, and was made that same year one of the lords of the treasury, and three years after chancellor of the exchequer. In 1695 he began the recoining of the current money of the kingdom, and completed it through all difficulties; and in 1696 he projected the scheme of a general fund, which has proved so essential to modern financiers under the name of the sinking fund. In 1698 he was appointed first commissioner of the treasury, the next year auditor of the exchequer, and in 1700 raised to the peerage by the title of baron Halifax. Though attacked by the commons in 1701, as guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, the accusation was disproved, and he gained in a stronger degree the confidence and protection of the monarch. His zeal in the cause of the Hanoverian succession procured him the favour of George I. on whose accession he was created earl of Halifax, and made knight of the garter, and first lord of the treasury. He did not long enjoy his honours, as he died suddenly, after an illness of four days, May 19, 1715. Halifax owed his elevation and his honours to his merits. As a man of learning he was highly respectable, and the patronage which he extended to Addison, to Steele, Pope, Swift, and the other wits of the age, will extend his fame to the latest posterity. His poems, speeches, &c. and memoirs of his life have been collected among the works of English poets.

Montague, Edward, earl of Sandwich, an illustrious character, who, though he fought against Charles I. and advised Cromwell to assume the crown, was zealous for the restoration of the royal family. Distinguished as a general and as a statesman, he was equally so as an admiral, and in the

Dutch war, which Charles II. undertook by his advice, he behaved with astonishing valour in the battle of Southwold bay. After extricating his fleet, however, from the most imminent danger, his ships caught fire from one of the fire-ships of the enemy, and in the general confusion he leaped overboard, and was drowned, 1672. He had been created an earl by Charles II. He was distinguished also as a writer, and gave to the world Letters to Secretary Thurloe—Letters during his Embassy in Spain—the Art of Metals, &c. translated from the Spanish, a book of merit—original letters, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

Montague, lady Mary Wortley, eldest daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont, earl, and afterwards duke of Kingston, was born at Thoresby, in Nottinghamshire, 1690. She received a very learned education, and was instructed with her brother lord Newark in the knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics. She married in 1712, Edward Wortley Montague, a gentleman of great political knowledge and influence, and distinguished not only as an eloquent and upright member of parliament, but as the friend of Addison, and in 1716 she accompanied him in his embassy to Constantinople. In this distant region she examined with accuracy the manners and habits of the natives, and communicated by letter her judicious observations to her friends in England. To her sense and discernment Europe is indebted for the happy introduction of the smallpox; but it is to be remarked that before she recommended it she made the first experiment upon her own son, and its success proved the means of disseminating the blessings and the continuation of life to thousands. In 1718, she returned to England, and settled at Twickenham, where she formed a strong intimacy with Pope. This proved, however, of short duration, the poet was irascible, and he soon vented the severity of his satires against his fair friend, and when charged with the scurrility of his writings he had the meanness to deny them. In 1739, lady Mary went to settle at Brescia near Venice for the benefit of her health, where she continued till 1761, when she returned to England to see her daughter who had married lord Bute. She died the following year. The letters of lady Montague appeared before the public in a surreptitious edition in 1763, in 4 vols. 12mo. under the care of the infamous Cleland, and were read with such avidity that they were translated into several languages. They have made their appearance in a more correct and perfect form under the approbation of her grandson lord Bute, in 5 vols. 8vo. 1803. These letters exhibit her powers in a very pleasing view. The many adventures which attended her in her travels are presented in interesting description, and prove that with a warm and romantic imagination she possessed great talents, and inexhaustible powers of language. Many passages, however, it must be acknowledged, especially in her poetry, cannot be read without a blush by a person of delicacy, and it is to be lamented as much, that such offensive pages should be presented to the public eye, as that they should issue from the pen of a lady of respectable character, of elegant taste, and solid judgment.

Montague, Edward Wortley, son of the above, born at Warncliffe lodge, Yorkshire, was remarkable for his eccentricities. He ran away from Westminster school to become a chimney-sweeper, and when restored by accident to his parents he again left them to join himself to a fisherman, after which he embarked as a cabin boy for Spain, and hired himself there as a servant to a muleteer. Here again he was discovered and prevailed upon to return to his friends, who placed him under the care of a tutor, and with him he visited the West Indies, and other foreign countries. On his return he was elected member of parliament, and conducted himself with all the propriety becoming his birth and fortune; but soon his fondness for novelty gained its usual ascendency, and he embarked for the East. At Constantinople he adopted the dress and the manners of the Turks; he kept a numerous seraglio of wives, he sat cross-legged, he wore a long beard, and behaved with all the pomp of oriental consequence. In early life he had married a woman of mean birth, with whom, however, he had never cohabited, and hearing, while at Constantinople, of her death, he determined, by a most extraordinary plan, to alienate his fortune from his relations, against whom he had a particular dislike. He caused, therefore, to be inserted in the English newspapers, an advertisement for a young woman as a wife, who was already advanced in her pregnancy, and a proper person was accordingly provided; but before the romantic hero could return thus to impose on the world his false heir, death arrested his purposes. He died in Italy, 1776, aged about 62. He was author of an Examination into the Causes of Earthquakes—and of Observations on the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire—Account of the Mountains of Arabia, which possess some merit, besides some interesting papers inserted in the philosophical transactions.

Montague, Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Robinson of Horton, Kent, was a lady of great accomplishments, which were much improved under the tuition of Dr. Conyers Middleton. About 1742, she married Edward Montague, of Allerthorpe,

Yorkshire, son of Charles, the fifth son of the first earl of Sandwich, and by him she had only one son who died in his infancy. She soon became a widow with an ample fortune, and numerous connexions, and respected by the great, the learned, and the gay. She showed now greater attachment to literature than to the amusements of the fashionable world, and she formed among her friends a literary club, which received the singular appellation of the blue stocking club, because one of the members, a gentleman, generally wore stockings of that colour. Her abilities and correct taste were evinced in her essay on the writings and genius of Shakspeare, 1769, a valuable work which acquired deserved celebrity. She was much courted by lord Lyttleton, whom it is said she assisted in the composition of his dialogues of the dead. This very respectable lady died in 1800, much lamented by the tribe of chimney-sweepers in the metropolis, to whom she had for many years, with great humanity, and with some show of ostentatious vanity, given a splendid entertainment yearly on May-day.

Montague, Charles Greville, governor of South Carolina, arrived in the province and assumed the administration in 1766. In 1773 he was succeeded by lord Campbell, and was appointed governor of Jamaica. He was the second son of the duke of Montague; born May 29th, 1741, and died in January, 1784. ☞ L.

Montaigne, Michael de, a celebrated French writer, born of an ancient family at Perigord, 1533. He was educated under his father, and instructed to speak Latin first as his mother tongue, and afterwards he studied at the college of Guyenne. He was intended for the law, but disregarding the drudgeries of the profession, he travelled for the improvement of his understanding by observations on men and manners. While at Rome he was honoured with the title and privileges of citizen, and in 1581, he was chosen in his absence mayor of Bourdeaux in the room of marshal Biron. He was at the meeting of the states of Blois, 1588, where his conduct merited the approbation of his countrymen, and the notice of Charles IX. who there invested him with the order of St. Michael. He died 1592, at his seat of Montaigne near Bourdeaux, where he had retired to the enjoyment of learned ease, and philosophical society, and his last moments evinced the character of a good and faithful catholic. His essays have been repeatedly published. The best edition is that of Peter Coste, with notes, 1725, or 1739, 3 vols. 4to. They are amusing, and convey much instruction to the heart, though it must be observed that often they abound with skepticism and obscurity. Cardinal du Perron called them the breviary of honest men, and lord Halifax, to whom they were dedicated by Charles Cotton, the translator, declares them to be the book in the world with which he was best entertained. His travels were printed, 3 vols. 12mo. 1772.

Montalbani, Ovid, professor of medicine and astronomy at Bologna, died 1672, aged 70. He was author of Index Plantarum, 4to.; Bibliotheca Botanica, 4to.; Arboretum Libri duo, folio; Epistola de Rebus in Bononiensi Tractu Indigenis, &c.

Montalembert, Mark René, a French general, born at Angouleme, of a respectable family. He served with great credit in the French, Russian, and Swedish armies, and distinguished himself as a man of learning, and as member of the academy of sciences. He was author of Perpendicular Fortification, or the Defensive superior to the Offensive Art, by a new method of employing Artillery, 11 vols. 4to. 1776; Correspondence with Generals, &c. 3 vols.; comedies and poems. He divorced his wife in 1794, at the age of 80, and took another, by whom he had a daughter. He died 1799, aged 85.

Montamy, Didier Francis d'Arclais, lord de, a native of Montamy in Normandy, knight of the order of St. Lazarus, employed in the service of the duke of Orleans. Besides a treatise on Colours for Painting on Enamel and Porcelaine, 12mo. —he translated from the German of Pott, Lithogeognosie, 2 vols. 12mo. and died 1765.

Montanus, founder of a new heresy in the second century, was born at Or, near Ardabus, in Phrygia. He pretended to be immediately inspired with the Holy Ghost, and was assisted in his prophetic labours by two rich women, Priscilla and Maximilla, who where likewise inspired, but whose gold, says Jerome, succeeded better to gain converts than their working of miracles. He denied the Trinity, and included all the three persons into one indivisible; he regarded second marriages as fornication, and established his authority among his deluded followers by declaring himself sent, like Moses and Jesus, to propagate new doctrines, and to lead the world to salvation. The impostor for a while prevailed, and even Tertullian himself was for a time supporter of the doctrines of the Montanists. It is said that at last Montanus hanged himself, and his coadjutress, Maximilla, followed his example.

Montanus, Benedict Arias, a learned Spaniard, born at Frexenal de la Sierra, near Badajos, 1528. After acquiring a perfect knowledge of ancient and eastern languages, he travelled through France, Germany, England, and the Low Countries, to learn the living tongues, and at his return to Spain, was so admired, that Phi-

lip II. employed his abilities in the publication of a new Polyglott Bible, after the Complutensian edition. This he completed with great labour and success, and it was printed at Antwerp, 1571. The work was attacked by various critics, but the Spanish king was sensible of the merits of the author, and offered him a bishopric, which he refused, preferring the peace of solitude and retirement to dignities. He died at Seville about 1600. He wrote besides, critical tracts, and commentaries on the Scriptures.

Montanus, John Baptist, an eminent physician, born at Verona, 1488. He studied the law at Padua; but though it offended his father, he preferred physic, in which he soon acquired reputation and opulence. He retired to Padua, where he obtained a professor's chair, and though solicited by the emperor, by the king of France, and by the duke of Tuscany, he refused to quit this peaceful abode. He died 1551. He wrote Medicina Universa —Opuscula Varia Medica—de Gradibus et Facultatibus Medicamentorum—Lectiones in Galenum et Avicennam.

Montarani, Geminiano, a native of Modena, mathematical professor at Bologna, author of a Dissertation on Comets—on the Fixed Stars—on Astronomical Observations, &c. died at the end of the 17th century.

Montarrago, or Mascarenhas, Frere de, a learned Portuguese, born at Lisbon 1670. He wrote a Natural, Astrological, and Political History of the World—an Account of Oudenarde and Peterwaradin —Narrative of the Death of Lewis XIV. and other works, and died 1730.

Montault, Philip de, duke of Noailles, renounced the protestant faith by the persuasion of Richelieu, and rose to high rank in the army. He was in 1669 sent to the relief of Candia, but failed in his attempt, though he retired covered with glory. He died at Paris, much respected, 6th Feb. 1684, aged 65. His Memoirs appeared in 1701, but are little interesting.

Montausier, Charles de Sante Maure, duke de, peer of France, knight of the various orders of the monarchy, and governor of the dauphin, was born of an ancient family of Touraine. During the civil wars of the Fronde, he maintained order in his governments of Saintonge and Angoumois, and when appointed over Normandy, he no sooner heard that the plague infested the country, than he hastened to the relief of the people. His family expostulated, but he replied, that governors were obliged to reside as well as bishops, and if not on all occasions, yet in the time of public calamity. In his conduct towards the dauphin, he behaved like a man of probity, virtue, and integrity, and without flattering his vices, he wished to lead him to the paths of duty and honour. To inspire him with a due sense of the attentions which sovereigns owe to the meanest of their subjects, he one day took the prince to a cottage, where he addressed him in these words; "behold, lodged in this wretched habitation, the father, the mother, and the whole family, who labour incessantly to provide gold, that your palaces may be adorned, and who almost perish with hunger, that your table may be spread with the most exquisite dainties." When his attendance on the prince was completed, he told him, "if you are a man of probity and honour, you will love me, but if you are not, you will hate me, and I shall comfort myself through the disappointment." This virtuous character died 17th May, 1690, aged 80. By his wife, Julia Lucy d'Angennus, of the house of Rambouillet, a woman of great merit and virtue, who died 1671, aged 64, he had only one daughter, who married the duke of Usez.

Montbeillard, Philibert Gueneau de, an eminent naturalist, born at Namur, 1720. He assisted Buffon in his great work, and wrote the History of Birds, and began that of insects, but died before its completion, 1785. He was author of Collection Academique, containing interesting extracts from the various learned societies of Europe.

Montcalm, Lewis Joseph de St. Veran, marquis de, a native of Candiac, descended from a noble family. He was brought up to the military service, and in various engagements distinguished himself by his valour, particularly at the battle of Placenza, in 1746. He rose by degrees to the rank of field marshal, and in 1756 he was selected to preside over the province of Canada. In this distant province he ably opposed the English general, lord Loudun, and defeated his successor Abercrombie; but the attack of Wolfe proved fatal. The English general, determined on the conquest of Quebec, fell in the attempt, and died in the arms of victory; and Montcalm, who had opposed most valiantly this illustrious chief, also shared his fate, 1759.

Montchrestien de Vateville, Anthony, a French poet, known for his contentious disposition, and his various adventures. He was for some time in England, in consequence of his being accused of murder; but as the accusation seemed false, he was permitted to return home. He was afterwards suspected of coining; and at last, engaged in the civil wars which distracted France, he was killed near Falaise, by a party of his enemies, who attempted to arrest him, after a most determined defence. The tribunal of Domfront ordered that his body should be torn to pieces and burnt, which was done, 21st Oct. 1621.

He wrote some tragedies—besides a pastoral—Susan, a poem, &c.

Montecuculi, Count Sebastian, an Italian, made cup-bearer to the son of Francis I. of France, whom he is said to have poisoned at Valence. When accused of this horrid crime, and tortured, 1536, he confessed that he had done it at the instigation of the partisans of Charles V. but the bloody deed originated in the criminal breast of Catherine de Medicis, the wife of Henry II. who was brother to the murdered prince.

Montecuculli, Raynard de, an able general, born at Modena, 1608. His uncle Ernest made him pass through all the gradations of military life, and enlisted him first as a common soldier. He first distinguished himself against the Swiss, 10,000 of whom he defeated with 2000 men, though he was afterwards taken prisoner by general Bannier. Restored to liberty, after two years of confinement, he gained fresh laurels against the Swedes, and at the peace of Westphalia, began to travel. In 1657 the emperor sent him as field marshal to the assistance of John Casimir, king of Poland, against the Swedes and the Turks, and in this campaign he gained several victories. In 1673 he was employed against Turenne, who fell in the battle, and afterwards against Condé, and in this arduous contest maintained unsullied the glory which he had acquired. He died at Lintz 1680. His Memoirs were published at Strasburg, 1735.

Monte Mayer, George de, a Castilian poet, in the reign of Philip II. of Spain. His poems, called Cancionero, appeared, 2 vols. 12mo. 1554. He wrote also, Diana, a novel, and died 1560.

Montenault, Charles Philip, a French writer, born at Paris. His History of the Kings of the two Sicilies, of the House of France, in 4 vols. 12mo. has been much admired. He wrote also in the Journal de Verdun, and translated into prose Quillet's poem, called Callipædia. He died 1749.

Montespan, Athenais Mortimar, madame de, was wife of marquis de Montespan, and is known as the mistress of Lewis XIV. Her husband ventured indignantly to resist the intrigue, but banishment from the capital, and the fear of despotic power, soon reconciled him to his disgrace, and 100,000 crowns purchased his wife, his silence, and his virtue. From 1669 to 1675, this guilty woman exercised uncontrolled authority, by her wit and by her beauty, over the captivated monarch, and the people of France; till satiety, and the love of madame de Maintenon, alienated the king's regard. She, however, for some time continued at court, treated with respect, but robbed of her personal influence, and she divided her time, which passed on heavily upon her mind, in acts of devotion, and in the drawing up memoirs of whatever passed at court. She had, by the king, a son, created duke de Maine, and two daughters, one married to the grandson of the great Condé, and the other to the duke de Chartres. The last years of her life were spent away from the court, on a pension of 1000 louis d'or a month. She died at Bourbon, 1717. She was rather ashamed of her faults, says her biographer, than penitent for them; half of her life was spent in grandeur, and the rest in contempt. Her reign was so intolerable and fatal, that the French regarded it as a judgment from heaven.

Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat, baron of Brede, a celebrated writer, of a noble family, was born at Brede, near Bourdeaux, 18th Jan. 1689. He devoted himself to literature from his earliest years, and first displayed the strong powers of his mind in the publication of his Persian Letters, 1721, in which he ridiculed the follies and the vices of the French nation with spirit and success. In 1722 he made some eloquent and convincing remonstrances against a tax which was going to be imposed upon the people, and his appeal proved so effectual that the tax was suppressed. He was, in 1728, admitted member of the French academy, after the opposition of cardinal Fleury, who was displeased with the language of his Persian Letters, against religion and government, had been removed by the influence of marshal d'Estrées. Deeply engaged in the completion of his great work, the Spirit of Laws, he visited various countries for information, and after passing through Germany, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, he fixed his residence for two years in England. In this country he was honoured with the attention not only of the learned, but of the great, and of the queen herself; and he wisely observed, that England was the country where to think, and France where to live. On his return home, he finished his work, on the cause of the Grandeur and Decline of the Romans, and in 1748 appeared his Spirit of Laws, 2 vols. 4to. This work, which better deserves the name of the Spirit of Nations, acknowledges three sorts of government, the republican, the monarchical, and the despotic; and in examining these divisions, the author displays astonishing depth of thought, vigour of imagination, and solidity of judgment, and deserves the honourable appellation of the Legislator of the Human Race. He did not, however, escape the censure of the malevolent; and while foreign nations admired this very philosophical performance, some of the French critics pretended to discover strong blemishes in the composition. He succeeded his uncle as president of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and with all the

resignation of a true Christian, died at Paris, 10th Feb. 1755, aged 66, universally lamented by the court, as well as by the people. His Letters were published in 1767, 12mo. but his works have appeared together in 3 vols. 4to. His son died 1796. Vid. SECONDAT.

MONTEZUMA, emperor of Mexico, displayed great firmness and powers of mind in opposing the Spaniards, whom an ignorant people regarded as more than mortals. He was at last seized by Cortes, in a pretended sedition, and ignominiously loaded with chains, and obliged to acknowledge himself the vassal of Spain. The Mexicans resented the indignities offered to their king, and Cortes, apprehensive of a fatal insurrection, made his royal prisoner appear before his irritated subjects on the top of a house, and arrayed in his robes, attempt to repress their violence. His sight for a moment checked the popular fury; but the monarch, wounded by two arrows, and by the blow of a stone, fell to the ground, and soon after, refusing all aliment, and rejecting every invitation of becoming a Christian convert, expired, to the great regret of the Spaniards, and of his subjects, 1520. He left two sons and three daughters, who became Christians. The eldest son was enriched, and made by Charles V. a count of Spain, where his posterity still live in splendour. He died 1608.

MONTFAUCON, Bernard de, a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, was born 17th Jan. 1655, at Roquetaillade, in the diocess of Alet. He first became a soldier, but the death of his parents affected him so powerfully, that he renounced the world, and commenced Benedictine monk, 1675. He now devoted himself to literature with astonishing labour, and in 1698 travelled to Italy to consult libraries and learned men. He was received with respect wherever he went, and treated with kindness by the Roman cardinals, and by Innocent XII. In 1701 he returned to Paris, and published an account of his journey, called Diarium Italicum, 4to. The rest of his life was dedicated to literature, for which he was so well qualified by his extensive erudition, and his great knowledge of history and antiquity. He died at the abbey of St. Germain, 21st Dec. 1741, aged 87. His works are, Græca Analecta, 4to.—St. Athanasius's works, Greek and Latin, with notes, 3 vols. fol.—a Collection of Ancient Greek Fathers, 2 vols. folio—Palæographia Græca, folio—Remains of Origen's Hexapla, 2 vols folio—Chrysostom's works, Greek and Latin, with Notes, 13 vols. folio—Monumens de la Monarchie Française, 5 vols. folio—Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum, &c. 2 vols. folio—Dissertation on Judith—and Antiquity Explained, a most valuable work in French and Latin, illustrated with figures engraved on copper, 10 vols. folio, with a supplement of 5 vols. more.

MONTFLEURY, Zachary Jacob, a native of Anjou, who was page to the duke of Guise. He afterwards, under the name of Montfleury, joined a strolling company in Burgundy, and was one of the first players engaged in the Cid. He also wrote the death of Asdrubal, a tragedy, and became the instructer of Baron, who outshone him as a theatrical hero. He died Dec. 1667. His son Anthony Jacob, was born at Paris, and left the profession of the law, against his father's inclination, for the stage. He wrote several comedies, which possess little merit, and which have been collected in 4 vols. 12mo. 1775. He died 1685, aged 45.

MONTFORT, Simon count de, a great French general, whose cruelty, however, in his crusades against the Albigenses, 1209, deeply tarnished his character. In 1213, he defeated Peter, king of Arragon, and was killed in 1218, at the siege of Toulouse, by a woman who threw a stone upon his head from the ramparts. His younger brother was the earl of Leicester, so celebrated in English history.

MONTGAILLARD, Bernard de, a mendicant friar, born 1553. He was called the petit fueillant of the league, and acquired so much celebrity as a preacher, that the scripture expression of "happy is the womb that bare thee," was applied to him. He prostituted his powerful eloquence to the meanest and most bloody purposes of the league, and even excited de Rougemont to become the assassin of Henry IV. He was abbé of Orval, a rich appointment, and died of a dropsy, 1628.

MONTGERON, Lewis Bassille Carre de, a Parisian, who pretended to be converted from infidelity to Christianity, at the tomb of the deacon Paris, an account of which he presented to the king. He was sent to the Bastile for the wildness of his conduct, and the fanaticism of his writings, and died in the citadel of Valence, 1754, aged 67.

MONTGOLFIER, James Stephen, a native of Annonai in France, eminent as an ingenious paper manufacturer, and as the first who made vellum paper, so much admired for its beauty and smoothness. A higher degree of celebrity still awaited him: in 1783, as he was boiling water in a coffee-pot, the top of which was covered with paper, folded in a spherical form, he observed that the paper gradually swelled, and rose up in the air, and from this simple incident, reflection and experiment proved to him that a light machine, filled with gas, not so heavy as atmospheric air, might float in the upper regions. The experiment was exhibited to the eyes of astonished Europe, and

by this extraordinary invention, the bold aeronaut presumed to commit himself to the air, and claim as his own the regions which seemed assigned only to the feathered race. For this singular service to science, Montgolfier was made member of the academy of sciences, created knight of the order of St. Michael, and rewarded with a pension from the king of 2000 livres. He died in the autumn of 1799. His elegy was pronounced by Boissy d'Anglas, at Paris, and by Duret, at Annonai.

Montgomerie, John, governor of New-York, was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland. He was bred a soldier, and was at one period aid to George II. He was a court favourite, groom of the bed-chamber, and master of the mint. For several years he was a member of parliament for Ayrshire. In 1727 he was appointed governor of New-York and New-Jersey, in the place of Burnet, and continued in the office from the time of his arrival in April, 1728, to his death at New-York, July 1st, 1731. ☞ L.

Montgomery, Gabriel de, count of, a French nobleman of Scotch origin. In a tournament given by Henry II. of France, in honour of his daughter Elizabeth's marriage with the king of Spain, the young knight unwillingly entered the lists against the monarch, and had the misfortune to wound him so severely in the eye, that he died eleven days after. After this melancholy event, Montgomery retired to his estate in Normandy, and then travelled into Italy, till the civil wars recalled him home to support the cause of the protestants, and to defend Rouen. When at last the city surrendered after a brave defence, he escaped to Havre, and in 1569 he flew to the assistance of Bearne, which was attacked by the catholic army under Terrides. Here he was victorious, and pursued his flying enemy, whom he besieged in Orthez, a place which he took by assault. This gallant chief was at Paris during the general massacre, and he escaped by the swiftness of his horse. From France he passed to Jersey with his family, and then took refuge in England, from which he sailed the following year to the relief of Rochelle, but without success. In 1573 he again went to France, and joined at St. Lo, the protestant nobles of Normandy. Here he was suddenly besieged by Matignon, the commander of Normandy, but he escaped to Domfront, where he was quickly pursued by his enemy, and obliged to surrender. This valiant nobleman was then conducted to Paris, and there beheaded, 26th June, 1574, by order of Catherine de Medicis.

Montgomery, Richard, a major-general in the army of the American revolution, was a native of Ireland, and born in 1737. He possessed a fine genius, and enjoyed the advantages of an excellent education. He entered the British army, and fought with Wolfe at the battle of Quebec, in 1759. After his return to England he left his regiment and came to the colony of New-York, where he settled. In 1775 he was appointed a general in the northern army, and on the indisposition of general Schuyler received the chief command, and soon reduced fort Chamblee, and took St. John's and Montreal. Uniting with colonel Arnold at Quebec, they assaulted that city on the 31st December, where he fell in the 39th year of his age. He was an officer of great bravery, judiciousness, and vigour. An elegant monument was erected to his memory by congress, in front of St. Paul's church, New-York. ☞ L.

Montgon, Charles Alexander, a French ecclesiastic, born at Versailles, 1690. He was spy to the duke of Bourbon, near the person of Philip V. of Spain, to whom he was confessor; and when slighted by Fleury, his successor, he published "Memoirs," 8 vols. 8vo. in which he reflected with great severity upon the minister's conduct. He died 1770.

Monti, Joseph, professor of botany at Bologna, was author of a Catalogue of Plants, 4to.—Plantarum Varii Indices, 4to. —Exoticorum Simplicium Indices, 4to. &c. He died about 1750. His son, Cajetan, translated into Latin the Italian History of Plants by Zannoni, 1742, folio.

Monticelli, Andrew, a native of Bologna, admired as a painter. His flowers, fruits, vases, carpets, &c. were painted in a very pleasing style. He died 1716, aged 75. Another painter of that name was eminent for his landscapes and battle pieces.

Montigni, Stephen Mignol de, a native of Paris, member of the academy of sciences, and eminent as a mechanic. The memoirs of the academy contain various ingenious communications from him on mechanics, on mathematics, &c. He introduced into France the manufacture of some stuffs from England, and he improved also the method of printing cottons, of making carpets, and of dying thread and stuffs. He died 6th May, 1782, aged 68.

Montjosieu, Lewis de, author of "Gallus Romæ Hospes," in 4to. a curious book, which treated of the sculpture and paintings of the ancients, reprinted with Vitruvius, at Amsterdam, 1649, was born at Rouergne, and was the attendant of the duke of Joyeuse, in his travels to Rome, 1583.

Montluc, Blaise de, a brave Frenchman, born 1500, in a village near Condour, of a noble family. He first served in the army in Italy, and gradually rose to the rank of marshal of France. He was at the battle of Pavia, 1525, where he was taken prisoner, and afterwards in the expedition to Naples, and he assisted in the brave de-

fence of Marseilles against the attacks of Charles V. He next distinguished himself in Piedmont, and retook Boulogne from the English in 1547, and in 1551 raised the siege of Berne, which was attacked by the Spaniards. He was in 1554 intrusted by Henry II. of France, with the defence of Sienna in Tuscany, which had driven out the Imperial garrison, and implored the assistance of the French; and so determined was his opposition, that for eight months he withstood undaunted the judicious and well-directed attacks of Marignan, and surrendered at last on honourable terms, only after his troops had been obliged to feed upon the flesh of their cats and dogs. Tuscany, Piedmont, and Thionville afterwards witnessed his valour; and during the religious wars which desolated Guienne, he maintained his usual character; and was rewarded with the place of king's lieutenant over the country, for the signal victory which he obtained at Ver, in 1562, over the Calvinists. He was wounded in the cheeks at the siege of Rabastens, and so disfigured, that he always afterwards wore a mask to hide his deformity. His meritorious services were rewarded with the rank of marshal in 1574. He died three years after, aged 77, at his seat d'Estillac, in Agenois. He was author of a Memoir of his own Life, written when he was 75, and it was published at Bourdeaux, 1592, in folio, and has often been reprinted. Though brave in the field, and so successful that he never was defeated, when at the head of the army, Montluc deserves censure for the cruelties which he exercised towards the protestants; and to his discredit it must be observed, that he regarded little his promises of quarter, or of safety, when they were made to persons who differed from him in religious opinions.

Montmaur, Peter de, Greek professor in the royal college of Paris, was born in the Limousin, and educated among the Jesuits, whose society he left to become a druggist at Avignon. He afterwards practised as an advocate, and then turned poet, and became the companion of the great and the opulent, whom he pleased and amused with his wit and jocularity, while he shared the profusion of their tables, to which he was so partial. Though very satirical in his observations, he met with many enemies, who wielded his own weapons against him with vigour and effect. Of those who entertained themselves and the public at his expense, Menage was the keenest, and the most able satirist. Montmaur, who was a polite scholar in Greek and Latin, died 1648, aged 74. The satires written against him were published 1715, by Sallengre, under the title of the History of Montmaur.

Montmorency, Matthew de, constable of France under Louis the Younger, was of one of the most illustrious families of Europe. He married a natural daughter of Henry I. king of England, and for his second wife, the widow of Lewis VI. of France. He died 1160. His grandson of the same name, deserved the title of Great by his courage and prudence. He distinguished himself at the battle of Pont-a-Bouvines in 1214, and the following year he fought with such bravery against the Albigenses in Languedoc, that he was made constable of France, and general of the army. He behaved with equal valour at the sieges of Niort, Rochelle, &c. in 1224, and against the English; and when intrusted by Lewis VIII. on his death-bed, with the care of the minority of his infant son, the ninth Lewis, he discharged his new duties with all the fidelity and zeal of a good subject, and an honourable man, and protected Blanche the queen mother, against the machinations of some of the insurgent nobles. This brave man died 24th November, 1230. His great grandson of the same name was in the service of Philip the Bold, and of Philip the Fair, and was engaged in the Flemish wars, and died 1304.

Montmorency, Charles de, of the same family, was made marshal of France for his military services. He was at the battle of Cressy in 1346, and ably promoted the treaty of Bretigny, 1360. He died 11th September, 1381.

Montmorency, Anne de, of the same family, displayed the valour of his ancestors at the battle of Marignan, and in 1521, bravely defended the town of Mazieres against the forces of Charles V. and obliged his general, count Nassau, to raise the siege. He was made marshal of France, and accompanied Francis I. into Italy, where, against his advice, the battle of Pavia was fought and lost, 1525. He shared the captivity of his master on that fatal day; but though rewarded for his services with the sword of constable of France, he was afterwards disgraced by the court. Restored to favour under Henry II. he took the Boulonnois 1550, and Metz, Toul, and Verdun 1552; but the intrigues of Catherine de Medicis at last drove him from the court. Under Charles IX. he was recalled to head the armies, and after a reconciliation with the Guises, he defeated the Calvinists at Dreux in 1562; but though victorious, he was unfortunately taken prisoner, and the next year set at liberty. He afterwards retook Havre-de-Grace from the English, and he again defeated the Calvinists under Condé, at the battle of St. Denis, 10th November, 1567, but was himself slain, after performing prodigies of valour, and receiving eight dreadful wounds. When a confederate exhorted the dying hero to prepare for his dissolution, he answered fiercely,

"what, think you that after living nearly fourscore years in the field of honour, I know not how to terminate the short quarter of an hour which remains to me of life?" He died, aged 74. His eldest son, Francis, was ambassador in England, and honoured with the collar of the garter by queen Elizabeth. He died of an apoplexy, 1579, aged 49, highly respected. His other brother, Charles, was general of Paris, and gained great reputation by his services under the reign of five kings of France. He died 1612, aged 75.

Montmorency, Henry de, second son of Anne, distinguished himself at the battle of Dreux, where he took Condé prisoner, and also at the battle of St. Denis. He was made governor of Languedoc, and marshal of France; but when disgraced by the arts of Catherine de Medicis, he retired to Savoy, and made successful war against his country. He was reconciled to Henry IV. and obtained the sword of constable. He died 1st April, 1614. His son Henry, born 1595, was made admiral of France at the age of 18, and he supported the honours of his house by his valour and prudence. He defeated the Calvinists in Languedoc, and obtained another victory by sea near the Isle of Rhé, which submitted to his arms. He distinguished himself in 1628 against the Huguenots, and afterwards in Piedmont; but puffed up with his conquests, he determined to resist the power of Richelieu, and joining himself to Gaston, the discontented duke of Orleans, he took up arms against his sovereign in Languedoc, where he was governor. The marshals de la Force and Schomberg were sent to reduce them to obedience, and at the battle of Castlenaudari, the rebels were defeated, and Montmorency taken prisoner. His former services pleaded loudly in his defence, and the voice of the people was raised for his preservation, but the court was inexorable, and Richelieu put the law into execution. He was beheaded at Toulouse, 30th October, 1632, aged 37. His sister Charlotte Margaret, who married the prince of Condé, is famous for her beauty, which captivated the hoary Henry IV. and exposed him to the ridicule of his courtiers. To avoid the importunities of this aged but powerful lover, her husband removed her to Brussels, from which she returned to France after Henry's death. She died 2d Dec. 1650, aged 57, four years after the death of her husband. Her son was the great and illustrious Condé.

Montpensier, Anne Marie Louisa d'Orleans dutchess de, daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, was born 1627. She inherited boldness, intrigue, and impetuosity from her father, and during the civil wars of La Fronde, she not only embraced the party of the duke of Condé, but she made her adherents fire the cannon of the bastile on the troops of Lewis XIV. This rash step against the authority of her sovereign and relation, ruined her hopes, and after in vain aspiring to the hand of an independent prince, and among others of Charles II. of England, she in 1669 married the count de Lauzun. The king, however, who had permitted the union, threw difficulties in the way of the lovers; but after some sacrifices, and the cession of Dombes and of Eu, of which she was the sovereign, this disappointed woman was allowed to see her husband. Happiness, however, did not prove her portion. She was violent and jealous, and her husband ungrateful and faithless; and she at last retired from the dreams of conjugal felicity to obscurity, and the austerities of a convent. She died 1693, aged 66. Her memoirs were published at Amsterdam, 8 vols. 12mo. and are curious. She wrote two romances, and some books of devotion. She was best known by the name of Mademoiselle.

Montper, Josse, a painter of the Flemish school, born about 1580. Though he affected a studied negligence in his characters, and was too profuse of yellow colours, his pieces are interesting, and appear to advantage when viewed at a distance.

Montpetit, Arnold Vincent, a native of Macon. After studying at Dijon he left the profession of the law for painting and mechanics, and in 1759 he discovered the eludoric method of painting, in which water colours were covered with a coat of oil. Some of his horological machines were constructed with great ingenuity, and he not only attempted to improve the wheels of watches, but contributed to the increase of the powers of steam engines. He in 1779 presented a memoir to the academy of sciences, on iron bridges, and proposed to the king of France the erection of one, of which the single arch was to be of 400 feet span. This ingenious man died at Paris, 1800, aged 87.

Montpezat, Anthony de, a Frenchman, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, and rose to consequence by the attention which he paid to Francis I. in his captivity. The monarch intrusted him with affairs of importance, and at last raised him to the rank of marshal of France. He died 1544.

Montrose, James, marquis of, a celebrated hero in the annals of Scotland, who by his genius, valour, and perseverance during the civil wars, reduced the kingdom to the king's obedience, but was compelled to abandon his conquest for want of proper support. After the death of Charles I. he served with honour in Germany, and on the landing of Charles II. in Scotland, he sallied forth from his retreat, and might, with a few followers, again have acquired

the ascendency, had he not been defeated by superior forces, and unfortunately betrayed into the hands of his enemies by the treachery of lord Aston. This heroic chief was now exposed to every indignity of triumphant barbarism. The book which related his exploits was hung in derision around his neck; but he regarded it as an honour, and suffered with the same magnanimity which marked his life. He was hung on a gallows, 30 feet high, May 21st, 1650, at Edinburgh, and his quartered remains exposed over the city gates.

Montucla, Joseph de, a native of Lyons, associate of the national institute, and member of the Berlin academy. He studied at Toulouse and Paris, and went as secretary and astronomer to Cayenne, with Turgot, and was appointed, on his return, first commissioner of buildings. Devoting himself to mathematical studies he had the good fortune to escape through the storms of the revolution, and the wants of his old age were relieved by a liberal pension from Buonaparte. He died at Versailles, 1800, aged 75. He wrote the History of Mathematics, 2 vols. 4to. 1758, a valuable work, translated into English—History of the Researches about the Quadrature of the Circle, 12mo.—Collection of pieces on Inoculation.

Moore, Philip, rector of Kirkbridge, and minister of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, was the chaplain, friend, and companion of the pious bishop Wilson, whose funeral sermon he preached. He superintended the revision of the translation of the Bible into the Manks, and other theological works. He was in his character a most exemplary and amiable man, and he died 22d Jan. 1783, aged 78, universally regretted. He was buried in Kirk Braddon church, and his remains were attended by all the clergy of the island.

Moore, Sir Jonas, an able mathematician, born at Whitby, Yorkshire, 1620. He was noticed and patronised by Charles I. and during the civil wars he taught mathematics. At the restoration, Charles II. made him surveyor-general of the ordnance, and by his influence and interest with the monarch he obtained the foundation of a mathematical school at Christ hospital, and the appropriation of Flamstead house for an observatory. He wrote Arithmetic, in 2 books, &c.—Mathematical Compendium—General Treatise on Artillery, and a System of Mathematical Education, for the Hospital, published after his death, 1681, in 4to.

Moore, Robert, an eminent penman, successor to Ayres, as writing master in St. Paul's churchyard. He published the Writing Master's Assistant, and other similar works, and died about 1727.

Moore, Edward, an English poet, author of Fables for the Female Sex—Gil Blas, a comedy—the Gamester, a tragedy, and other pieces, died 1757.

Moore, Francis, an ingenious mechanic, whose inventions in machinery have been of great service in the improvement of the manufactures of Great Britain. He died 1787.

Moore, John, M.D. son of a Scotch clergymen, was born at Stirling, 1730, and educated at Glasgow, where he studied medicine. He went in 1747 with the English army in Flanders as surgeon's mate, and after the peace he came to London to improve himself in medical knowledge. He afterwards passed to Paris, where the English ambassador, lord Albemarle, engaged him as surgeon to his household. He next settled at Glasgow, as partner with Dr. Gordon, but in 1773 he travelled abroad for five years, as tutor to the young duke of Hamilton and his brother. On his return he settled in London, and published in 1779 his View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany, 2 vols. 8vo. which was received with universal approbation, and encouraged him to publish, two years after, Views of Society and Manners in Italy. His Medical Sketches, in 8vo. 1785, possessed merit, but were said to give offence to the medical world, because they betrayed some of the secrets of the profession. In 1792 Dr. Moore accompanied lord Lauderdale to Paris, and was an eyewitness to some of the atrocious scenes which so much disgraced the French revolution, of which he published an account in 2 vols. 8vo. 1795, with a map to show the situation of the armies of Prussia, and of those of France under Dumourier. Dr. Moore died in London, 1802, highly respected as a man of letters, and of general information. His two sons have distinguished themselves greatly in the service of their country, Graham in the navy, and sir John in the army. Besides the above works, Dr. Moore published Zeluco, a novel, 2 vols. 8vo. a work of merit, and abounding with interesting scenes, but of which the principal character is so flagitious as to raise in the reader sentiments of terror rather than attention or amusement. His Edward, intended as a contrast to Zeluco, appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. 1796, but it does not excite equal interest. Mordaunt was published in 1800, 2 vols. 8vo. and contains pleasing sketches of life, characters, and manners in various countries, and deserves to be read for its favourable views of virtue, and for the instruction which it imparts.

Moore, John, D.D. archbishop of Canterbury, was son of a grazier at Gloucester. From the grammar-school of that town he entered at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and from which he was

recommended to the duke of Marlborough as tutor to his sons. In this employment Dr. Moore conducted himself with great propriety and zealous activity, and he was rewarded for his attentive services by a prebendal stall at Durham, and in 1771 was made dean of Canterbury, and in 1776 raised to the see of Bangor. On the death of Cornwallis, 1783, he was recommended to the king by bishops Lowth and Hurd, who declined the honour, as the most proper person to succeed on the archiepiscopal throne of Canterbury, and he did honour to the appointment, as his authority was never exerted to excite dissatisfaction in the minds either of the friends, or of the enemies of our venerable church establishment. He died 18th Jan. 1805, aged 74, at Lambeth, and was buried in Lambeth church, with great funeral pomp. He never published but two sermons, preached on public occasions. He married Miss Eden, sister of lord Auckland, who survived him with four sons, two of whom are in the church.

Moore, James, governor of South Carolina, succeeded Blake in 1700, and continued in office until Sir Nathaniel Johnson assumed it in 1703. The provocations of the Spaniards induced governor Moore in 1702, to propose to the Assembly an expedition against St. Augustine. The measure was adopted, but proved unsuccessful and entailed a heavy burden on the colony. To answer the public exigence on this occasion the first paper money was issued in South Carolina, under the name of bills of credit. In 1719, when the revolution took place, and governor Robert Johnson was deposed, colonel Moore, who had early and zealously espoused the cause of the people, was chosen governor. He was well qualified by his prudence and enterprise for the crisis, and when the transfer of the government to the king was effected, and general Nicholson was placed at the head of the government, colonel Moore was elected speaker of the assembly, and continued to be re-chosen until 1725. ☞ L.

Moore, Sir Henry, governor of New-York, was appointed in 1765, and arrived in the colony in November following. He had previously been governor of Jamaica, to which office he was appointed in 1756. He was like many of his predecessors only nominally a governor. Colden the lieutenant-governor continued to do the business, and enjoy the power in its most essential branches. He was gay, good-natured, and well bred, affable and courteous in a high degree, and a favourite with the people. He continued governor until his death, September 11th, 1769, aged 56.

☞ L.

Moore, Benjamin, episcopal bishop of New-York, was born at Newtown, Long-Island, October 16th, 1748, and educated at King's college. He was settled assistant minister of Trinity church, New-York, and became its rector on the death of Dr. Provost, and not long after was consecrated bishop. From 1784 to 1787 he occupied the chair of professor of rhetoric and logic in Columbia college, and from 1801 to 1811 was president of that institution. He died February 27th, 1816. He was an accomplished scholar, and highly esteemed as a preacher. ☞ L.

Moore, Zephaniah Swift, D.D. first president of the collegiate institution at Amherst, Massachusetts; was born at Palmer in that state, November 20th, 1770, and educated at Dartmouth college, where he was graduated in 1793. He studied theology under the tuition of Dr. Backus, of Somers, Connecticut, and settled over the congregational church at Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1796, where he laboured with much acceptance and success till 1811, when he was appointed professor of languages in Dartmouth college. He employed himself in the duties of that station until September 1815, when he was elected president of Williams college, and in 1821, on the establishment of the collegiate institution at Amherst, was appointed to preside over that seminary, and after somewhat more than two years residence there died June 25th, 1823, in the fifty-third year of his age. His talents and learning were highly reputable, his manners pleasing, his method of instructing popular, and his life exemplarily pious. ☞ L.

Moore, Sir John, was born at Glasgow in the year 1761. At the age of fifteen he obtained an ensigncy in the fifty-first regiment of foot; of which, in 1790, he became lieutenant-colonel, and served with his corps in Corsica, where he was wounded in storming the Mozello fort at the siege of Calvi. In 1796 he went out as brigadier-general to the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who appointed him to the government of St. Lucie, in the capture of which he had a principal share. On his return home, in 1797, he was employed in Ireland during the rebellion, and was raised to the rank of major-general. In 1799 he went on the expedition to Holland, where he was again wounded severely; notwithstanding which he soon afterwards went to the Mediterranean; and at the battle of Alexandria received a cut from a sabre on the breast, and a shot in the thigh. On his return to England he was made a knight of the Bath; and in 1808 was appointed to command an army in Spain, where, after a signal retreat before a superior force, he fell under the walls of Corunna, January 16th, 1809.—*W. B.*

Morabin, James, author of a Life of Cicero, 2 vols. 4to. and of translations of

some of that great orator's works, and of Boethius de Consol. died at Paris, 1762. He was secretary to the lieutenant-general of police at Paris.

Morales, Ambrose, historiographer to Philip II. of Spain, and professor in the university of Alcala, wrote a Spanish Chronicle, 2 vols. folio, and other works, and died 1590.

Morand, Sauveur Francis, a native of Paris, who came in 1729 to England, to study surgery under the well-known Cheselden. His reputation procured him the place of surgeon-major to the French guards, and of director to the academy of surgeons, with the ribband of the order of St. Michael. He wrote a Treatise on the Operation for the Stone—a Discourse on the Necessity of Learning in the Surgical Profession—Eloge on Marechal—Experiments on the Stone—Miscellanies, 2 vols. 4to. He was made member of the Royal Society, London, and of the academy of sciences, at Paris, and died 1773, aged 76. His son John Francis, was physician to Stanislaus, king of Poland, and author of some medical and chymical works, and died 1784, aged 58.

Morand, an architect of Lyons of great ingenuity. The wooden bridge which he built over the Rhone, and which bears his name, is much admired for its neatness, elegance, and mechanical lightness. This amiable man perished among those who were cruelly devoted to the guillotine after the siege of Lyons, 1793.

Morande, N. Thevenot de, a French writer. After being for some time in the military profession, and then escaping from the prison of Armentieres, where his extravagance and dissipation had confined him, he came to England, and procured money by his libel on the French court, called Le Gazetier Cuirassé. His intended publication against Mad. du Barry was purchased for a handsome sum, and the Courier de Londres was then undertaken, and gained the public favour by the satirical reflections which it contained. At the revolution this unprincipled libeller returned to Paris, and was one of those who were massacred in Sept. 1792. He was concerned in some other periodical works.

Morandi, John Maria, a native of Florence, eminent as a painter, and patronised by the imperial family, of whom he painted the portraits at Vienna. His historical pieces were also admired. He died 1715, aged 90.

Morant, Philip, M.A. and F.S.A. was born at St. Saviour's, in the isle of Jersey, 6th Oct. 1700, and educated at Abingdon school, and Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He was chaplain to the English church, Amsterdam, and afterwards obtained some livings in Essex, the last of which was Aldham, 1745. He was in 1768, appointed to prepare for the press a copy of the rolls of parliament, the completion of which was unfortunately prevented by his death, 23d Nov. 1770, occasioned by a cold, caught on the river as he passed from the Temple to Vauxhall. This work was afterwards finished by Th. Astle, Esq. who married his daughter. Morant wrote a History of Colchester, 1748, of which 200 copies only were printed—Beausobre's Introduction to the New Testament, translated—a Summary of the History of England—Geographia Antiqua et Nova, from Dufresnoy—the History of Essex—the Life of Edward the Confessor —150 sermons—those lives in the Biographia Britannica, marked C. and other works.

Morata, Olympia Fulvia, a learned Italian lady, born at Ferrara, 1526. Her father, who taught belles lettres in some of the universities of Italy, saw and improved her natural talents, and she made such progress that she was called to be the companion and instructress of the dutchess of Ferrara, in polite literature, and she declaimed in Latin, and spoke Greek to the astonishment of her auditors. She soon after left the court, and married a young German physician, called Grunthler, whom she followed, 1548, to Schweinfurt, in Franconia. The siege and the burning of this town, soon after left her and her husband in great distress; they escaped with difficulty to Heidelberg, where Grunthler became professor of physic; but the hardships they had endured were too great for Morata's constitution. She sunk under them, and died 1555, and was soon after followed to the grave by her husband, and her brother, who had come with her to Germany. She died a protestant. The greater part of her works perished at Schweinfurt; but some of her orations, dialogues, letters, and translations, appeared at Basil, 1562, 8vo.

Mordaunt, Charles, earl of Peterborough, born 1658, succeeded his father John lord Mordaunt, 1675. He early distinguished himself in the naval service, especially in the African expedition under lord Plymouth, to the relief of Tangier, besieged by the Moors. He was afterwards in Holland, and attended William III. when he invaded England, and for his services he was created, in 1689, earl of Monmouth, sworn of the privy council, and made first commissioner of the treasury, which office, however, he retained only one year. In 1697 he succeeded his uncle as earl of Peterborough, and under queen Anne was appointed commander of the forces sent against Spain. In this expedition he acquired great renown. He took Barcelona with a handful of men, and not only gained possession of Catalonia, Va-

lencia, Arragon, and other provinces, but with an inferior force, drove out of Spain the duke of Anjou and the French army. Though these extraordinary successes, which resemble romance rather than history, did not effectually establish Charles III. on the Spanish throne, yet Peterborough was deservedly honoured abroad and at home. He was afterwards employed as ambassador to Sicily, and to negotiate with some Italian princes; and in 1714 he was made governor of Minorca, and under George I. general of all the marine forces of Great Britian. This great man died in his passage to Lisbon, 25th Oct. 1735, aged 77. To bravery and heroism he added a penetrating genius, and a mind highly polished, and well instructed in ancient and modern literature, as his "Familiar Epistles," preserved among those of his friend Pope, fully evince.

More, Sir Thomas, chancellor of England, was son of Sir John More, one of judges of the king's bench, and was born in London, 1480. From the free-school in London he passed into the household of cardinal Morton, and in 1497 entered at Canterbury college, Oxford, now part of Christ church. After two years' residence he was admitted at New Inn, London, and afterwards at Lincoln's Inn, where he studied the law with great attention. When of age he was elected member of parliament, and distinguished himself in 1503 by an opposition to a subsidy demanded by Henry VII. with such eloquence, that the house refused the application. This conduct was so resented by the king, that young More was marked for persecution by the court, and his father was imprisoned in the tower till he paid a fine of 100*l*. The death of Henry freed him from further persecution, and he now became law reader at Furnival's inn, and upon being called to the bench he was appointed, in 1508, judge of the sheriff's court in London, an honourable and lucrative office. Though much engaged in his profession, he devoted some time to literature, and wrote his Utopia in 1516. He also held a correspondence with other learned men, especially Erasmus, who came to England to visit him. These two illustrious scholars, it is said, met by accident at the lord mayor's table without knowing one another, and after some argument at dinner, Erasmus, feeling the power of his friend's wit, exclaimed, Aut tu Morus es aut nullus! to which More replied, Aut tu es Erasmus, aut diabolus! His celebrity for learning and abilities was now so firmly established, that he was introduced by Wolsey to Henry VIII. who made him master of requests, and soon after knighted him, and appointed him privy counsellor. In 1520 he was made treasurer of the exchequer, and gained so much of the king's attention and confidence that he assisted him in his attack upon Luther in defence of the seven sacraments. He was in 1523 chosen Speaker of the house of commons, and supported his office with such dignity, that he prevailed on the house to reject an oppressive subsidy proposed by Wolsey. This offended the favourite, and was reported to the king; but the abilities of More were too respectable to be despised, and in 1527 he was sent as joint ambassador with other lords to France, and afterwards to Cambray, and in 1530, on Wolsey's disgrace, he was intrusted with the great seal. This elevation, it seems, was intended to gain him over to the opinion of the king, who wished to divorce his queen; but the diligence, fidelity, and integrity which he displayed in this new office proved how well he deserved the royal confidence. Afraid, however, of the storm which hung over his head, because he resisted the king's iniquitous measures, he resigned his new dignity in 1533, and determined to live the rest of life in retirement at Chelsea. He found, nevertheless, the emissaries of the court intent to injure him, and after various fruitless accusations, he exposed himself to the royal displeasure by refusing, in 1534, to take the oath of supremacy. He was, upon this, arrested and sent a prisoner to the tower, but in this season of danger his friends stepped forward, and among them Cranmer, and by every argument of prudence, reason, and interest, they exhorted him to acknowledge the king's supremacy. So great, however, was his attachment to Rome, that he refused, though death was the consequence, and, therefore, rather than abjure what he considered as the test of his faith, he suffered himself to be tried and condemned as a traitor. He was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and his head to be fixed on London bridge; but the ignominious punishment was changed by the king into beheading, and he suffered on Tower-hill, 5th July, 1535, showing even in his last moments, resignation, and that innocent mirth and pleasantry which had in happier days adorned his conversation. Sir Thomas was twice married, but had children only by his first wife, three daughters and a son. The eldest daughter was a woman of great character, and well skilled in the learned languages. She married Mr. Roper, a gentleman of Kent, and wrote some things, which possessed merit. She died 1544, and was buried in St. Dunstan's church, Canterbury, with her father's head, which she had procured after its exposure on London bridge, between her arms. The son, who was little better than an idiot, was imprisoned after his father's death, for refusing to take the

oaths of supremacy; but afterwards liberated. He had five sons, and the son of the eldest of these proved a violent catholic, and at last took orders at Rome, and wrote the life of his great grandfather, dedicated to Henrietta, the first Charles's queen. Besides the Utopia, a kind of romance, in which he gives an account of a country, said to be discovered by the companions of Americus, with an artful insertion of his own political opinions, Sir Thomas More wrote in part an History of Richard III.—some polemical works, and other things in Latin as well as in English. The English works were published by order of queen Mary, 1557, and the Latin at Basil, and Louvain, 1563 and 1566. The Utopia was translated into English by Dr. Burnet.

More, Henry, an able divine, born at Grantham, Lincolnshire, 12th Oct. 1614. As his parents were Calvinists, he was strictly educated in their principles, but, much against their wishes, he rejected those rigid tenets, and after being three years at Eton, he entered at Christ college, Cambridge, and assiduously applied himself to the study of Aristotle, and other more modern philosophers. These pursuits, however, yielded not the mental satisfaction which he expected, he left philosophy for platonic writers, and found in the "Theologia Germanica" of Taulerus, the instruction and information which formerly proved so agreeable to the celebrated Luther. In 1639 he was made fellow of his college, and afterwards became tutor to some persons of distinction, and among them, to Sir John Finch, and his sister lady Conway, a woman whose powers of mind were of a singular cast, and at last brought her to quakerism. By means of these powerful friends he obtained, in 1675, a prebend at Gloucester, which he soon after resigned in favour of his friend Dr. Fowler, and satisfied with a small, but independent competence, he declined the offers of high preferment at home and in Ireland, which he might have obtained. After thus devoting himself to laborious study, and the writing of books, he died 1st Sept. 1687, aged 73, and was buried in the chapel of his college. His Mystery of Godliness—Mystery of Iniquity—Philosophical Collections, and other works, were at one time in high reputation, and were collected and published together in 1679, in three large folio volumes.

More, Alexander, a protestant divine, born 1616, at Castres, Languedoc, where his father, a native of Scotland, was principal of the college. He studied at Geneva, and obtained there the Greek professorship, and three years after, the divinity chair, in the room of Spanheim. As he was a very eloquent and popular preacher, and consequently envied by his associates at Geneva, he, in 1649, became divinity professor at Middleburg, and afterwards removed to Amsterdam, and thence to Paris, where he was appointed minister of the reformed church. He died at Paris, Sept. 1670. Though great as a preacher, his private character has been severely censured, and he has been accused not only of irregularity in his morals, but of inconsistency in his faith. He published "De Gratiâ," et Libero Arbitrio—De Scripturâ Sacrâ—a Reply to Milton's Second Defence of the People of England—Orations and Poems in Latin, &c.

More, sir Francis, an English lawyer, born at East Ilsley, Berks, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, and at the Middle Temple. He was at one time member of parliament, and died 1621. He wrote Cases collected and reported, 1633, fol.—Readings on 4 Jacob I. in the Middle Temple, 1676, folio.

More, John, a learned prelate, born at Harborough, Leicestershire, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he was fellow, and took his degree of D.D. 1681. He was patronised by the chancellor, lord Nottingham, and was made bishop of Norwich, 1691, and translated to Ely, 1707. He died, July 31st, 1714. His sermons were published by his chaplain, Dr. Samuel Clark, and his valuable library purchased for 6000 guineas, by George II. and presented to the university of Cambridge.

More, St. Antonio, a painter, born at Utrecht, was the pupil of John Schorel, but imitated the works of Holbein with great success. He was in the service of Philip II. king of Spain, whose portrait he painted, and also those of John III. of Portugal, of Catharine of Austria, of Mary the Infanta, and of Mary, queen of England. He was afterwards receiver of the revenues of West Flanders, and died at Antwerp, 1575, aged 56.

More, or Moore, James, an English writer, educated at Worcester college, Oxford. He wrote the "Rival Modes," a comedy, condemned in the acting, but yet submitted to the public in 1727. He was the friend of the duke of Wharton, and joined him in writing a sarcastic periodical paper, called "the Inquisitor." He quarrelled with Pope, and, in consequence, was made one of the heroes of the Dunciad. He was a polite writer, the companion of the great, but imprudent in his conduct, and too fond of being called a man of wit. He died at Whister, near Isleworth, 1734.

More, Henry, a native of Devonshire, pastor of a dissenting congregation at Liskeard, Cornwall, where he died, 1802. His poems, which possess some merit, have appeared since his death, in a vol. 4to.

with a short account of his life by Dr. Aikin.

Moreau, James, a French physician, the friend and disciple of Guy Patin, was born at Chalons sur Saone, 1647. He wrote Consultations on Rheumatism—a Treatise on the Knowledge of Continual Fevers—a Dissertation on the Dropsy, &c. and excited the envy of other practitioners by the boldness of his writings. He died 1729.

Moreau, Jacob Nicholas, historiographer of France, librarian to the queen, censor royal, and counsellor of the court of aids, was born at St. Florentine. He wrote Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Carouacas, 12mo.—Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de notre Tems, 2 vols. 12mo.—Observateur Hollandois—Principes de Morale, de Politique, et de Droit Publique, ou Discours sur l'Histoire de France, 2 vols. 8vo. &c. This able writer suffered on the scaffold, 27th March, 1794, aged 77.

Moreelse, Paul, a painter, pupil to Michael Mirevelt, was born at Utrecht, 1575, and died 1638. Some of his woodcuts in chiaro obscuro, are much admired.

Morel, the name of some learned and ingenious printers in France. William was professor of Greek, and director of the king's printing-house, Paris, and died 1674. Frederick was also professor of Greek and Latin, and king's printer, and died 1583. His son Frederick was also a printer, and the authors he printed prove him to have been a very learned man. He died 1630, aged 78. His descendants followed his steps, as distinguished in literature, and as elegant printers.

Morel, Andrew, an eminent antiquary, born at Bern, in Switzerland. He was a diligent and curious collector of medals, and, in 1683, published, at Paris, in 8vo. his "Specimen Universæ Rei Nummariæ Antiquæ," in which he promised to give an account of 20,000 medals exactly designed. He was placed in the cabinet of antiques at Paris by Lewis XIV. but in consequence of some imprudent speech, he was sent to the bastile by the minister, Louvois, and after three years' confinement, was with difficulty liberated. He afterwards went to Arnstadt, in Germany, where he was employed as antiquary at the court of Schwartzburg. He died there, of an apoplexy, 10th April, 1703. His "Thesaurus Morellianus," &c. in which he gave an account of 3539 medals, was part of his great work, and was published 1734, by Havercamp, 2 vols. folio.

Morell, Thomas, D.D. an able divine, known as the editor of Ainsworth's Dictionary, and of Hederic's Lexicon. He wrote, also, Annotations on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, and assisted Hogarth in the completing of his Analysis of Beauty, and selected the passages of Scripture for Handel's oratorios. He died 1784, aged 83.

Morely, lord, son of sir Thomas Parker, of Hallingbury, Essex, was a great favourite with Henry VIII. by whom he was raised to the peerage. He signed, with other peers, the letter to the pope, in favour of the divorce of Catharine of Arragon, and this more firmly secured the kindness of his master. He spent the last part of his life in retirement, and was author of some Latin poems. He died 1547.

Moreri, Lewis, D.D. the learned author of the great historical dictionary, was born at Bargemont, in Provence, 1643. He studied at Draguignan, under the Jesuits, and at Lyons, and after publishing some inferior things, undertook his great work, the first edition of which appeared at Lyons, 1674. This valuable book soon spread his reputation, and gained him friends; he was patronised by the bishop of Apt, and by De Pompone, secretary of state, and might have obtained distinguished preferment, had his health permitted it. His great application, however, ruined his constitution, and he died July 10th, 1680, at the early age of 37. The second edition of his dictionary appeared soon after his death, 1681, 2 vols. and few alterations took place in the third, fourth, and fifth. The sixth was improved by Le Clerc, and the book received no alterations till the eleventh, which was corrected by Bayle. The 13th, in 5 vols. folio, was improved by Du Pin. The best editions are those of 1749, and 1759, enlarged to 10 vols. folio.

Mores, Edward Rowe, an able antiquary, born 13th Jan. 1730, at Tunstall, in Kent, where his father was rector. He was educated at Merchant Tailors' school, and Queen's college, Oxford, where, in 1748, he published an ancient fragment, called "Nomina et Insignia Gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edwardo Primo Rege Militantium," and also a new 8vo. edition of Dyonysius's treatise, De Claris Rhetoribus. In 1752 he was elected fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and about this time spent much labour in making collections relative to the antiquities of Oxford, and especially of his own college, and All-Souls, and also Godstow nunnery. Though he was whimsical in his religious notions, and affected to follow the tenets of Erasmus, it is certain that he took deacon's orders; but it was said, that it was with the intention of escaping civil offices. He was equally singular in the education of his daughter, to whom he early talked, principally in Latin. He was the original promoter of the equitable society for assurance on lives and survivorship, of which he was nominated perpetual director, with an an-

nuity of 100*l*. In the latter part of life he lost the industry and steadiness of his younger years, and sunk into indolence and dissipation, which at last occasioned a mortification, of which he died at his house at Low Layton, 28th Nov. 1778, in his 49th year. The History of the Antiquities of Tunstall, in Kent, with plates, was the only work which he left completed for the press. He published a Dissertation on Typographical Founders and Founderies, of which only 80 copies were printed.

Morett, an ingenious artist, goldsmith to Henry VIII. He executed many curious works from the designs of Holbein.

Morgagni, John Baptist, an eminent anatomist, born at Forli, in Italy, 1682. He studied at Bologna, where his abilities were displayed with such success, that he was early placed in the medical chair. He was afterwards appointed by the senate of Venice to a professorship at Padua, and was enrolled by the royal societies of London and Paris among their members. He died 1771, much respected. He published Adversaria Anatomica—Nova Institutionum Medicarum Idea—De Sedibus et Causis Morborum per Anatomiam Indigatis —Epistolæ Anatomicæ, &c. His works were published together, 1765, in 5 volumes.

Morgan, William, a native of Wales, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was afterwards vicar of Welch-pool, and, in 1595, raised to the sce of Landaff, and in 1601 translated to St. Asaph, where he died, 1604. He was a learned prelate, and zealously employed in completing the translation of the Bible into Welch, which appeared in 1588.

Morgan Mwynvawr, or the Courteous, a Welch prince, who died 1001, aged 129. He was the friend of Edgar, king of England, and though an able warrior, was strongly attached to peace.

Morgan, prince of Powys, son of Cadwgan, atoned for the violent conduct of his youth by going on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He died on his return, at Cyprus, 1126.

Morgan, George Cadogan, a native of Bridgend, Glamorganshire, educated under his uncle, Dr. Price. He became teacher of a dissenting congregation at Norwich, and died 1798. He wrote Lectures on Electricity—Observations on the Light of Bodies in a state of Combustion, &c.

Morgan, John, M.D. F.R.S. a distinguished American physician, who was born at Philadelphia in 1735, and graduated at the college in that city in 1757. Having prepared himself for the practice of medicine, he entered the army in the French war, both as a surgeon and lieutenant. In 1760 he went to Europe, to complete his studies in medicine, and spent several years in Edinburgh, Paris, and other places. He returned to America in 1765, a fellow of the Royal Society, and with a diploma of doctor of medicine, and was immediately elected professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the medical school at Philadelphia, the plan of which he had assisted in concerting while in Europe. In 1769 the first honours in medicine, bestowed in America, were conferred in that school on five young men. In October, 1775, he was appointed director general and chief physician to the general hospitals of the American army, and immediately repaired to Cambridge, but in 1777 he was removed from his office, on some charges made against him by inferior surgeons, from which, however, he afterwards honourably vindicated himself. He died in 1789.

☞ L.

Morgan, Daniel, brigadier general in the army of the American revolution, was a native of New-Jersey, but removed in early life to Virginia. Having neither the advantages of wealth, nor of a good education, he was dependent for his support on hard labour. In 1755 he entered the army of general Braddock, it is supposed, as a private soldier. At the close of the campaign he returned to his former occupation, and at length established himself on a farm in Frederick county. At the commencement of the war of the revolution, he was appointed to the command of a troop of cavalry, and joined the army under general Washington at Boston. He was detached under general Arnold to the expedition against Quebec, and when, at the attack in that city, Arnold was wounded and carried from the field, he took the command of his division, and succeeded in passing the first and second barriers, but the retreat of the other division, after the fall of Montgomery, left Morgan to contend against the whole force of the enemy, and he fell with his corps into their hands. On his being exchanged, soon after, he joined the army under general Washington, and being appointed to command a select rifle corps, was detached to assist general Gates, on the northern frontier, and rendered the most important services by his distinguished courage, skill, and activity, in the operations which led to the capture of Burgoyne. His services, however, were not recognised by general Gates, in the official report which he made of that event, in consequence of Morgan's refusing to countenance that general in his attempts to supplant general Washington in the command; but they were appreciated by his countrymen. He soon after joined the main army, and during the winter of 1777 and 1778 commanded a corps on the Schuylkill, to cut off supplies from the British in Philadelphia. After the defeat of

general Gates at Cambden, he joined the southern army under general Greene, being advanced to the rank of brigadier general; and in January, 1781, while detached with a considerable body of troops from the main army, he fought the famous battle of the Cowpens, in which he defeated the superior force of colonel Tarleton. He soon after returned to the main body, and resigned his command in consequence of being disabled for service by ill health. In 1794 he was appointed to command the militia of Virginia, called out to suppress the insurrection in Pennsylvania, and continued in the service till the spring of 1795. He was afterwards elected to a seat in congress. Toward the close of his life he removed from his seat in Frederick county to Winchester, where he died in 1799. He was amiable in his disposition, of an enterprising spirit, collected and daring in danger, and always enjoyed the affection of his soldiers, and the confidence of his superior officers. He would have enjoyed a wider sphere of influence had his education been less imperfect. ☞ L.

Morgues, Matthew de, sieur de St. Germain, preacher to Lewis XIII. and almoner to Mary de Medicis, was born at Vellai, in Languedoc, 1582. He entered among the Jesuits, but soon relinquished their society, and acquired universal reputation by his preaching. Upon the disgrace of Mary de Medicis he made his escape, as he had drawn upon himself the resentment of cardinal Richelieu, by the severity of his reflections upon his conduct and ministry. After the cardinal's death he returned to Paris, where he died, 1670, aged 88. He wrote a "History of Lewis the Just," besides a vindication of the queen-mother against the malevolent insinuations of Richelieu.

Morhoff, Daniel George, a learned German, born at Wismar, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, 6th Feb. 1639. He studied at Stettin and Rostock, and visited Holland and Oxford, and in 1665 was invited by the duke of Holstein to become professor of poetry, eloquence, and history, and librarian in the university of Kiel. He married in 1671, and it is supposed, that the death of his wife, in 1687, hastened his own dissolution. He died 1691. His principal works are Polyhistor, sive de Notitiâ Auctorum et Rerum, 2 vols. 4to.—Dissertationes, 4to.—Orationes—besides Princeps Medicus, 4to. in which he spoke of the pretensions of the kings of England and France, to cure the king's evil—and a translation of his learned friend Boyle's philosophical works into Latin.

Morice, Sir William, a learned Englishman, raised through the influence of his friend and kinsman, general Monk, to the office of secretary of state, for which he was not fully qualified, as unacquainted with foreign affairs. He held it, however, for seven years, and without reproach, and resigned in 1668. He died Dec. 12th, 1676. He wrote the "Common Right of the Lord's Supper asserted," printed 1651, 4to. and 1660, folio.

Morillo, Bartholomew, a Spanish painter, born at Seville, 1613. He studied in Italy, and his compositions were so much admired, that he was compared to Paul Veronese. After his return to Spain, Charles V. wished to make him his first painter, which honour, through modesty, he declined. He died 1685.

Morin, John Baptist, a French physician, born at Villefranche, in Beaujolois, 1583. He studied philosophy at Aix, and physic at Avignon, where he took his doctor's degree, and then came to Paris. He began in 1617 to apply himself to astrology, and lived in the retinue of several dignitaries, where the accidental fulfilment of some of his prophecies gave him great celebrity. In 1630 he was chosen professor royal of mathematics, and so well established was his astrological reputation, that he was consulted by the cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, and liberally rewarded for his calculation of the influence of the stars. He was also consulted in the affairs of Lewis XIII. and as in examining the monarch's horoscope, he had the good luck to foretell that his approaching illness would be severe, but not fatal, he was very royally rewarded. He died at Paris, 6th Nov. 1656. He wrote various books, the best known of which are his treatise against the Præadamites, and his Astrologia Gallica, the labour of 30 years, printed at the Hague, 1661, in folio, and dedicated to Jesus Christ, and to Louisa Maria, queen of Portugal, at whose expense it was printed, as the author had foretold, she was to be a sovereign princess.

Morin, John, a learned Frenchman, born at Blois, 1591. He studied at Rochelle and Leyden, and afterwards settled at Paris, where by the conversation of cardinal du Perron, he was converted from the protestant to the catholic faith. He then was admitted into the congregation of the oratory, and distinguished himself by his writings. He resided for nine years at Rome, where he was much courted by the pope and cardinals, and then was recalled by Richelieu to France. He died of an apoplexy at Paris, 1659. His works are very numerous, but the best known are, Exercitations on the Samaritan Pentateuch—an edition of the Septuagint—a History of the Deliverance of the Church by Constantine, &c.

Morin, Simon, a fanatic, born at Richemont, near Aumale. He published in 1647, a foolish book, called "Pensées de Morin

dediées au Roi," in which he conceived himself to be Jesus Christ, the second Messiah. This book, which drew around him many followers, proved at last his ruin; he was imprisoned, but afterwards liberated as a visionary, till one of his disciples, Desmarets, from envy and malice, called him the Son of God risen again, and thus revived a fanatical sect, which the arm of the law immediately repressed. The unhappy Morin was condemned to be burnt alive, which sentence he suffered with great resolution, 14th March, 1663, and his accomplices were whipped and branded, and sent to the galleys for life.

Morin, Stephen, a protestant divine, born at Caen, 1st Jan. 1625. He studied at Caen, and afterwards at Sedan, under du Moulin and Rivet, and after acquiring a very extensive knowledge of classical and oriental literature, he returned to his native place, and married. In 1664 he was made minister of Caen, and at the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, he retired to Holland, and fixed first at Leyden, and then at Amsterdam, where he became professor of oriental languages. He died May 5th, 1700. His Latin Dissertations on various subjects of Criticism and Antiquity, were highly esteemed, the best edition of which is that of Dort, 1700, 8vo.

Morin, Henry, son of Stephen, was author of several dissertations in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions at Paris, of which he was member. He left the protestant for the Roman catholic religion, and died at Caen, 1728, aged 73.

Morin, Peter, a learned critic, born at Paris, 1531. He was for some years in the printing office of Paul Manutius, at Venice, and was afterwards employed by Gregory XIII. and Sextus V. to superintend the editions of the Septuagint, and of the Vulgate. He wrote a Collection of General Councils, and several learned works besides. He died at Rome, 1608.

Morin, Lewis, a French physician, born at Mons, 1635. He was member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and made himself known by his accurate index to the works of Hippocrates in Greek and Latin. He died 1715.

Morin, John, professor of philosophy at Chartres, and author of "Mechanisme Universel," and of a "treatise on Eternity," was born at Meung, near Orleans, 1705, and died 1764.

Moriniere, Adrian Claude le Fort de la, author of "Choix des Poesies Morales"—"Bibliotheque Poetique—Passe-tems Poetiques, Historiques," &c.—and some comedies, was born at Paris, 1696, and died 1768.

Morison, Robert, a physician, born at Aberdeen, 1620. He studied in his native university, and took his master's degree; but the civil wars disturbed his pursuits, and after he had distinguished himself for his loyalty and bravery, especially in a battle on Aberdeen bridge, between the people of the town and the republican forces, where he was wounded in the head, he retired to France, in expectation of better times. At Paris he applied himself to botany and anatomy, and took his degree of M.D. at Angers, 1648, and obtained, two years after, the care of the royal gardens at Blois. At the restoration he followed Charles II. to England, and was made physician to the royal family, professor royal of botany, and afterwards was elected botanical professor at Oxford. He was unfortunately bruised by the pole of a coach, as he crossed the street near Charing-cross, and died the day after, 1683, aged 63. He published, 1669, Præludium Botanicum, 2 vols. 8vo.—Plantarum Umbilliferarum Distributio, folio—Historia Plantarum, folio, a valuable work, which he left incomplete. It was finished by Jacob Bobart.

Morisot, Claude Bartholomew, a French writer, born at Dijon, 1592. He was author of Peruviana, or the Secret History of Cardinal Richelieu, Mary of Medicis, and the Duke of Orleans, 4to. 1645—Orbis Maritimus, &c. and died 1661.

Morland, Samuel, an eminent statesman, born in Berkshire. He was under secretary to Thurloe, and his abilities were employed by Cromwell in embassies to Geneva, Savoy, and other states. In 1660 he waited on Charles II. at Breda, and so recommended himself by his extensive knowledge and faithful services, that he was created a baronet. He published Urim of Conscience, 8vo. 1695. The time of his death is not mentioned. His son was master of mechanics to Charles II. and invented the drum-head capstan, for weighing heavy anchors, the speaking-trumpet, a fire engine, an arithmetical instrument, &c.

Morland, George, an eminent painter, born in London. His father was an able artist, and the son, being early employed in making drawings, acquired great ease and expedition. These essential advantages were aided by strong powers of genius; but the celebrity which these promising talents might have ensured, was prevented by vicious habits, and an unconquerable propensity for low and dissipated society. In proportion as his abilities expanded, and his pieces commanded the public esteem, his foibles increased, and his wants became more urgent. While the employment of his pencil, in hours of sobriety and retirement, might have procured independence and general esteem, the efforts of his genius were never or seldom called forth but to extricate him from the grasp of persecuting creditors, the riotous company of a

spunging house, or the horrors of a prison. Thus ever poor and ever exposed to the filthy temptations of an alehouse, or an intemperate party, he produced no historical piece, truly sublime for grandeur of conception, or vastness of execution. The scenes of rural and domestic life, indeed, received from his hand the most finished and captivating charms; and his farms, horses, rural views, shepherds, fishermen, smugglers on the sea-coast, dogs, pigs, &c. were delineated with the most striking and the happiest effect. This singular genius, whose pieces were generally the effect of accident, and fell into the hands of those who induced him to work with the selfish view of profiting by his extravagance, died in a spunging house, 1804, aged 40, leaving a wife, who survived him but two days. His life has been written, and a curious account of all his pieces given by Mr. Hassell, 1806.

Morley, George, a learned bishop, born in Cheapside, London, 1597. He was educated at Westminster school, and made student of Christ-church, 1615. He was afterwards chaplain in lord Carnarvon's family, and to Charles I. who gave him a canonry of Christ-church, 1641. Though chosen one of the assembly of divines, he adhered firmly to the interests of his master, and assisted him at the treaty of Newport, in the isle of Wight. After being imprisoned for some little time for loyalty, he left England, 1649, and officiated as minister to his fugitive countrymen at the Hague, Antwerp, and Breda. At the restoration, his zeal in the royal cause was not forgotten; he was restored to his canonry, 1660, made dean of Christ-church, and nominated to the see of Worcester the same year, and in 1662 translated to Winchester. In this bishopric he showed himself a most munificent prelate; he spent 8000*l.* on the repairs of Farnham castle; purchased with 4000*l.* Chelsea, for the residence of his successors, and among other benefactions, left five scholarships of 10*l.* per annum, to the natives of Jersey and Guernsey. By temperance he reached a good old age, and died in October, 1684. He wrote some religious tracts, in 1 vol. 4to. besides sermons and various other treatises.

Morliere, James Augustis de la, a native of Grenoble, who acquired some celebrity by his romances, the best of which is his Angola, 2 vols. 12mo. He wrote also Mirza-Nadir, 4 vols. 12mo.—some comedies, and other things, which obtained a temporary fame. He died at Paris, 1785.

Morlin, Joachim, a Lutheran divine, born 1514. He was engaged in the various theological disputes of the times, and was made bishop of Sambia, by Sigismund king of Poland, where he died. He was author of several religious tracts, &c.

Mornac, Anthony, an eminent French advocate. He wrote 4 folio volumes on law subjects, and also an octavo volume of excellent poetry, called Feriæ Forenses. He died much respected, 1619.

Mornay, Philip de, lord of Plessis Marly, an illustrious nobleman, born at Buhi in Vexin, 1549. He was carefully educated by his mother in the protestant faith, and afterwards served in the army during the civil commotions of the times, but soon quitted the military life for literary pursuits. He passed to Geneva, and through Switzerland went to Heidelberg in Germany, where he applied himself to the civil law. He afterwards visited the most remarkable places of Italy, Germany, and Flanders, and also came to England, where Elizabeth received him with cordiality and interest. In 1576 he went to the court of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France, by whom he was kindly treated, and made counsellor of state. He greatly distinguished himself by his abilities and negotiations in the king's service; but when he saw him inclined to become a convert to the catholic tenets, he gradually withdrew from the court to devote himself to literature. He had been made governor of Saumur by his master, but he was deprived of the office by Lewis XIII. in 1621, and died at his seat of la Forest, near Poictou, 1623. Du Plessis was an extraordinary character; though the heir of rank, dignity, and opulence, he cultivated literature with taste and success; and in an age when religious opinions were guided by interest, and altered by political connexions, he remained a protestant, firm and unshaken in his principles, virtuous in his conduct, and respected even by his enemies. His publications are numerous and valuable. The best known are, a Treatise on the Church, 1578—upon the Truth of the Christian Religion, begun 1579—upon the Eucharist, 1598, a celebrated treatise, which procured an interview between him and cardinal du Perron, and which obtained for him among the protestants, the title of protestant pope—the Mystery of Iniquity, or the History of Papacy, 1607—an Exhortation to the Jews concerning the Messiah, &c.

Morosons, Francis, a native of Venice, who distinguished himself by his valour against the Turks, at the siege of Candia. He long maintained himself against an invading army of 120,000 men, with hardly a fourth part of the number; but though allured by promises from the enemy, and offered the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, he continued firm to his country; and when the place surrendered, he was treated with great humanity. His

countrymen afterwards, though for a moment displeased, appointed him procurator of St. Mark, and enabled him again to attack the Turks, whom he defeated in a dreadful naval battle near the Dardanelles. He was in 1688, elected doge of his country, and died six years after, aged 76.

Morris, Lewis, a native of Anglesea, engaged in the service of the admiralty in 1737, to survey the coast of Wales. He published in 1748 an account of his observations, and died at Pembryn, Cardiganshire, 1765, aged 63. He possessed some abilities as a poet, and several of his pieces in Welch have appeared. Above 80 MS. volumes of antiquities, &c. collected by him, are preserved in the Welch charity school, London.

Morris, Richard, brother to the preceding, was clerk in the navy pay-office, and was eminent as a critic, and as a poet, and was engaged in the publication of two editions of the Welch Bible. He died 1779. His brother William was known as a curious collector of Welch MSS. He died 1764, comptroller of the customs at Holyhead.

Morris, Lewis, governor of New-Jersey, was early left an orphan, and was reared by an uncle who lived at Morrisania, New-York. He possessed a mind of unusual penetration, and became distinguished for his knowledge of letters and law. He resided most of his life in New-Jersey, where he signalized himself both in the service of the proprietors and assembly. He was employed by the latter to draw up their complaint against lord Cornbury, and present it to the queen. In 1692, he was a member of the council and judge of the supreme court. In 1710, he resided in New-York, and was one of the most influential men in the colony. He was appointed chief justice about the year 1720, and held the office till 1732. After that he again lived in New-Jersey, and in 1738 was appointed governor of that colony. He died in 1746. In giving directions respecting his funeral he displayed a singularity of mind that had always characterized him, by prohibiting his friends from wearing mourning, and wishing that no sermon should be preached. ☞ L.

Morris, Robert, superintendent of the finances of the United States, was a native of Manchester, England, and after migrating to America, established himself as a merchant in Philadelphia. He was distinguished for his enterprise in that employment, and gained very extensive credit. In 1776, he was elected to a seat in congress, and as a member of that body affixed his name to the declaration of independence, and the articles of confederation formed in 1778. He was also a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, in 1787. In 1781 he was intrusted with the management of the finances, and rendered incalculable services by his wealth and credit, at that period when the public funds were exhausted. He pledged himself, personally, to a great extent for his purchases, and such was his reputation for talents, wealth, and integrity, that he succeeded, to a great extent, in procuring supplies for the army. He proposed the plan of the National Bank, which was incorporated at the close of that year. After filling the office for about three years, he resigned it. He died at Philadelphia, May 8th, 1806, in the seventy-second year of his age. ☞ L.

Morris, Gouverneur, an eminent political character, was a descendant from the distinguished family of that name of Morrisania, New-York. He was born in 1751, and graduated at the college in New-York, in 1768. He was called into public life at an early age, being elected a member of the provincial legislature of New-York in 1775. In 1777 he was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of that state, and was appointed one of the delegates to congress. He was a decided friend of independence, and when the overtures for reconciliation were made known to congress by the British commissioners, in 1778, their rejection was advocated with great force of argument and poignancy of wit by Mr. Morris and William Henry Drayton. Residing afterwards in Pennsylvania, he was a delegate from that state to the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. He was one of the committee who revised the draught, and to whom it was indebted for the beauty and perspicuity of its style. In 1792 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to France. In that period of enthusiasm, an ardent attachment to the principles, and a cordial sympathy with the friends of the revolution was esteemed an indispensable qualification in the minister of the United States. But although a decided republican, he had too much wisdom not to doubt the ultimate utility of some of the measures then pursuing in that kingdom, or to participate in the sanguine anticipations of the leaders who directed them. In consequence, although his conduct was marked by the utmost prudence and urbanity, he failed to secure the confidence of the Directory, and when a request was made for the recall of Mr. Genet, by the American government, it was met by a similar one from that of France, in relation to Mr. Morris, who returned to the United States in 1794. In 1797, he was elected a senator from the state of New-York, in congress. He was a leading member of the federal party, and exercised a degree of influence which few other men possessed.

His powers of eloquence were of the highest order. In the celebrated debate on the subject of abolishing the judiciary system, in 1802, he took an active part in conjunction with Mr. Bayard and other distinguished statesmen, in opposition to that measure, and his speeches on that occasion were among the most powerful and impressive which have been known in the annals of American legislation. After his term as a senator expired, he retired to private life, to the enjoyment of an ample fortune, and the indulgence of a liberal hospitality. He married in 1809, a daughter of Thomas Randolph of Virginia, and died at his seat at Westchester, November 6th, 1816, aged 65. In addition to his speeches in congress, several of his orations on various occasions were published. Among these the most celebrated were, One delivered before the corporation of New-York, in 1800, occasioned by the death of Washington ; and another delivered before an assembly of citizens convened to celebrate the downfal of the Emperor, and the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France. He also published an Oration before the New-York Historical Society in 1816. ☞ L.

Mortimer, John Hamilton, an English painter, born 1739, at East Bourne, Sussex, and descended from Mortimer, earl of March. He learnt his art under his uncle, but afterwards improved himself under Hudson, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, and greatly corrected his taste by studying attentively the graces and sublime beauties of the duke of Richmond's gallery. He honourably obtained the prize of the society for the encouragement of arts, by his picture of Paul preaching to the Britons, a valuable piece, preserved in Chipping-Wycombe church, Bucks. He was, in 1779, without his solicitation, created royal academician by the king, but unfortunately died before he could enjoy the honour, after an illness of 12 days, at his house, Norfolk-street, 4th Feb. 1779. His Magna Charta, Battle of Agincourt, &c. are eminent proofs of his great genius ; but it is remarkable that while his feelings and taste seemed to lead him to the delineation of savage scenes, and all the horrid tortures of inquisitorial fury and suffering martyrdom, he possessed the most benevolent heart, susceptible of tender impressions, and easily moved by the cries of distress.

Morton, Thomas, an English bishop, born at York, 1564, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow, 1592. He was in the service of lords Huntingdon and Shefficld, and in 1603 went as chaplain to lord Eure, ambassador to the Emperor of Germany, and the king of Denmark. In 1606, he was made chaplain to king James, the next year dean of Gloucester, 1609 dean of Winchester. In 1615, he was made bishop of Chester, 1618, translated to Lichfield and Coventry, and in 1632, to Durham. During the civil wars, though esteemed for benevolence, piety, and moderation, he was exposed to much trouble from the parliament, and the republican forces, and after suffering imprisonment and persecution, he at last was permitted to retire to the house of his friend sir Henry Peyton, in Northamptonshire, where he died, 22d Sept. 1659, aged 95. He was the author of some practical books of divinity.

Morton, James, earl of, was born at Dalkeith, 1530, and educated under Buchanan, who was professor of philosophy at Paris. He returned to Scotland, 1554, and ably promoted the reformation, but the murder of Darnley, in which he was called an accomplice, obliged him to fly into England. On his return he was made chancellor of Scotland, and in 1574, succeeded Mar as Regent, an office which he resigned 1579. His enemies prevailed at last against him, and, in 1681, he was condemned for high treason, and lost his head by a machine called maiden, said to resemble the modern French guillotine, which it is reported, he had brought from Halifax, Yorkshire, for the execution of some of his opponents.

Morton, William, a barrister, who distinguished himself during the civil wars, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel of horse. He was after the restoration made king's sergeant, and in 1665, appointed justice of the king's bench.

Morton, John, a native of Dorchester, who rose by his abilities, his knowledge of law, and the favour of Henry VI. to places of dignity and consequence. He was privy counsellor to the king, and his successor, and from the see of Ely he was translated to Canterbury, and was also raised by Henry VII. to the office of lord chancellor, and by the pope to the dignity of cardinal. He died 1500.

Morton, Nathaniel, one of the first settlers of Plymouth, New England, and a magistrate and secretary of the colony, wrote a brief history of the church at Plymouth, and also a volume denominated " New England's Memorial," which is an invaluable depository of the facts forming the history of that colony for the first forty-seven years. The latter was published in 1669. ☞ L.

Morton, Charles, minister of Charlestown, Massachusetts, was born at St. Mary Overy's, England, in 1626, and educated at Oxford, where he was afterwards chosen a fellow, and became distinguished by his learning. He entered the ministry and was ejected in 1662, after which he taught an academy for a number of years

at Newington-green. In 1685 he came to America, and was the next year settled at Charlestown, where he remained till his death, in 1698. He was for some time vice president of Harvard college, and drew up a system of logic which was long used in that seminary. ☞ L.

Morton, Joseph, governor of South Carolina under the proprietors, was appointed in September, 1682, and again, as the successor of Robert Quarry, in 1685. He was succeeded by Colleton, in 1686. ☞ L.

Morton, John, one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, resided in Chester county, Pennsylvania; was a practical surveyor, and for some time a judge of the superior court of Pennsylvania. His death took place a day or two after the declaration of independence. ☞ L.

Moschopulus, Emmanuel, a native of Crete, in the 14th century, known as the author of a Treatise on Grammar, first printed in 4to. 1545. His nephew of the same name was an able mathematician and antiquary, and composed a Greek Lexicon, published 1545.

Moschus and Bion, two Greek Poets, who both flourished in the reign of Philadelphus. Their works are generally printed together, and though short, abound with great beauties.

Moseley, Benjamin, a physician, was born in Essex, and bred to the business of a surgeon and apothecary, which he practised several years at Kingston in Jamaica. On his return to Europe he took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and by the interest of lord Mulgrave obtained the situation of physician to Chelsea hospital. He gained some credit by "Observations on the Dysentery of the West Indies;" and "Two Treatises on Coffee and Sugar:" but disgraced himself by his virulence against the vaccine inoculation. He died June 15, 1819.—*W. B.*

Moses, the great legislator of the Jews, was born in Egypt, 1571 B.C. and providentially saved by the daughter of Pharaoh, when exposed on the waters of the Nile. He was commissioned by God at the burning bush to deliver the people of Israel from their Egyptian bondage, and after he had performed miracles, and marched through the Red Sea, he promulgated his laws during the residence of his countrymen in the wilderness. He was not permitted to enter the land of Canaan, but died at the age of 120.

Moses, Mendelshon. *Vid.* Mendelshon.

Moses, Miconti, a Spanish rabbi of the 14th century. His "Great Book of Precepts," explanatory of the Jewish law, was published at Venice, folio.

Mosheim, John Laurence, an able German divine, born 1695 of a noble family at Lubeck. He distinguished himself in the German universities, and was invited to honourable situations by the king of Denmark and other princes. He became divinity professor at Helmstadt, and was afterwards appointed chancellor of the university of Gottingen, where he died, universally lamented, 1755. This very learned man wrote Dissertations Sacræ, 4to.—Sermons—Cudworth's Intellectual System of the Universe, translated into Latin, with notes: but the best known and most useful of his works is an Ecclesiastical History, written in Latin, and translated into English by Dr. Maclaine.

Moss, Robert, an English divine, born at Gillingham, Norfolk, 1666. He was brought up at Norwich school, and Benet college, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He was a popular preacher, and much followed in London, and became chaplain to king William and his two successors. He was made, 1712, dean of Ely, and held other ecclesiastical preferments. In the latter part of life he was much afflicted with the gout, and died 26th March, 1729. His sermons have been published in 8 vols. 8vo. He wrote also some poetry, and small tracts.

Moss, Charles, an English prelate, was the nephew of the preceding. He received his education at Caius-college, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in 1747. He became successively archdeacon of Colchester, prebendary of Salisbury, rector of St. Andrew, Undershaft, and of St. George, Hanover-square. In 1766, he was consecrated bishop of St. David's, from whence, in 1774, he was translated to Bath and Wells. He died in 1802. Besides some sermons, and a charge, he published a tract, entitled, "The Evidence of the Resurrection cleared from the Exceptions of a late Pamphlet." This was a vindication of bishop Sherlock's "Trial of the Witnesses," against Chubb. Dr. Moss also preached the Boyle's Lecture. His son became bishop of Oxford, and died in 1811. —*W. B.*

Mothe le Vayer, Francis de la, counsellor of state, and preceptor to the duke of Anjou, only brother to Lewis XIV. was born 1588, at Paris. He distinguished himself early by his learning, and in 1639, was admitted member of the French academy. He enjoyed the friendship and patronage of Richelieu, and Mazarine, and was appointed to places of honour and distinction. Though very regular and exemplary in his conduct, it has been observed that he was occasionally licentious in his writings. The death of an only son at the age of 35 afflicted him very severely, but he, however, soon after, though 75 years old, took a second wife. He died 1672. His works, collected by his son, and dedicated to Ma-

zarine, appeared in 1663. The best edition is that of 1669, in 15 vols. 12mo. No French writer, more than he, says Bayle, approaches nearer to Plutarch. Beautiful thoughts and solid arguments are every where interwoven in his writings.

Mothe le Vayer, de Boutigni, of the same family as the preceding, was master of requests, and wrote a dissertation on the Authority of Kings—a tragedy,—and Thersis and Zelie, a popular romance. He died 1585.

Motherby, George, an English physician, best known by his popular work, the Medical Dictionary, fol. He died 1793, aged 62.

Motte, Anthony Houdart de la, an ingenious Frenchman, member of the French academy, was born at Paris, 17th Jan. 1672. He studied the law, but quitted it for poetry and literature, and at the age of 20 he produced "les Originaux," a comedy, ill received by the public, which so disgusted him with the world, that he retired to the abbey of la Trappe, with the intention to live in retirement and devotion. Other ideas, however, soon prevailed, and his other productions met with a more favourable treatment from the public. He had many friends, but his literary enemies were more numerous than his admirers, and if he had not acquired celebrity by his writings he would have obtained it from the attacks of Racine, Boileau, Rousseau, and others. His "Discours sur Homere," is a masterly performance, but it was attacked by Madame Dacier, and with great spirit, but with moderation defended by the author in his "Reflexions sur la Critique." He became blind in his old age, and died 26th Dec. 1731, universally regretted. His works, consisting of epic poetry, tragedy, comedy, lyrics, &c. besides critical and academical discourses, and other prose compositions, were edited in 11 large vols. 8vo. 1754. He was, says Voltaire, of a solid and comprehensive rather than of a sublime genius. His prose possessed delicacy and method, but his poetry often is destitute of fire and elegance.

Motteux, Peter Anthony, a French writer, born at Rouen, in Normandy, 1660. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes he came to England, where he became a respectable merchant, and acquired such a perfect knowledge of the language that he wrote in it various things, among them a translation of Don Quixote, poems, and dramatic pieces. He was found dead in a disorderly house in the parish of St. Clement Danes, on his birthday, 19th Feb. 1717-8, and was supposed to have been murdered.

Motteville, Frances Bertrand, dame de, a French lady, born in Normandy, 1615. She was patronised by Anne of Austria, and though for a while banished from court by the jealousy of Richelieu, she was afterwards restored to favour, and wrote the "Memoirs" of her mistress, in 5 vols. 12mo. which have frequently been reprinted. She died at Paris, 1689.

Mottley, John, an English gentleman, whose father followed the fortunes of James II. was born in England, 1692. He was early disappointed of some places under government, which though solemnly promised to him, were bestowed, through greater interest and favour, on others; and in the midst of his wants he applied to his pen for support. He wrote five dramatic pieces, which were received with some applause, and also the life of the Czar Peter. He died 30th Oct. 1750.

Moucheron, Isaac, a painter, born at Amsterdam, where he died 1744, aged 74. His landscapes, especially those of Italy, were much admired.

Moufet, Thomas, a medical writer, the first who introduced chymical medicines in England. He studied for some time at Cambridge, but took his doctor's degree abroad, and settled at Ipswich. The latter part of his life was spent at Bulbridge, near Wilton, in the retinue of the Pembroke family. He died about 1600. He is known for his "Theatrum Insectorum," fol. 1634, a work praised by Ray, though censured by Lister.

Mouhy, Charles de Fieux, a native of Metz, member of the academy of Dijon. He wrote several romances of no great merit, but to excite the public attention he gave to his works the title of some celebrated composition, as la Paysanne Parvenue, 4 vols. 12mo. after Miravaux's Paysan Parvenu—Mille et une faveurs, 8 vols. 12mo. after Mille et une Nuits, &c. He wrote besides, Memoires d'une Fille de Qualité, 4 vols. 12mo.—Tablettes Dramatiques, &c. and died at Paris, 29th Feb. 1784, aged 82.

Moulin, Charles du. *Vid.* Molinæus.

Moulin, Peter du, a protestant divine. *Vid.* Molinæus.

Moulin, Peter du, son of the preceding, was chaplain to Charles II. and prebendary of Canterbury. He died 1684, aged 84. He was author of "The Peace of the Soul," 12mo.—Clamor Regii Sanguinis, ascribed by Milton to Alexander More—a Defence of the Protestant Religion.

Moulin, Lewis, brother to the preceding, wrote Parænesis ad Ædificatores Imperii, dedicated to Cromwell—Patronus Bonæ Fidei, against the church of England. He was a violent independent, and died 1680, aged 77.

Moulin, Gabriel, a catholic minister of Maneval, in the diocess of Lisieux. He wrote the History of Normandy, under the Dukes, 1631, folio—History of the Norman Conquests in Naples and Sicily, 1658, folio,

Moultrie, William, governor of South Carolina, and a major-general in the army of the revolution, entered the service of his country as early as the Cherokee war in 1760, in the last campaign of which he commanded a company. At the opening of the war of the revolution he was appointed to the colonelcy of the second regiment of South Carolina. He commanded the fortifications at Sullivan's Island at the memorable assault by the British on the 28th of June, 1776, when he repulsed their forces. In reward for his eminent services on that occasion he received the thanks of congress, and the fort was afterwards called by his name. In the battle near Beaufort, in 1779, he gained a victory over the British, and in 1780 was the second in command in Charleston during its siege. After the close of the war he was repeatedly chosen governor. He died on the 27th September, 1805. He published memoirs of the revolution in the Carolinas and Georgia, consisting chiefly of official letters. ☞ L.

Mountfort, William, a native of Staffordshire, known as an actor and as a dramatic writer. He possessed great comic powers, and once displayed them with effect before lord Jefferies, and the court of London aldermen, by mimicking the gestures, manners, and delivery of the great lawyers of the times. Cibber speaks with great approbation of his successful exertions in comedy as well as in tragedy, which had not even yet attained their highest excellence at his death. He was basely murdered by captain Hill and lord Mohun, in Norfolk-street in the Strand, in the winter of 1692. Hill immediately escaped, and Mohun, when tried by his peers, was acquitted, as the evidence against him was not sufficiently strong and connected. Mountfort was author of six dramatic pieces.

Mouret, John Joseph, a musician, composer of some very elegant works, was born at Avignon, 1682, and died 1738, at Charenton, near Paris.

Mourgues, Michael, a French Jesuit, author of a treatise on French Poetry, and on Geometry—and a collection of French bon-mots. He died 1713.

Mourgues, Matthew de, an ex-jesuit, who wrote in favour of Richelieu, but afterwards deserted him to support the cause of the queen-mother. He died in the hospital of incurables at Paris, 1670. His works are chiefly controversial.

Mouvans, Paul Richard, a protestant officer, surnamed the Brave. He distinguished himself much in the civil wars of France, and was slain in battle, 1568.

Moxon, Joseph, a native of Wakefield, Yorkshire, who became hydrographer to the second Charles, and died about 1700, aged 73. He wrote several books on navigation, mathematics, astronomy, Mechanic Exercises, or the Doctrine of Handy-work, &c. and for some years taught mathematics in Warwick-lane, London, where he constructed globes, maps, &c.

Moyle, Walter, an ingenious writer, born in Cornwall, 1672. He was for some time at Oxford, and then entered at the Temple, where he studied the law, and acquired a strong bias in favour of the protestant succession. He was for some time in parliament, where he conducted himself in a very honourable and independent manner, and ably supported the bill for the encouragement of seamen. Retirement, however, was more congenial to him than the bustle of political life, and therefore he removed to his seat at Bake, in Cornwall, and devoted himself assiduously to literary pursuits. He died 9th June, 1721, aged 49, and in 1726 his works appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. edited by Th. Serjeant, esq. and dedicated to his brother, Joseph Moyle. A third volume was added 1727, by his friend, Mr. Hammond. These volumes contain chiefly political pamphlets—dissertations on some of the works of Xenophon and Lucian—besides Remarks on Prideaux's Connexion—letters—and a treatise on the Miracles of the Thundering Legion, &c.

Moyse, Henry, page to James I. and one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber, was born at Lanerk in Scotland, 1573. He accompanied his master to England, and as he was so near the royal person, he wrote a diary of what he saw and knew, which was published, 1753. He lived in retirement the latter part of life, and died at Edinburgh, 1630.

Mozart, Wolfgang, a German musician, born at Saltzburg, where his father, also an eminent musician, was master of the chapel. He possessed such strong natural powers, that when a child he played before the emperor, and he, in approbation of his great merits, called him the Little Sorcerer. He was in 1763 in London with his father and sister, and after being heard with equal approbation by the king and the English nobility, he returned home three years after, and in 1769 went to Italy, where the pope honoured him with the order of the golden spur. In 1781 he settled at Vienna, where he was liberally patronised by Joseph II. and the court, and where he died 1791, aged 35. Among his popular works, his six sonatas for the harpsichord, published in London, are particularly admired.

Mudge, John, an ingenious physician, and able mechanic, who settled at Plymouth, where he died 1793, author of a treatise on Catarrhous Coughs, 12mo. &c. He also improved the construction of the reflecting telescope. His brother Thomas acquired celebrity as an ingenious watch and clock maker, on which profession he

wrote a treatise. Their father Zachary was minister of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, and an able divine. He wrote a volume of admired sermons—an Essay for a new version of the Psalms, &c.

Mudge, Zachary, an English divine, was born at Exeter, where he was educated for the ministry, among the dissenters, whom he left, and took orders in the church of England. In 1716 he became master of the grammar-school at Bideford, in Devonshire, where he remained till 1736, when he was elected to the rectory of St. Andrew, Plymouth, with which he held a prebend in the cathedral of Exeter. He died in 1769. Mr. Mudge published a visitation sermon, and a volume of excellent discourses. He left four sons, of whom Thomas, the second, was born at Exeter in 1715, and died in 1794. He served his apprenticeship to Graham, the watchmaker, and became equally eminent in that line with his master; and for his time-keepers, which were adjudged superior to any that had ever been invented, he obtained a parliamentary grant of three thousand pounds. Dr. John Mudge was born at Bideford, and the fourth son of Mr. Zachary Mudge, became a physician at Plymouth. He published "A Dissertation on the inoculated Smallpox;" and a "Treatise on the Catarrhous Cough." He had also a mechanical genius, and received the Copleyan medal from the Royal Society for improvements in the specula of reflecting telescopes. His son, major-general Mudge, was employed on a trigonometrical survey of Great Britain, a considerable portion of which he completed before his death, in 1820. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, in whose Transactions are some of his papers on the great work in which he was engaged.—*W. B.*

Mudo, Hernandez, a Spanish painter, the pupil of Titian. Though deaf and dumb, he acquired eminence, and was in the service of Philip II. of Spain, who employed him in ornamenting the Escurial, and his other palaces.

Muehlenberg, H. M., D.D. was a native of Germany, and came to Pennsylvania in 1742, where he founded the first Lutheran church, and officiated as its senior pastor. He was eminent for his learning and piety. He died at Philadelphia in 1787, aged 76. ☞ L.

Muehlenberg, G. Henry Ernest, D.D. son of the preceding, was born at New-Providence, Pennsylvania, Nov. 17, 1753, and was educated at the university of Halle, in Germany. He returned in 1770, and was ordained an assistant pastor of the Lutheran church in Philadelphia. He removed in 1780, and assumed the pastoral care of the Lutheran church in Lancaster, where he continued, distinguished for his talents, piety, and usefulness until his death, May 23, 1815. He was a man of extensive science, and particularly eminent for his knowledge of botany. He enjoyed a correspondence with many of the most distinguished cultivators of natural science, and was a member of several learned societies at home and abroad. His chief works are--Catalogus Plantarum, Gramina Americæ Septentrionalis, and Flora Lancastriensis. ☞ L.

Muet, Peter le, a French architect, born at Dijon, 1591. His abilities were employed in fortifying several of the towns of Picardy, and also in the erection of the church of Val de Grace, at Paris, under the auspices of Anne of Austria. He wrote some valuable treatises on architecture, and died at Paris, 1669.

Muggleton, Lodovick, an English fanatic, originally a tailor. He pretended to be inspired by inward light, and while he collected followers after him, he made no scruple of damning all those who opposed or differed from his tenets. His fame began to spread about 1650. His books, which were replete with nonsense and impiety, were burnt by the common hangman, and himself pilloried and imprisoned, but not reformed. He died 12th March, 1697, aged 90, and left behind him a sect, which, from the fondness of innovation and mysterious singularity in the vulgar, still subsists.

Muis, Simeon de, an eminent orientalist, professor of Hebrew at Paris, and author of a Latin Commentary on the Psalms, in 2 vols. 4to. died 1664, aged 57.

Mulgrave, Constantine Phipps lord. *Vid.* Phipps.

Mullre, John, an eminent astronomer, called also Regiomontanus. *Vid.* Regiomontanus.

Muller, John, a famous Dutch engraver, brought up under Goltzius, whose manner he successfully imitated. His works are much esteemed. He flourished 1600.

Mummius, Lucius, a Roman consul, known for his triumph over Corinth, Thebes, Chalcis, &c. He conveyed the famous pictures and ornaments of the conquered cities to Rome, and died in exile at Delos.

Muncer, Thomas, a Saxon fanatic, born at Zwickaw, in Misnia. He was one of Luther's disciples, but afterwards preached against him with equal violence as against the pope, and became the leader of the anabaptists. In conjunction with Storck he destroyed the images in the churches, and being, with all his followers, rebaptized naked, he began to regard all things in common, and to abolish all distinctions. Backed by 40,000 enthusiasts, he commanded the sovereign princes of Germany to resign their authority to him, as armed not only with temporal force but with di-

rections from heaven. His devastations were great, till the landgrave of Hesse took up arms. Muncer, with the title of king, met him in the field, promising his associates a complete victory, but after losing 7000 of his followers, he fled to Franchausen, where he was seized, and afterwards executed at Mulhausen, 1525.

Muncker, Thomas, the learned author of Mythographi Latini, of an edition of Hyginus with notes, &c. died 1680.

Munday, Antony, a comic poet in the 16th century, of whom little is known. He was in the retinue of the earl of Oxford, and messenger of the queen's bedchamber. His plays were said to possess merit, but none of them are come down to the present times.

Mundinus, a celebrated anatomist, whose work on that subject was published at Paris 1478. He was born at Florence, and died at Bologna 1318.

Munich, Burchard Christopher, a native of New Huntorf in Oldenburgh. He learned the art of war under Marlborough and Eugene, and for his bravery at Malplaquet, was made lieutenant-colonel. He was afterwards in the Polish, and then in the Russian service, but after being distinguished by the Czar Peter I. and made marshal by the empress Anne, and acquiring military glory in the wars against the Turks, he was disgraced by Elizabeth in 1741, and sent to Siberia. After 20 years' exile, he was recalled by Peter III. and appeared at court in the same sheepskin dress which he had worn in his captivity. After being restored to the favour of Peter and Catharine, he lived in retirement, and died 1767, at Riga.

Munnicks, John, professor of physic, botany, and anatomy, at Utrecht, and author of a dissertation "de Urinis," &c.; of Chirurgia ad Praxim hodiernam adornata; and de Re Anatomica, died 1711, aged 59.

Munster, Sebastian, a German divine, born at Inghelheim 1489. He studied at Heidelberg and Basil, but after being in the society of the Cordeliers, he attached himself to the tenets of Luther. He published a "Chaldee Grammar and Lexicon; a Talmudic Dictionary;" a Universal Cosmography, folio; and a Latin Version of the Old Testament, for which two last works he was called the Strabo and the Esdras of Germany. He wrote besides other valuable works, but though living in controversial times, he never engaged in theological disputes. He died of the plague at Basil, 1552, aged 63.

Munting, Abraham, a learned botanist, author of Phylographia Curiosa, folio; de Herbâ Britannicâ, 4to.; Aloes Historia, 4to. He was born at Groningen, and died 1683, aged 57.

Muralt, Bealt Lewis de, a native of Berne, who died 1760. He travelled over various parts of Europe, and is author of Letters upon the French and English, 2 vols. 12mo. 1726; Fables, 8vo. 1753, &c.

Murat, Joachim, marshal of France, and king of Naples, was born in 1767, in the department of Lot, France. His father was an innkeeper, and sent him to Thoulouse, with a view to his education for holy orders. But he soon returned and employed himself as an assistant in the inn till about the commencement of the revolution, when he entered the army as a private soldier, and joining the Jacobins, was soon advanced to a lieutenant-colonelcy. He was not long after cashiered, with Buonaparte, and it was at that time that their intimacy commenced. He first distinguished himself in the campaign of Italy, under Buonaparte, where he rose to the rank of general. The reputation which he gained in the campaigns of 1796, 1797, and 1798, led to his being nominated governor of Rome. He attended Buonaparte in the expedition to Egypt, and commanded a division. In 1799, he married a sister of the First Consul. In the war with Austria, which took place soon after, he commanded the vanguard of the army of Italy. In 1801, he was placed at the head of the army of observation, and in 1804, became governor of Paris, and marshal of the empire. He commanded the cavalry in the campaign of 1805, and distinguished himself in the great battles of that year, and afterwards in those of Austerlitz, Jena, and Eylau. In 1806, he became duke of Berg. In 1808, he commanded the French troops in Spain, and on the accession of Joseph Buonaparte to the throne of that kingdom, succeeded him in the sovereignty of Naples with the title of Joachim I. He commanded the French cavalry in the Russian campaign of 1812. In 1814, he joined the cause of the Allies against France, and on their refusing to fulfil the conditions of their treaty, he, at the time of Buonaparte's return from Elba, attempted to revolutionize Italy, and obtain its independence. But his army being defeated, he was at length taken prisoner in Calabria, and being condemned by a court martial, was shot on the 1st of October, 1815, in the 48th year of his age. ☞ L.

Muratori, Lewis Antony, an Italian writer, born at Vignola in the Bolognese, 1672. He was invited, when only 22, by Charles Borromæus, to be librarian at Milan, and in 1700 he was recalled to Modena by the duke, to take care of his library and to arrange his archives. Thus in the enjoyment of ease and retirement he devoted himself to literature, but he met, like all others, persecution and trouble from his enemies. He was accused of heresy and

atheism, and was obliged to justify himself before the pope Benedict XIV. who received his apologies with humanity and friendship, and wrote him a letter of approbation. He died 1750. His works have appeared in 46 vols. folio, and possess great merit. The best known are Anecdota quæ ex Ambrosianæ Bibliothecæ Codicibus nunc primum eruit Notis et Disquisitionibus, &c.; Anecdota Græca, quæ ex MSS. nunc primum eruit; Rerum Italicarum Scriptores ab Anno 500, ad 1500; Antiquitates Italicæ Medii Ævi; Novus Thesaurus Veterum Inscriptionum; Annali d'Italia; Della Perfetta Poesiana Italiana; le Rime del Petrarca; Italian Poems, &c.

Muretus, Mark Antony, a learned critic, born at Muret, near Limoges, 11th April, 1526. His abilities early displayed themselves, he read lectures on Cicero and Terence, at Auch, and afterwards visited Agen, Villeneuve, Paris, Poictiers, and Bourdeaux, where he occasionally taught Latin authors for his maintenance. In 1552, he returned to Paris, but while he distinguished himself here by his oratorical and poetical talents, he was accused of an unnatural crime. He fled to Toulouse, where he read lectures on civil law, but here again it is said he forgot his character, and was condemned in 1554, say the registers of Toulouse, to be burnt in effigy with Memmius Fremiot, of Dijon, his associate, as being a huguenot and a sodomite. He escaped from the public indignation to Italy, and after instructing youth for several years at Padua and Venice, he was invited 1560, by cardinal Hippolite d'Est to Rome. Here he led a life of regularity, was honoured with the title of citizen of Rome by pope Gregory XIII. and was so much noticed by his patron that he attended him in 1562, in his office of legate to Paris. At Paris, Muretus acquired celebrity by his lectures on Aristotle's Ethics, and on civil law. In 1576, he became an ecclesiastic and obtained some preferment, and in the latter part of life it is said entered into the society of the Jesuits. He died at Paris 4th June, 1585. His works are numerous, and consist of valuable orations, various readings and translations from Greek authors, especially Aristotle, poems, epistles, &c. all written in a pure, polished, and elegant style. They were collected together and published at Verona, in 5 vols. 8vo. Muretus was the friend and correspondent of various learned men, especially J. C. Scaliger, Lambinus, and others.

Murillo, Bartholomew, a Spanish painter, born at Seville, 1610. His landscapes and historical pieces were much admired, and compared to those of Paul Veronese, and they obtained for him from the king of Spain a patent of nobility. He died at Madrid, 1682.

Murphy, Arthur, a dramatic writer of eminence. He was born in Ireland of respectable parents, and educated at the school at St. Omer's, and on his return home he was placed under the care of a relation in London, engaged in commercial pursuits. Business, however, had no attractions for him, and he soon left the house of his friend to devote himself to the labours of a literary life. He had a strong partiality for the stage, but after trying his powers in Othello and other characters, he resigned all pretensions to eminence on the theatre, and he determined to support himself by his pen. He studied the law at Lincoln's-inn, and was called to the bar, but did not practise, as the dramatic muse engaged the whole of his attention. He was particularly successful in his performances; of the 22 pieces which he wrote, most of them were received with the most flattering applause, and several of them are still retained on the stage, and at certain seasons exhibited to the public with increasing celebrity. As a man of letters, he was intimate with the wits of the times, with Foote, Garrick, Johnson, Burke, and others. Of his dramatic pieces, the best known are the Orphan of China; the Grecian Daughter; All in the Wrong; the Way to keep Him; Know your Own Mind; Three Weeks after Marriage; the Apprentice; the Citizen, &c. which procured him with public esteem, both opulence and independence. He wrote besides the Gray's Inn Journal, a weekly paper; the Test; and the Auditor, in favour of government; a Reply to Churchill's illiberal attack upon him; and he evinced his abilities as a learned scholar by his elegant translation of Tacitus, in 4 vols.; and Latin versions of the Temple of Fame; of Gray's Elegy, &c. He wrote also Garrick's Life. The three last years of his life his services to government were rewarded by a pension of 200*l.* a year, and he was also a commissioner of bankrupts. In his manners he was affable and polite, and his urbanity was seasoned by an inexhaustible fund of anecdote. He died at his house in Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, 18th June, 1805, aged 78.

Murray, James, earl of, natural son of James V. of Scotland, by the daughter of the earl of Mar, was born in 1529, and created earl of Murray by Mary queen of Scots. He proved the ingratitude of his heart by his barbarous conduct towards this unhappy princess, against whom he excited the nobles of the kingdom. On the flight and disgrace of Mary he was appointed regent of the kingdom during the minority of the young king, 1567, and he

was shot four years after at Linlithgow, by Hamilton, a gentleman whose wife he had seduced.

Murray, Thomas, a Scotch portrait painter. He possessed abilities, and was patronised by the royal family and the nobility, and died 1724, aged 58.

Murray, William, a Scotch divine, who settled at Birmingham as a dissenting minister. He wrote Closet Devotions, 12mo. and died 1753, aged 62.

Murray, James, a native of Dunkeld, educated at Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A. He refused preferment at home, and settled in London, where he preached to a congregation in Swallow-street. He was author of Aletheia, or System of Moral Truths, 4 vols. 12mo. and he died 1758, aged 55. Another dissenting divine of that name wrote History of the American War, 4 vols. 8vo.; Sermons to Asses, 12mo.; History of the Churches of England and Scotland, 3 vols. and died 1782.

Murray, William, earl of Mansfield, a celebrated lawyer, fourth son of David, viscount Stormont, was born 2d March, 1705, at Perth, in Scotland. He was educated at Westminster school, and in 1723, was elected to Christ Church, Oxford. He took his master's degree in 1730, and then went on his travels, and at his return, entered at Lincoln's inn, and was called to the bar. He gradually rose to eminence, and distinguished himself as an eloquent orator, both at the bar and in the house of commons. He was in 1742, appointed solicitor general, and during the trial of lord Lovat before the peers, he displayed so much candour and liberality, that he received the thanks of the accused as well as of the president of the court, lord Talbot. In 1754 he succeeded to the office of attorney general, and two years after was raised to the dignity of chief justice of the king's bench, and soon after created baron Mansfield. In the unsettled state of public affairs in 1757, he held for a little time the office of chancellor of the exchequer, till by a coalition of parties, an efficient ministry was formed, whose vigour and wisdom upheld the glory of the British arms, and the honour of the nation. For some years after the accession of George III. this upright magistrate was attacked by malevolent insinuations, but the slanders of malice, and the virulence of party, failed to influence his conduct, or to interrupt that sedulous attention which he paid to the affairs of his office. To this unworthy treatment he alluded in pathetic, but firm language, on the business of Wilkes' outlawry, and concluded by observing that he honoured the king, respected the people, but that many things acquired by the favour of either were not worth his ambition, and that he wished popularity, but such popularity as followed not that which is run after. He was three times offered the great seal, which he declined, and in 1776, he was created an earl, with remainder to his nephews by lady Stormont. In 1780, when London exhibited a scene of tumult, devastation, and plunder, his house in Bloomsbury-square became an object of popular fury, and was burnt down by the mob, and together with it a very large collection of books and valuable manuscripts. For these, however, when offered an honourable compensation by a vote of the commons, he refused to accept any thing, but devoted himself with increasing assiduity to the labours of his high office. After filling with unusual activity and unshaken integrity this elevated situation for many years, the infirmities of age became so great that he resigned it in January, 1788, and in his honourable retirement was accompanied with the respect not only of the bar, but of the whole nation. This venerable man retained his faculties to the last, amidst the gradual decay of nature, and expired at his seat at Caenwood, 20th March, 1793, in the 89th year of his age. He was buried privately, according to his desire, in Westminster-abbey. As he had no children, his title descended to his nephew lord Stormont, who also inherited his immense fortune. The character of lord Mansfield stands high in the records of fame, for integrity, wisdom, and sagacious discernment. Whilst he presided in the king's bench, the court was remarkable for the regularity, the punctuality, and the despatch which his attentive mind introduced. With such impartiality were his decisions given, that only in two cases, where the opinions of the judges were very discordant, the judgment of the court has been reversed, and therefore among those who have devoted the energies of their mind to promote the happiness and the good order of society, few will appear more entitled to the reverence and homage of applauding posterity, than lord Mansfield.

Murray, Joseph, was for some time one of his Majesty's council and attorney-general in New-York, and at his death bequeathed his whole property, amounting in value to about 25,000 dollars, to King's college. ☞ L.

Murray, William Vans, minister of the United States to the republic of Batavia, was born in Maryland about the year 1761. In 1783 he went to London and entered a student of law at the Temple, where he remained three years. On returning to his native state he engaged in the practice of law, but was, in 1791, appointed to a seat in congress, which he held for a number of years, and became greatly distinguished

by his eloquence. Near the close of general Washington's administration, he was appointed minister to the Batavian republic, where he discharged the duties of his situation with ability, and procured from the French charge d'affairs at the Hague, some advances toward a restoration of harmony between this country and France, on the communication of which to the American government, Mr. Murray was appointed envoy extraordinary to France to negotiate a treaty. He was soon joined by Mr. Ellsworth and general Davie, and co-operated with them in forming the treaty of 1800. He afterwards returned to the Hague, but was soon recalled from its having become unnecessary to maintain a minister at that place. Soon after his return to Maryland, his health declined, and his death took place on the 11th December, 1803. He possessed great keenness of wit, brilliancy of fancy, and delicacy of taste, and had well stored his mind with science and literature.

☞ L.

Murray, James, major in the British service in India, was born in Rhode-Island about the year 1765. His original name was Lillibridge, which he changed for that of Murray, on account of some dissatisfaction with his relatives. He went to sea in early life, and after pursuing that occupation several years, about the year 1790 visited Tranquebar on the Coromandel coast. Learning that the Mahratta chiefs were desirous of obtaining foreigners to discipline their troops, he passed into their territory, and, meeting with a flattering reception, engaged in their service, and soon distinguished himself by his courage and activity. He continued there fifteen years, during which he was engaged in a great variety of enterprises, and encountered every species of hardship and peril. He at length collected a large body of cavalry in his own name, took possession of a considerable district of country, and established himself as an independent sovereign. On the breaking out of the war between the British and India, he joined the British with his forces, and rendered them the most important services. At the close of that war, having accumulated a large fortune, he resolved to return to his native country, and proceeded with that design to Calcutta, where he died in 1806. ☞ L.

Murray, John, jun. a philanthropist, was born in the city of New-York, on the 3d of August, 1758, and was a brother of Lindley Murray, of York, England, the distinguished grammarian. He received a respectable education, and established himself in merchandise at an early age in New-York. After a few years he withdrew from business, satisfied with his accumulations, and nobly devoted his income and life to the cause of philanthropy. He was for thirty-seven years a governor of the New-York Hospital, took an active part in procuring the formation of the society for the manumission of slaves, in promoting the instruction of the aboriginal inhabitants in the state of New-York, and in procuring the repeal of the criminal code of that state, and the establishment of the penitentiary system of punishment. He was the principal means of founding the New-York Free-school society, and was for some time its vice-president, and co-operated in the establishment of most of the charitable institutions which exist in that city, and to them, and a variety of other charitable objects, made liberal benefactions. He was characterised by great modesty, amiableness of disposition and manners, the most scrupulous integrity, friendliness to Christians of every denomination, and great benevolence. He belonged to the society of Friends, and gave happy evidence of practical piety. He died on the 4th of August, 1819. ☞ L.

Murtola, Gaspard, an Italian poet, born at Genoa. His poem on the creation of the world, exposed him to the censures of Marini, a contemporary poet; but after mutual abuse, Murtola at last attacked personally his antagonist, and fired a pistol at him, and nearly killed him. He wrote besides, a Latin poem, Nutriciarum Libri tres—a poem on Janus, &c. and died at Rome, 1624.

Musa, Antonius, a Greek physician in the service of Augustus. He acquired some reputation by first recommending the use of the cold bath, till the death of Marcellus brought this salutary plan into disrepute. Two tracts de Herbâ Botan.—de Valetudine tuendâ, are ascribed to him.

Musæus, a celebrated poet of Greece before the age of Homer. The loves of Hero and Leander, preserved under his name, was the work of a more modern poet.

Muschenbroeck, Peter de, a celebrated natural philosopher and mathematician, born at Utrecht, 1692. He was professor of philosophy and mathematics in his native town, and afterwards at Leyden, and was honoured with a seat in the Royal society of London, and the academy of sciences at Paris. He died at Leyden full of reputation and literary honours. He wrote Tentamina Experimentorum, 4to.—Institutiones Physicæ, 4to.—Compendium Physicæ Experimentalis, 12mo. and a course of natural and experimental philosophy very much esteemed, and translated into English by Colson, 2 vols. 8vo.

Musculus, Wolfgangus, a famous divine, born at Dieuze, in Lorraine, 1497. He was very poor, and taken out of charity among the Benedictines, whose society he

forsook on embracing the tenets of Luther. He retired to Strasburg, where he married, but the narrowness of his circumstances obliged him to work for his bread, and while he gained applause as a preacher on a Sunday, he was under the necessity of labouring the rest of the week in transcribing the works of Bucer, who kindly entertained him in his house. From Strasburg he went, in 1534, to Augsburg, where his eloquence was so powerful that the magistrates expelled their popish ministers. In 1548, however, Charles V. restored the catholic rites at Augsburg, and Musculus fled to Switzerland, where the magistrates of Bern promoted him to the divinity chair in their city. He died there August 30th, 1563. He was a man of great learning, though he was 32 years old before he became acquainted with Greek, and 40 with Hebrew, and his abilities as a disputant were also successfully employed in ecclesiastical conferences. He wrote commentaries on some of the Scriptures, and translated some of the works of the fathers into Latin.

Musculus, Andrew, a Lutheran divine, professor at Frankfort on the Oder. He was born at Schneberg, in Misnia, and died 1580. He wrote various books, and affected to understand well the prophecies of Scripture.

Musgrave, William, a physician and antiquary, born at Charlton Musgrave, Somersetshire, 1657. He was educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford, where he became fellow, and took his degree of M.D. 1689. He was made secretary to the Royal Society 1684, and member of the college of physicians, and in 1691 he settled at Exeter, where he practised with great reputation, and died 23d Dec. 1721. His works were de Arthritide, &c.—de Legionibus Epistola—de Aquilis Romanis—Geta Britannicus, &c.—Belgium Britannicum, &c. His son was also a physician at Exeter, and wrote some critical pieces. He brought himself into public notice by charging the ministry with bribery, at the peace of 1763, which he could not substantiate when brought before the commons. He died 1777.

Musius, Cornelius, professor of belles lettres and languages in Flanders, was born at Delft, 1503. He was afterwards placed at the head of a convent at home, and put to an ignominious and barbarous death, on account of his religion, by William Lumei, 1572. He was author of some poems much admired.

Mussasa, a warlike princess, who succeeded her father Dongy as sovereign of Congo. She dressed herself in a male habit, and often conducted her soldiers to battle and to victory, and extended far the boundaries of her empire. She flourished in the 17th century.

Mussati, Albertin, a historian and poet, of Padua, minister to the emperor Henry VII. was author of de Gestis Henrici VII. Imperat.—de Gestis Italorum post Henricum, and died 1329. His works were edited at Venice, 1636, folio.

Musso, Cornelius, a famous preacher, made bishop of Bitonto by Pope Paul IV. and sent to assist at the council of Trent. He was born at Placentia, 1511, and died at Rome, 9th Jan. 1574. His sermons are curious, and contain quotations from Homer, and other mythological writers, as much as from the Scriptures.

Mustapha I. succeeded his brother Achmet as emperor of Turkey, 1617, and was at last strangled, 1623, by his janissaries, after being deposed, and again reinstated, during a turbulent reign of six years.

Mustapha II. son of the fourth Mahomet, succeeded after his uncle Achmet II. 1695. He was an able warrior, and after defeating the Imperialists at Temeswar, he attacked the Venetians, Poles, and Russians with success, till a change of fortune rendered him unpopular, and obliged him to make peace. He retired to Adrianople, where he forgot himself in luxury and lascivious pleasures, till a dreadful revolt of his subjects compelled him to descend from the throne, 1703. He died of melancholy six months after.

Mustapha III. son of Achmet III. succeeded to the Turkish throne, 1757. He spent his time in the pleasures of his seraglio, and left the cares of government to his ministers and favourites. He died 1774, before the conclusion of that fatal war which had been kindled between him and the Russians.

Musurus, Marcus, a learned native of Candia, who taught Greek in the universities of Venice, Padua, and Rome, and contributed much to the revival of letters. He was made bishop of Malvazia, in the Morea, by pope Leo X. and died of a dropsy soon after, 1517. He was the intimate friend of Erasmus, and to his critical knowledge the public was indebted for the first edition of Aristophanes and Athenæus. He published also, Etymologicum Magnum Græcorum, a valuable work, printed at Venice, folio, 1499, and Heidelberg, 1594.

Mutian, Jeremy, a painter, born at Brescia, 1528. He studied the manner of Titian, and his landscapes and historical pieces were much admired. He died at Rome, 1590.

Mutius, Cælius Scævola, an illustrious Roman, distinguished for his attack on Porsenna, who had threatened the destruction of Rome.

Mutius, Hulric, historical professor of Basil, was author of a History of Germany, printed at Basil, 1539.

Muy, Louis Nicolas Victor count de, a native of Marseilles, who acquired celebrity in the military profession, and signalized himself by his valour in the battles of Fontenoy, of Hastenback, of Crevelt, and of Minden. He was raised for his services to the rank of marshal of France, and of war minister, but died soon after of the stone, 10th Oct. 1775, aged 64.

Muys, William, a native of Sleenvick, Over-yssel, who was successively promoted to the chairs of medicine, chymistry, and botany, at Franeker, where he died 1744. He was an able writer, and gave to the world, besides orations, &c. Elements of Natural Philosophy, 4to.—Inventio Fabricæ quæ inPartibus Musculos componentibus extat, 4to.—de Virtute Seminali quæ Plantæ et Animalia Generi suo propagand. sufficiunt.

Muzio, Jerome, a native of Padua, author of Della Vergeriane, lib. 4, 1559. 8vo. —di Fesa Della Messa, &c.—Lettere Catoliche—le Mentite Ochiniane against Olpinus—il Duello et la Faustina—Notes on Petrarch, &c. He also wrote against the protestants, and died 1576.

Mydorge, Claude, a native of Paris, eminent as a mathematician. He ably defended his friend Des Cartes, against the Jesuits, and published four books on Conic Sections, and other works. He died 1647, aged 62.

Mylne, Robert, an architect, was born 1734, at Edinburgh, where his father was of the same profession, and a magistrate of the city. The son went to Rome for improvement, and during his residence there gained the first prize in the architectural class at St. Luke's academy, of which he was elected a member. He was also chosen a member of the academies of Florence and Bologna. On his return home he settled in London, and was selected to build Blackfriar's bridge. He was also appointed surveyor of St. Paul's cathedral, and built a number of fine seats in different parts of the country. He died in 1811.—*W. B.*

Myn, Herbert Vander, a Dutch painter of Amsterdam. His flowers, &c. as well as his portraits and historical pieces, were deservedly admired. He died 1741, aged 57.

Myrepsus, Nicolas, a physician of Alexandria in the 13th century. He collected a "Pharmacopœia," from the writings of Greek and Arabic physicians, which was for some time much followed among medical men in Europe. It was translated from the Greek into Latin, by Fusch, and published, 1658.

Myson, a celebrated Greek philosopher, placed by some among the seven wise men.

Mytens, Arnold, a native of Brussels, eminent as a painter. His best pieces adorn the churches of Italy. He died 1602, aged 61.

Mytens, Martin, a native of Stockholm, known as a painter. Though liberally invited by Peter the Great, whose portrait he took, to settle in Russia, he refused it, and after visiting Italy and other parts of Europe, he lived at Vienna, highly and deservedly respected by the emperor Charles VI. and by the court. He died there 1755, aged 60.

Nabi-effendi, a Turkish poet of great merit. He was well acquainted with the classic writers of Greece and Rome, and gained applause by his poems. He flourished in the 17th century.

Nabis, king of Lacedæmon, disgraced himself by his cruelties and extortions. He was put to death B.C. 194.

Nabonassar, a king of Babylon, supposed to be the Baladan of Scripture. His name is celebrated in history as the founder of that epoch which began B.C. 747.

Nabopolassar, king of Babylon, invaded and divided the kingdom of Syria with Astyages, B.C. 626. He was afterwards defeated by Necho, king of Egypt, and died after a reign of 21 years.

Nævius, Cneius, a Latin poet, banished from Rome by the consul Metellus, who was offended by the satire of his comedies. He died at Utica, B.C. 230.

Nahum, one of the minor prophets, born at Elkost in Galilee. He prophesied in the reign of Hezekiah, and directed his predictions against Nineveh. His language is bold and animated, possessing fire and sublimity.

Nairon, Faustus, a Maronite, nephew of Eechelensis, and professor of Syriac in the Sapienza college, at Rome, where he died, 1711, aged 80. He wrote Euoplia Fidei Catholicæ, &c. 1694—Dissertatio de Maronitarum Origine, &c. 1679. He maintains, in these books, that the Maronites have preserved inviolate the Christian faith from the time of the apostles, and that that they derive their name not from Maro, the Monothelite, who died 707, but

from St. Maro, an Anachoret of the fourth century.

Nalson, Valentine, a native of Malton, Yorkshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and made prebendary of York, and rector of St. Mary there. He wrote a volume of sermons, &c. and died 1724, aged 83.

Nalton, James, minister of St. Leonard's, Foster-lane, was concerned in Love's plot, and fled to Holland. He was afterwards ejected for nonconformity, 1662, and died the next year of a dreadful melancholy. Some of his sermons were published.

Nancel, Nicholas de, a native of Nancel, near Soissons, who became a physician of some eminence, and after practising in several towns, settled at the abbey of Fontevrault, where he died, 1610. He wrote Stichologia Græca Latinaque, &c. 8vo.—the Life of Peter Ramus—De Immortalitate Animæ, 8vo. &c.

Nanfan, John, governor of New-York under the earl of Bellamont, was a kinsman of that nobleman, and assumed the administration after his death in May, 1701. Lord Cornbury succeeded him in 1702. During the short period that he was in power great dissensions existed in the colony. ☞ L.

Nani, John Baptist, a Venetian noble, proctor of St. Mark, was born 30th Aug. 1616. He was, through his abilities, admitted into the college of senators, 1641, and went as ambassador to France, and in that capacity had such influence upon Mazarine, that he obtained from the French court succours in men and money, to continue the war against the Turks in Candia. He was afterwards ambassador to the emperor, and received the highest approbation from his fellow-citizens, who appointed him, for his services, proctor of St. Mark, and captain general of the marine. He died, much respected, 5th Nov. 1678. He was the author of a History of Venice, undertaken at the request of the senate, the best edition of which is that of 1679, 2 vols. 4to. He wrote also an account of his embassy in France.

Nannius, Peter, born at Alcmaer, 1500, was professor at Louvain, and died 1557. He wrote Learned Notes on Classic Authors—Miscellaneorum Decas, &c. 8vo.—Dialogues on Heroines, 4to. an excellent work—Paraphrase on the Canticles—a translation of the Psalms into Latin verse.

Nanquier, Simon, a French poet in the 16th century. He chiefly excelled in Latin composition, and his epigrams—his poem De Lubrico Temporis Curriculo, &c. possess merit.

Nantigni, Lewis Chazot de, a French writer, author of Historical Genealogies of Kings, Emperors, and other Sovereigns of Europe, 4 vols. 4to.—Geographical Tables, 12mo.—Genealogies in the Supplement to Moreri, 1749—Historical, Genealogical, and Chronological Tables, 9 vols. He died at Paris, after being blind three years, 1755, aged 65.

Nantueil, Robert, a French painter and engraver of eminence, born at Rheims, 1630. He was well educated, though his father was poor, but his exertions were not sufficiently rewarded at home, and therefore he went to Paris, in quest of employment and patronage. He particularly excelled in taking likenesses in crayons, and his portrait of Lewis XIV. was executed with such dexterity and elegance, that the monarch liberally rewarded him with 100 louis, and gave him a pension, with the new appointment of designer and engraver to his cabinet. Thus patronised, he soon gained a considerable fortune, and in the gratitude of his heart, sent for his aged father to share his honours and his independence. He died at Paris, Dec. 18th, 1678. His works have been collected, and consist of about 240 prints.

Naogeorgus, Thomas, a native of Straubingen, in Bavaria, 1511. His real name was Kirchmayer, but was altered according to the fashion of the times. His satires, which possessed merit, were chiefly directed against the papists, and their many irregularities. His best work is Regnum Papisticum, 1559, 8vo. He died 1578.

Napier, or Neper, John, baron of Merchiston, was born near Edinburgh, 1550. He studied at the university of St. Andrews, and after making the tour of France, Italy, and Germany, he returned to Scotland, and devoted himself assiduously to mathematical pursuits. His abilities were of a superior cast, and he has rendered his name immortal by the discovery of logarithms, published 1614. This science was afterwards further improved by himself, and also by Mr. Briggs, geometrical professor of Gresham college. Lord Napier published also a useful work, called Rabdology and Promptuary. His invention of the five circular parts in trigonometry, and the mode of calculation by rods, called Napier's rods, or bones, were very ingenious contrivances. He is also author of an "Essay on the Apocalypse," which proves his knowledge of theology in a very honourable degree. He died at Manchester, 1617. His life has been written by lord Buchan.

Nares, James, doctor of music, and brother to judge Nares, was born at Stanwell, Middlesex, 1715. He was one of the choristers of the royal chapel, and studied under Mr. Gates, and afterwards Dr. Pepusch, and in 1734 became organist at York. In 1755 he was appointed organist

and composer to the king, in the room of Dr. Green, and the next year he took his musical degree at Cambridge, and in 1757 was made master of the choristers, which he resigned, in 1780, to his pupil and friend, Dr. Ayrton. He died, 10th Feb. 1783. He was highly respected by the great, and by men of learning, and his works are much admired, especially the Royal Pastoral, an ode, the words of which were written by Mr. Bellamy.

Narses, king of Persia after his father Varanes, was successful against the Romans, but afterwards was defeated. He died A.D. 303.

Narses, a Persian eunuch, in the service of the Roman emperors. He bravely headed their armies against the Goths, whom he defeated, A.D. 552.

Nash, Thomas, an ingenious writer, born at Leostoff, in Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge. He took orders, but his irregularities were in the way of his preferment. His poems, chiefly directed against the puritans, and especially his "Pierce Pennyless," possess merit, but with their satire, breathe nothing but disappointment and disgust at the ingratitude of mankind. He died about 1600.

Nash, Richard, an extraordinary character, born at Swansea, Glamorganshire, 18th Oct. 1674. From Caermarthen school he went to Jesus college, Oxford, where he became known more for his love of pleasure, and his intrigues, than for his application or industry. From college, where his extravagances gave offence to his superiors, he entered the army, and obtained a pair of colours; but this profession he soon relinquished for a town life, and the study of the law at the Temple. Admired and courted as a jovial companion, he became the arbiter elegantiarum of the fashionable world, and when the Middle Temple, according to custom, exhibited an entertainment for king William, Nash had the management of the ceremony, which was so well conducted that the monarch offered him the honour of knighthood, which he declined. In 1704 Nash went to Bath, which now began to be a place of resort, and being elected master of ceremonies, by the influence of his friends, and the popularity of his own character, he soon made that city the resort of the gay, the fashionable, and the opulent. Under his direction the greatest regularity was made to prevail in the public rooms, and Bath, lately known to few, became the centre of attraction for persons in the higher rank of life. In the midst of this gay assemblage, Nash supported his expenses chiefly from the gaming table; but with this vicious propensity predominant in his character, he was humane, generous, and charitable, and though persecuted by creditors, he has often been known to bestow on the cravings of indigence, what was due from him to patient industry. Flattered with the appellation of the king of Bath, and called, in his gayer days, beau Nash, this umpire of fashion continued his career of genteel dissipation, though his income was precarious, and his resources depended on chance. In the decline of life it is said that he became very poor, and that the presents which formerly he had received from the partiality of the great, and the favour of the opulent, were all disposed of to support his necessities. His last moments brought with them unpleasing reflections, and he expired in great agitation of mind, 3d Feb. 1761, aged 87. As he had so much contributed to the celebrity of Bath, and had been the chief promoter of the building of a hospital, the people of the city showed due respect to his remains, which were conveyed with becoming funeral pomp to the abbey church, and there interred.

Nash, Francis, a brigadier general in the revolutionary army, was a captain in Fanning's regiment, in the expedition of governor Tryon against the Regulators of North Carolina in 1771. He distinguished himself by his firmness and address in maintaining his position in the battle of the 16th May, when the whole of the regiment with the exception of his company gave way. It was to a few men of bravery, of which number he was one, that the colony was indebted for the suppression of that insurrection. In September, 1775, he was appointed colonel of a regiment by the convention of North Carolina, and brigadier general of the troop of that state on the continental establishment in Feb. 1777. He was killed at the head of his brigade in the battle of Germantown, October 4th, 1777. ☞ L.

Nasini, Joseph Nicholas, a native of Sienna. He studied painting under Ciro Ferri, and his abilities were employed in historical works by the grand duke of Tuscany. He died 1736, aged 76.

Nasmith, James, a divine, was born at Norwich in 1740, and educated at Bene't-college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1773 he was presented to the living of St. Mary Abchurch, which he exchanged for Snailwell in Cambridgeshire. He took the degree of doctor in divinity in 1797; and his last preferment was the rectory of Leverington, in the isle of Ely, where he died in 1808. Dr. Nasmith published "A Catalogue of Bene't college Library;" an edition of the "Itineraries of Simon and William of Worcester," 8vo.; a new edition of Tanner's "Notitia Monastica;" a pamphlet entitled "An Examination of the Statutes relating to the Assize of Bread," &c.—*W. B.*

Natalis, Michael, an engraver of Liege,

From the house of his father, who instructed him in the art of engraving, he went to Rome, and studied under Joachim Sandraart. His engraved representations of statues, after the paintings of Rubens, Titian, &c. from the Justinian gallery, were much admired. He died 1670, aged 61.

NATHAN, a prophet in the age of David. The pathetic parable of the poor man's lamb, by which he reproved that monarch's cruel and unmanly murder of Uriah, and his adulterous intercourse with Bathsheba, his wife, is well known.

NATHAN, Isaac, or Mordecai, the first who published a Hebrew Concordance, which he completed 1448, after 10 years' labour. It was first printed at Venice, 1523, and afterwards improved by Buxtorf, and edited Basil, 1632.

NATTIER, John Mark le, a French painter, born 17th March, 1685. His designs for the Luxemburg gallery have been engraved and printed, 1 vol. fol. 1710. He was professor in the academy of painting, and was patronised by Lewis, but he declined the liberal invitations of the Czar Peter to settle in Russia. He died 1766, leaving three daughters.

NATTIER, Lawrence, a native of Bilberach, in Swabia, who engraved entaglios, and published a book of ancient gems. He died at Petersburgh of an asthma, 27th Dec. 1763.

NAVAGERO, Andrew, a noble Venetian, whose abilities were employed as ambassador to Francis I. He died of a fever at Blois, 1529, aged 44. He was engaged in writing the History of Venice, but burnt the work in his last illness. His poems are preserved in the "Carmina Poetarum Italorum," and his other works were printed at Padua, 1718, 4to.

NAVAGERO, Bernard, of the same family as the preceding, was bishop of Verona, and a cardinal. He assisted at the council of Trent, and died 1565, aged 58. He wrote the Life of pope Paul IV.

NAVARRE, Peter, a famous warrior in the 16th century. He was born in Biscay, of an obscure family, and after being for some time a seaman, he entered into the service of cardinal Aragon as valet. He next served in the army of the Florentines, and then engaged in the sea service, where he distinguished himself by his valour. Known for his bravery, he was employed by Gonsalvo de Cordova in the Neapolitan wars as captain, and he contributed much to the taking of Naples by the judicious management of a mine. His services were rewarded by the emperor, who gave him the domains of Alveto, in Naples, from which he assumed the name of Navarre. He afterwards sailed in an expedition against the Moors of Africa, and took possession of Oran, Tripoli, and other fortified places; but part of his army was defeated by the Moorish cavalry. His campaigns in Italy afterwards were unfortunate, and he was taken at the battle of Ravenna, 1512, and for two years endured captivity in France. The ill treatment of the Spanish king determined him to enter into the service of Francis I. and he distinguished himself in several expeditions, but in his attempt to relieve Genoa he was taken by the imperial troops. For three years he languished in the dungeons of Œuf, till the treaty of Madrid set him free. He was at the siege of Naples in 1528 under Lautrec, and was taken prisoner at the retreat of Aversa, and again sent to the dungeons of Œuf. Here his life was spared by the duke of Orange, and either in compassion for his misfortunes and his valour, or because he was labouring under a severe illness, he was not beheaded with the rest of the captives who were devoted to destruction. He died soon after, though some assert that he was strangled in his bed, in an advanced age. An account of his life has been published by Paul Jovius, and by Philip Tomasini. His remains were honoured in the 17th century by a splendid monument in the church of St. Mary the Neuve, in Naples, by the duke of Sessa.

NAVARETTA, Ferdinand, a Spanish Dominican of Old Castile, whose eloquence was employed as a missionary in China, 1659. He was well acquainted with the language of the country, and on his return to Spain 1672, he went before the pope to account for his mission. He was made by Charles II. archbishop of St. Domingo, where he died 1689. He printed at Madrid, in Spanish, his treatise, Historical, Political, and Moral, of China, but only one folio volume appeared, as the two others were suppressed by the inquisition.

NAVARETTA, Balthasar, a Spanish Dominican, at the end of the 16th century, who published 3 vols. folio, Controversiæ in D. Thoma ejusque Scholæ Defensionem, 1634.

NAUCLERUS, John, a native of Swabia, who changed the name of Vergeau into that of Nauclerus, and became professor of law at Tubingen, and provost of the cathedral. He died at the beginning of the 16th century. His Chronicle from the Creation to the year 1500, is a work of merit, of which the best edition is that of Cologne in folio, 1570.

NAUDE, Gabriel, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris, 12th Feb. 1600. After studying with great assiduity at Paris, he went further to improve himself to Padua, where he took his degrees in physic. In 1631 he was made librarian to cardinal Bagni, at Rome, and after his death he was with equal liberality patronised by Barberini. He was invited by Richelieu to Paris, and was treated with great kindness by his successor Ma-

zarine, over whose library he presided, and from whom he received several benefices. He attended Christina at the court of Sweden, but did not remain long there; and the fatigues of his journey threw him into a fever, of which he died at Abbeville, 29th July, 1653. He wrote, Apology for great Men who have been accused of Magic, 12mo.—Advice for forming a library—Addition to the life of Lewis XI.—Bibliographia Politica—Syntagma de Studio Militari—de Studio Liberali—a Discourse against Libels, &c.

Naude, Philip, a mathematician, born at Metz, 1654. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went to Berlin, where he became professor of mathematics, and member of the academy. He died there 1729, much respected. He published a "treatise on Geometry," in German, 4to. and was succeeded in his professorship by his son, who died 1745.

Navier, Peter Toussaint, a native of St. Dizier, who died at Chalons-sur-Marne, 1779. He practised as a physician, and is eminently known for his discovery of nitrous ether, and the combination of mercury with iron, hitherto regarded as impossibilities. His knowledge in epidemical disorders was very great, and his prescriptions very successful; and to the truest meekness and modesty, he united the highest humanity and benevolence. He wrote a Dissertation on common diseases—Observations on the Softening of the Bones—Reflections on the Danger of Hasty Burials, and the Abuses of Interments in Churches—Antidotes against Arsenic, 2 vols. 12mo—on the Use of Burgundy in putrid fevers—de Thermis Borboniensibus, 4to. &c.

Nayler, James, a quaker, born at Ardsley, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1616. He was in 1641, a private in the parliamentary army, and rose to the office of quartermaster under Lambert, but quitted the military life in 1649. The preaching and conversation of George Fox converted him to quakerism, 1651, and thinking himself now divinely inspired, he became an itinerant minister of his persuasion. In 1656 he was imprisoned for his extravagant conduct at Exeter, where his followers addressed him as the prince of peace; and afterwards, when liberated from confinement, he went to Bristol, he was accompanied by an enthusiastic cavalcade, who sang before him, holy, holy, holy is the Lord God of hosts, Hosanna in the highest. This fanatic zeal was noticed by the parliament; Nayler was accused and condemned, as guilty of blasphemy, and as an impostor, he was exposed in the pillory, and whipped, and branded on the forehead, his tongue was bored through with a red hot iron at the Old Exchange, and he was then imprisoned in Bridewell for life. After two years imprisonment he was set at liberty, and in 1660 he left London to return to Wakefield, to his wife and family, but died by the way, and was buried at King's Ripon. His writings have appeared in an 8vo. volume, 1716.

Neal, Daniel, a native of London, educated at a dissenting academy, and afterwards at Utrecht and Leyden. He was chosen pastor of a congregation of independents in Aldersgate-street, and afterwards in Jewin-street, and died 1743, aged 65. He wrote a History of the Puritans, 4 vols. 8vo.—History of New-England, 2 vols. 8vo. —Sermons, &c.

Neander, Michael, a learned protestant, born at Soza in Silesia, 1523. He was made rector of the university of Ilfeldt, and presided over it for forty years, and at Pfortsheim, where he died 26th April, 1595. He was author of Erotemata Linguæ Græcæ, 8vo.—a Hebrew Grammar—Pindarica Aristologia—Gnomologia, &c.—There was a physician of the same name, who died at Jena 1581, author of Synopsis Mensurarum et Ponderum, 4to. 1555.

Nearchus, one of Alexander's officers, who was employed by his master to examine the Indian seas in a voyage of discovery. His voyage from India to Ormus, still extant, has become particularly interesting by the valuable annotations and ingenious remarks of Dr. Vincent.

Nebuchadnezzar I. or Nabuchadonosor, king of Nineveh, and Babylon, supposed to be the Nabopolassar who founded the kingdom of Nineveh.

Nebuchadnezzar II. king of Babylon, is supposed to be the son of the preceding. He invaded Judæa, and carried the inhabitants into captivity. He afterwards, according to the relation of Scripture, was banished from the society of men, and herded among the beasts of the field. After seven years, he was restored to his dignity, and died about 562 B. C. in the 44th year of his reign.

Necho, or the Pharaoh Necho of Scripture, was king of Egypt after his father, Psammeticus. The expedition which his ships undertook from the Red Sea round the coast of Africa to the entrance of the Mediterranean, is famous, and was completed in three years. Necho marched against Assyria, and in his way defeated the Jews under Josiah, but was afterwards routed, and returned in disgrace. He died about 600 B. C.

Neck, John Van, a native of Naarden, eminent as a painter. His naked figures were particularly admired. His best piece is Simeon holding in his arms the infant Saviour, preserved in a church at Amsterdam. He died 1714, aged 79.

Necker, Noel Joseph, a native of Flanders, who applied himself to botany and to medicine, in which sciences he obtained

celebrity. He wrote Deliciæ Gallo-Belgicæ Sylvestres, 2 vols. 12mo.—Physiologia Muscorum, 8vo.—Methodus Muscorum, 8vo.—Hist. Nat. du Tassilege, &c. 8vo.—Elementa Botanica—Eclaircissemens sur la Propagation, &c. 8vo. He died at Manheim 1793, aged 64.

Necker, James, a native of Geneva, known as a financier. He was at first member of the council of 200 at Geneva, and then went as ambassador from the republic to France, where in 1765 he obtained the office of syndic to the East India company, and in 1775 was made director of the Royal treasury. His abilities were so highly respected, that he was, though a foreigner, twice elevated to the rank of prime minister of France; but the revolution, to which, as some imagine, his financial schemes had imperceptibly contributed, destroyed his popularity, and he yielded to the storm and retired to Switzerland, where he died at Copet, 1804, aged 72. He is author of a work on the Finances of France, 3 vols.—a treatise on the Influence of Religious Opinions, &c. His wife was the daughter of a protestant divine, and she rendered herself known not only by her writings, but by the amiable virtues of her character. When her husband was raised to the highest offices of France, she did not assume the manners of supercilious pride, but continued the friend of the learned, and the protectress of the poor, whose necessities she relieved with a liberal hand. Among her illustrious friends were Thomas and Buffon. She followed her husband's disgrace to Copet, where she died 1795. Her works are a treatise on Hasty Burials, 8vo.—Memoir on the Establishment of Hospitals—Reflections on Divorce—Miscellanies from her MSS. published after her death. Her daughter by Mr. Necker, married baron de Stael Holstein, the Swedish ambassador at the court of France, and she has acquired some celebrity not only by the intrigues which she carried on during the revolution, but by "Delphine," a romance, full of indecent and irreligious sentiments.

Neckham, Alexander, canon of Exeter, and Abbot of St. Mary's, Cirencester, was admired as a learned man, and as a poet, and therefore called Miraculum Ingenii. He wrote commentaries on the Psalms—a treatise de Nominibus Utensilium, &c. and died 1227.

Nectarius, a pious native of Tarsus, made patriarch of Constantinople, 381. He died 397.

Needham, Marchamont, an English writer, born at Burford, Oxfordshire, Aug. 1620. He was educated at All-Souls college, and St. Mary's hall, Oxford, then accepted the place of usher in Merchant-tailors' school, and at the breaking out of the civil wars, became writer to an attorney at Gray's Inn. Here he engaged in the publication of a periodical paper, called Mercurius Britannicus, in which he favoured the republican party; but afterwards he was reconciled to the royalists, obtained the king's pardon, and began to serve his cause by his Mercurius Pragmaticus. This, however, soon endangered his safety; he was imprisoned by the parliament in Newgate, and then persuaded to embrace the cause of the independents, which he again did with warmth in his new paper, called Mercurius Politicus. He had in the mean time studied physic, and taken his degrees, and on the return of Charles II. he obtained his pardon under the great seal, and practised as a physician, much respected among the dissenters. He died suddenly 1678. He was a man of great abilities, but his change of principles according to the prevalence of party, rendered him suspected and despicable. Besides his Mercuries, he wrote various political pamphlets, which, though read with avidity in his time, are not now worth recording.

Needham, John Tuberville, a Roman catholic, born in London, 1713, and educated at Douay. His abilities recommended him to be professor of philosophy in the English college at Lisbon, and afterwards he became travelling tutor to several English and Irish noblemen. He was fellow of the London Royal Society, and was appointed rector of the academy of sciences at Brussels, where he died 1781. Though a learned, he was a very superstitious character. He wrote Inquiries on Microscopical Discoveries, and Organized Bodies—Observations on Spallanzani's Discoveries—Inquiries on Nature and Religion—besides some Observations inserted in Buffon's Natural History.

Needler, Benjamin, a native of Lalam, Middlesex, educated at Merchant-tailors', and St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was afterwards minister of Margaret Moses, Friday-street, from which he was ejected for nonconformity, 1662. He then settled at North Warnborough, Hants, where he died June, 1682. He wrote an Exposition of the first five chapters of Genesis.

Needler, Thomas, an English writer of the Navy office, author of some prose and poetical works, published by Duncombe, 1724, 12mo. He was of amiable manners, and died 1718, aged 28.

Neefs, Peter, a Flemish painter, educated under Steenwick. His paintings in perspective, and especially the inside of churches, are much admired. His son also possessed merit as a painter, but inferior to his father.

Neer, Arnold Van der, a native of Amsterdam, celebrated as a painter of landscapes and moonlight scenes. He died

1683, aged 64. His son, called Hendric, was eminent as a historical and portrait painter, and died 1703.

Nehemiah, a Jew, son of Hachaliah, born at Babylon during the captivity. He was cup-bearer to Artaxerxes Longimanus, by whom he was permitted to return to Jerusalem, to rebuild the city and temple, which he effected 454 B.C. He died at Jerusalem 430, after governing his nation with justice and integrity 30 years.

Neller, George Christopher, a learned divine, belonging to the cathedral of Treves, and counsellor to the elector. He wrote Dissertatio de Decretis Basilensibus—de Primatu S. Ecclesiæ Trevirens.—Hermania inauguralis in Balduani Trev. Documentum, &c.—de Juribus Parochi Primitivi—de Gennina Idea et Signis Parochialitatis, &c.—de Solido Ficto, de Solido Speciei Argento, &c. He died at Treves, 1784, aged 74.

Nelson, Robert, a celebrated Englishman, generally called the Pious Nelson, was born in London, 22d June, 1656. He was educated at St. Paul's school, and afterwards privately, by Dr. G. Bull, of Saddington, Gloucestershiro, and then sent to Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1680 he was admitted fellow of the Royal Society, and in the same year he began his travels in the company of his friend Dr. Halley. He visited Paris, and afterwards proceeded to Rome, where he became acquainted with lady Theophila Lucy, the rich widow of Sir Kingsmill Lucy, bart. and daughter of Lord Berkeley, whom he married on his return to England. This lady soon after declared herself of the catholic persuasion, but though she spoke and wrote in favour of her principles, against what her husband published, their mutual affection was never diminished by controversy, or embittered by religious disagreements. Firm in his principles, Nelson remained attached to his creed, and to his sovereign, and he not only refused to transfer his allegiance to William, but declared himself a nonjuror. This conduct did not render him less dear to his many respectable friends; he was still regarded by Tillotson, though they disagreed in political opinions, and such was their attachment, that the venerable prelate was attended in his last illness by his worthy friend, and died in his arms. About the end of 1709, he returned to the communion of the church of England, and in this he yielded to the arguments of some able and pious divines. He was, about 1713, attacked by an asthma and dropsy in the breast, of which he died at Kensington, 16th January, 1714–15. He was the first person buried in the cemetery of St. George's church, where a Latin inscription by bishop Smalridge records his virtues. This great, learned, and amiable man wrote various works, the best known of which are his Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England, 8vo. a useful work, often reprinted. He wrote besides, the Practice of True Devotion, 12mo.—Transubstantiation contrary to Scripture, 4to.—the Great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice, 8vo.—the life of his friend bishop Bull, 8vo.—a Letter to Dr. Clarke on his Doctrine of the Trinity—Address to Persons of Quality, &c.—the Whole Duty of a Christian, in question and answer—a Letter on Church Government, &c.

Nelson, Valentine, author of some sermons. *Vid.* Nalson.

Nelson, Horatio Viscount, an illustrious English seaman. He was the fourth son of the Rev. Edward Nelson, and was born 29th September, 1758, at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, of which his father was rector. He began his education at Norwich school, afterwards removed to North Waltham, and at the age of 12, when the nation was threatened with war, in consequence of the disputes about the Falkland islands, he entered on board the Raisonable of 64 guns, under his maternal uncle captain Maurice Suckling. Soon after that ship was put out of commission, and the young seaman went to the West Indies, in the merchants' service, but again joined his uncle on board the Triumph, and in 1773 was permitted to accompany the expedition which was sent under the command of captains Phipps and Lutwidge on a voyage of discovery to the North pole. In this voyage he, as coxswain to captain Lutwidge, gained great reputation for boldness, zeal, and perseverance, and on his return he went to the West-Indies, on board the Sea-horse under captain Farmer. He rose to the rank of lieutenant in April, 1777, and was immediately employed as second of the Lowestoffe, of 32 guns, on the Jamaica station, from which he was removed to the command of a schooner, and thus was enabled to acquire a perfect knowledge of the intricate navigation of the seas near Hispaniola. In June, 1779, he obtained, under admiral Peter Parker, the appointment of post-captain, and the command of the Hinchinbroke, and when an attack was expected in Jamaica from the French forces under D'Estaingc, the youthful hero was intrusted with the care of the batteries of Port Royal, and the defence of Kingston and Spanish Town. In the attack made in 1780, upon Fort Juan, in the gulf of Mexico, his perseverance was of infinite benefit to the public service, and by his intrepidity the outposts were gallantly stormed, and the place reduced. The next ship which he commanded was the Janus, of 44 guns, and soon after he was removed to the Albemarle, and continued on the American station with

Sir Samuel Hood till the peace. In 1783 he visited France, and the next year he was appointed to the Boreas of 28 guns, at the Leeward islands, and during his continuance in this station he married, March, 1787, Frances Herbert Nesbit, widow of Dr. Nesbit, of Nevis, and daughter of W. Herbert, Esq. senior judge of that island. He returned to England, Nov. 1787, and retired to Burnham Thorpe, in the bosom of domestic happiness, till 1793, when the war with France called upon him for the exertion of his great talents. He obtained the command of the Agamemnon, of 64 guns, and joined lord Hood in the Mediterranean, where he assisted at the taking of Toulon, and at the siege of Bastia, in which he superintended the disembarkation of the troops, and ably commanded the batteries. He afterwards had a gallant encounter with five French ships of war, and then supported the siege of Calvi, where he lost the sight of his right eye, in consequence of some particles of sand being violently driven against it by one of the shots of the enemy's batteries. Under the next commander, lord Hotham, he continued to distinguish himself, particularly in the engagements with the French fleet, 15th March and July, 1795, and in the blockade of Genoa. When admiral Jervis succeeded in the Mediterranean command, the brave hero removed from the Agamemnon to the Captain, of 74 guns, and soon after obtained a commodore's pendant, and was employed in the blockade of Leghorn, and the taking of Porto Ferrajo. On his passage to Gibraltar, in the Minerva frigate, he fell in with two Spanish frigates, one of which, the Sabine, of 40 guns, he took, and sailing immediately to join admiral Jervis, he was pursued by two ships of the Spanish fleet, a circumstance which was quickly communicated to the commander in chief, and in a few hours produced a general action. In this memorable fight, on the 14th February, 1797, in which 15 English ships defeated a Spanish fleet of 27 ships, and took four three-deckers, the commodore behaved with his usual gallantry. In the Captain, to which he had shifted his flag, he attacked the Santissima Trinidada, of 136 guns, and passing to the Saint Nicholas, of 80 guns, and then to the San Joseph, of 112 guns, he had the happiness to see both these ships strike to his superior valour. For his gallant conduct on this occasion, he was created knight of the Bath, and in April, 1797, he was made rear admiral of the blue, and appointed to the command of the inner squadron in the blockade of Cadiz. After making some vigorous, but unsuccessful attacks on the town, he was sent by lord St. Vincent, to take the town of Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, but though he obtained possession of the place for seven hours, he was unable to reduce the citadel, and therefore was permitted to retire unmolested to his fleet. During this desperate attack he lost his right hand, which was shattered by a shot, but his life was preserved by the attention of his son-in-law, captain Nesbit, who during the darkness of the night, missed him from his side, and returning, found him exhausted on the ground, and carried him safe on his back to the shore, where a boat conveyed him to his ship. In consequence of his wound, the gallant admiral received a pension of 1000*l.* and in the memorial which, according to custom, he presented to his majesty on the occasion, he declared in the simple language of truth, that in the glorious services in which he had been employed, he had been engaged with the enemy upwards of 120 times. Among other marks of public favour, he received the freedom of the city of London in a gold box, worth 100 guineas; but these honours excited him to greater exertions, and he soon after joined in the Vanguard, lord St. Vincent, and was sent up the Mediterranean to watch the motions of the French ships, which were ready to convey Buonaparte to the invasion of Egypt. Notwithstanding his vigilance, the fleet escaped, but he sailed in its pursuit, and after returning from the Egyptian shores to Sicily, almost in despair, he again hastened to the mouth of the Nile, and to the general joy of his fleet, perceived the enemy moored in an advantageous situation in the bay of Aboukir, flanked by strong batteries, and supported by gun-boats. The attack immediately began, and by a bold manœuvre on an unknown shore, part of his ships sailed between the enemy and the land, and thus exposed them to a double fire. The action continued with increasing violence during the night, and the sudden explosion of the French admiral's ship, the Orient, of 120 guns, added to the terrors of the scene. The rising day exhibited to the British seamen, the pleasing sight of dismasted and submissive ships; and of the whole fleet only two men of war, and two frigates were able to escape. The fame of this glorious victory, which thus captured or destroyed eleven sail of the line, was received with general exultation by the people of England; the rest of Europe re-echoed the praises of the British hero, and the emperor of Germany was, in consequence, prevailed upon to renew the war, by breaking off the insidious conferences of Radstadt, and the Porte declared itself an open enemy against the unprincipled invaders of Egypt. In the mean time these services did not pass unrewarded; the brave admiral was created a baron, by the title of Nelson of the Nile, with the grant of a pension of 2000*l.*

more; the sultan honoured him with an aigrette, or plume of diamonds, and pelisse, and the king of Naples conferred on him a valuable estate in Sicily, with the title of duke of Bronte. On his return to Naples the naval hero removed the royal family from the violent popular commotions which seemed to threaten their safety, and even their life, and in July, 1799, in consequence of the success of the Russian arms in Italy, he had the satisfaction to convey them back from Palermo to their capital, and to replace the monarch on his throne. Soon after his return home, where he was received with enthusiastic joy by every rank of society, lord Nelson was called away to break that confederacy which the capricious politics of the emperor of Russia had formed with Denmark and Sweden against this country. In consequence of this, the gallant admiral embarked as second in command, under Sir Hyde Parker, and after passing through the Sound in defiance of the batteries, he volunteered to make an attack on Copenhagen, 2d April, 1801. After a most vigorous defence, the Danes saw their strong batteries silenced, and 17 of their men of war either sunk, burnt, or taken. A conference with the crown prince immediately succeeded this glorious victory, and after peace was restored by the heroic admiral, between the two countries, the fleet sailed to complete its triumph over the hostile squadrons of Sweden and Russia; but the sudden death of the emperor Paul rendered further exertions unnecessary. For these services, which were chiefly attributed to him, and not to the commander-in-chief, lord Nelson was created a viscount, and his honours made hereditary in his family, even in the female line. In Aug. 1801, he made an unsuccessful attack on Boulogne, but the negotiations for peace prevented the destruction of the armament in that harbour, which his ardent mind would, no doubt, have accomplished. The short-lived peace of Amiens restored him, for a little time, to retirement; but on the recommencement of hostilities, 1803, he was summoned from his beloved retreat at Merton, to take the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean. Notwithstanding his active vigilance, the French fleet escaped from Toulon, and from the Mediterranean, and after being joined by the Cadiz squadron they sailed to the West Indies, but he pursued them with rapidity, and nearly came up to them near Antigua. Such, however, was the terror of his name, that they returned in consternation, back to Europe, and before their entrance into Cadiz, had a partial action near Ferrol, with Sir Robert Calder. Thus baffled in his attempts to overtake his terrified enemy, lord Nelson returned to England for the re-establishment of his health, but in a few weeks he was again prevailed upon to take the command of the fleet with very unlimited powers. On the 19th of October, 1805, Villeneuve, with the French fleet, and Gravina with the Spanish, sailed from Cadiz, and on the 21st, about noon, the English squadron had the satisfaction to close with them off Cape Trafalgar. The most precise orders had been previously given by the enlightened commander, so that the fleet was not distracted by signals; and showing the first example of heroism, the admiral ordered his ship, the Victory, to be carried along side of his old friend, the Santissima Trinidada. The carnage on both sides was dreadful, and the heroic chief, unfortunately not covering the star, and other insignia, which he wore on his person, became a marked object to the musketeers who were placed in the tops of the enemy's ships. A musket ball, from one of the riflemen of the Bucentaur, struck him in the left breast, and in about two hours after, he expired in the arms of victory, retaining to the last his firmness and heroism, and rejoicing in the glorious triumphs which his death ensured to his country. On his lamented fall the chief command devolved on admiral, now lord Collingwood, who improved the high advantages already obtained, and in his despatches paid an honourable tribute, in the language of nature and of affection, to the meritorious services of the departed hero. Of the 33 ships of the line in the combined fleet, which thus engaged the inferior number of 27 English ships, sixteen were destroyed, four were carried to Gibraltar, six escaped into Cadiz, mere wrecks, and four which retired from the action, were 13 days after captured by Sir R. Strachan's squadron. The remains of the illustrious hero of Trafalgar, were brought in his own ship, the Victory, to the mouth of the Thames, and conveyed to Greenwich, and on the ninth of the following January, they were deposited in St. Paul's cathedral, with all the pomp and solemnity, the tributes of regret and of affection, which a grateful and independent nation could pay to a departed conqueror. His brother, the heir of his honours, was raised to the dignity of an earldom, and a handsome sum of money was liberally voted by parliament, for the purchase of an estate to perpetuate the memory of the conqueror, and the gratitude of England. As a professional character, lord Nelson possessed a mighty genius, an ardent spirit, and a resolute mind; cool, prompt, and discerning in the midst of dangers, he roused all his powerful energies into action, and the strong faculties of his soul were vigilantly exerted in the midst of the fury of battle,

to make every accident contribute to the triumph of his crew, and to the glory of his country. So highly established was his reputation, that his presence was a talisman to the courage of his sailors, who fought under him as sure of victory, and regarded his approbation as the best solace for their fatigues and their sufferings. In his manners he was polished and gentle; he was no stranger to the mild charities of human nature, and in his heart he felt all the emotions of a devout and pious Christian. His despatches from Aboukir, in which he attributed his success to the interference of Providence, excited sentiments of respect and admiration through the nation, and it was on that memorable occasion, that his venerable father exclaimed Oh, my great and good son!

NELSON, William, president of the council of Virginia, and one of the judges of that colony, was at the head of the administration from the time of the death of lord Bottetourt in 1771 until the arrival of lord Dunmore in 1772, and died at Williamsburgh, November 19th, 1772.

☞ L.

NELSON, Thomas, governor of Virginia, held a high rank among the distinguished patriots who adorned that state during the revolution. When Virginia was threatened with invasion he was appointed general, and enjoyed high popularity as an officer. In 1781 he was appointed governor of that state. He died in 1789. ☞ L.

NEMESIANUS, Aurel. Olymp. a Carthaginian poet, who wrote, in Latin, Cynegetica, a poem, and four eclogues, published among the poets Rei Venaticæ, 1730. He lived about 281 A.D.

NEMESIUS, a Greek philosopher, who became bishop of Emessa in the fifth century, and wrote De Naturâ Hominis, &c.

NEMOURS, Mary d' Orleans, daughter of the duke de Longneville, was born 1625. Her Memoirs of the War of the Fronde are valuable, as containing anecdotes of the principal characters and events of her time, under the minority of Lewis XIV. They are printed with those of de Retz and Joli, and have been translated into English, in 8 vols. 12mo. She died 1707.

NENNIUS, author of the History of Britain, flourished in the ninth century. A MS. of this history is preserved in the British museum, among the Cotton papers.

NEPER, John lord. *Vid.* NAPIER.

NEPOS, Cornelius, a Latin historian, patronised by Augustus. Of all his works there only remain the lives of illustrious Greek and Roman generals, a composition of singular elegance, and highly interesting.

NEPOS, Flavius Julius, a Dalmatian, who, by his marriage with the niece of Leo the emperor, obtained the Western empire. He was assassinated in Dalmatia, 480.

NERI, Philip de, an eminent historian, born of an honourable family at Florence, 1485. He was one of the 48 magistrates called senators, chosen by duke Alexander 1532, and after a life devoted to public services, he died at Florence, 17th Jan. 1556. His History of Florentine Affairs from 1214 to 1537, appeared at Augsburg, 1728, in folio.

NERI, St. Philip de, a native of Florence, celebrated as the founder of the congregation of the priests of the oratory in Italy, whose duties were to administer to the wants of the poor, to attend the sick, and to relieve strangers and distressed pilgrims. He died 1595, aged 80, and was canonized by Gregory XV. in 1622.

NERI, Pompeio, a Florentine, law professor at Pisa, eminently distinguished in the affairs of Maria Theresa, and of the duke of Lorraine. He was founder of the botanical academy at Florence, and died there, 1776, aged 69. He was the learned author of Observations on the Tuscan Nobility—on the Imports of Milan—on the Legal Value of Coin, and the difficulty of settling it. Anthony, the author of the Art of making Glass, printed at Florence, 1612, was also of this family.

NERO, Claud. Domit. Cæsar, a Roman emperor after Claudius, A.D. 50. The beginning of his reign was marked by humanity and virtue, but soon after, Nero showed himself vindictive, cruel, and licentious; his mother was inhumanly murdered, and every species of oppression and debauchery was indulged. Rome was set on fire, that the tyrant might behold the disasters of which he had read in the conflagration of Troy, and the virtue and honour of the senate and the people were insulted and trampled upon. At last, a conspiracy was formed to rid the world of the bloody tyrant, who in the moment of his distress, when deserted by his flatterers, destroyed himself, A.D. 68.

NERVA, Cocceius, a Roman emperor after Domitian, A.D. 96. After a short, but glorious, mild, and virtuous reign, this excellent monarch appointed Trajan his successor, and died 98, aged 72.

NESBIT, Thomas, son of the lord president Nesbit, of Dirlton, was born at Edinburgh, 1672. He was well skilled in antiquities and heraldry, and wrote a Vindication of Scottish Antiquities, preserved in MS. in the advocates' library, Edinburgh. He died at Dirlton, 1725.

NESLE, N. de, a native of Meaux, known by his writings. His poem, called Sansonnet, in imitation of Vert Vert, is much admired. He wrote besides, the Modern

Arristippus—the Prejudices of the People, 2 vols.—the Prejudices of the Ancients, &c. He died in indigent circumstances at Paris, 1767, in an advanced age.

Nesse, Christopher, a native of Yorkshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. When ejected from his church at Leeds, in 1662, for nonconformity, he opened a school for 10 years, and afterwards, in 1675, came to London, where he preached to a dissenting congregation. He wrote the Christian's Walk and Work on Earth, 8vo.—the Christian's Crown and Glory, 12mo.—Church History from Adam—Antidote against Popery—a Divine Legacy—the History and Mystery of the Old and New Testament, 4 vols. fol. &c. He died 1705, aged 84.

Nestor, a Russian monk, author of a Description of Russia, and of a Chronicle from 858 to 1113, in a simple and unadorned style, of which Muller published a translation in German, 1732, died 1115, aged 59.

Nestorius, a Syrian, who became bishop of Constantinople, 431. He was deposed for refusing to assent to the doctrine of the incarnation of the Redeemer, and his followers are still found in the eastern parts of the world.

Netscher, Gaspard, a portrait painter, born at Prague, 1636. After a series of accidents, he settled at the Hague, where he acquired reputation and opulence. There was scarce a family in Holland but what could boast of a miniature from his pencil. He died at the Hague, 1684.

Neubauer, Ernest Frederic, a native of Magdeburg, author of Academic Dissertations—Explanations of Scripture—Lives of the Divinity Professors of Giessen—sermons, &c. died at Giessen, where he was professor of antiquities, and of theology, 1748, aged 43.

Neubauer, Francis, a native of Bohemia, educated at Prague and Vienna. He was celebrated for his skill in music, and was musician to the chapel of the prince of Nassau. His compositions were much admired, but he unfortunately disgraced himself by immoderate intoxication. He died 1795.

Neve, Timothy, a native of Wotton, near Ludlow, Shropshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He afterwards kept a school at Spalding, and became successively canon of Peterborough, prebendary of Lincoln, archdeacon of Huntingdon, and rector of Alwalton, Huntingdonshire, where he died about 1740. He communicated, in 1727, to the Spalding Society, of which he was the joint founder, an essay on the invention of printing, and on our first painters. His son Timothy, who was born at Spalding, was of Merton college, Oxford, and Margaret professor there. He died 1798, author of some sermons.

Nevers, Philip Julian Mazarine Mancini, duke de, nephew of Mazarine, was born at Rome, and acquired some reputation by supporting Pradon against Racine. He wrote some sonnets, poetical pieces, &c. which were admired as the compositions of a duke, but possessed little merit. He died 1707, aged 76.

Nevisan, John, an Italian lawyer, born at Asti. He studied at Padua, and taught at Turin. He is known by his work Sylvæ Nuptiales, &c. 8vo. in which he asserts curious things, but without order or connexion. It is said that the women of Turin were so offended against him on account of this book, in which he spoke with disrespect of the sex, that they drove him in disgrace with stones from the city, and would not suffer him to return before he entreated pardon on his knees. He died 1540.

Neuhoff, Theodore Baron, king of Corsica. *Vid.* Theodore.

Neuville, Charles Frey de, a Jesuit of Coutances, long known as an eloquent preacher in the capital. After the banishment of his order he retired to Compeigne, where he lived in privacy, and died 13th July, 1774, aged 81. He wrote sermons, 8 vols. 12mo. la Morale du Nouveau Testament, 3 vols. 12mo. &c. His brother, Peter Claude, was also a Jesuit, and author of 16 sermons. He died at Rennes, 1773.

Neuville, Didier Peter Chicanau de, a native of Nancy, in the service of Stanislaus, king of Poland. He afterwards became professor of history at Toulouse, and died there Oct. 1781, aged 61. The best known of his writings is Dictionnaire Philosophique, &c. 8vo.

Newcomb, Thomas, son of a clergyman in Herefordshire, was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1734 he became rector of Stopham, Sussex, and afterwards lived at Hackney, it is said, in distressed circumstances. He was author of various original poems, and among other things turned Hervey's Meditations into blank verse, and also the Death of Abel from the German. The school which he established at Hackney has long continued to enjoy celebrity.

Newcome, William, a learned prelate, born at Abingdon, Berkshire, where his father was vicar. He was educated at the grammar-school of his native place, and then elected on the foundation of Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He was afterwards appointed tutor to Mr. Fox, at Hertford college, and to this connexion he was indebted for his elevation in the church. He became successively bishop of Ossory and Waterford, and was afterwards translated to Armagh, he had

Fitzwilliam, when lord lieutenant. This venerable prelate was a man of amiable manners, and as a scholar was eminent for his learning, and his extensive acquaintance with biblical knowledge. He died in Ireland, 1799, aged 70. His publications were very respectable, and particularly a letter to Dr. Priestley, on the Duration of our Lord's Ministry, 8vo.—Observations on our Lord's Conduct, 4to.—an improved Version of the 12 Minor Prophets, 4to.—Another Version of Ezekiel—a Review of the Chief Difficulties in the Gospel History relating to our Lord's resurrection—a Historical Review of the English Biblical Translations, &c. and after his death his Version of the New Testament appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. He was member of the Royal Irish academy.

Newcomen, Matthew, a nonconformist divine, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree. As member of the Westminster assembly of divines, he assisted in the drawing up of their catechism, and he was one of the five divines who attacked bishop Hall's Vindication of Episcopacy. This curious work was called Smectymnus, from the initials of the authors' names, Stephen Marshal, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, William Spurstow. He was ejected from the living of Dedham, Essex, in 1662, and then retired to Leyden, where he died, 1666.

Newell, Samuel, missionary at Bombay, was graduated at Harvard college in 1807. He pursued his theological studies at the seminary at Andover, Massachusetts, and attended a course of medical lectures at the college in Philadelphia. He was a member of the first mission sent to the East by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and embarked at Salem for Calcutta in February, 1812. Being ordered by the government soon after reaching Bengal to leave that country, he proceeded to the Isle of France, and after a short residence there, during which the death of Mrs. Newell took place, he removed to Ceylon, where he remained some time, and prepared the way for the mission which was afterwards established there. He at length joined the mission at Bombay, and continued there a faithful labourer till his death, on the 30th of May, 1821. His talents were highly respectable, and he was distinguished for modesty, tenderness of feeling, and an enlightened and ardent zeal in the cause of evangelizing the heathen.
☞ L.

Newell, Harriet, the wife of the preceding, was the daughter of Mr. Moses Atwood, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and born there, October 10th, 1793. She possessed a superior mind, enjoyed an excellent education, and early became a professor of religion. On the arrival of the missionaries at Calcutta, being directed by the government to leave that country, Mr. and Mrs. Newell proceeded to the Isle of France, where she died on the 30th Nov. 1812. She was a woman of uncommonly amiable disposition, and interesting manners, and by her intelligence, piety, and devotedness to the cause in which she was embarked, rendered herself an object of unusual interest and respect to all who became acquainted with her character and history.
☞ L.

Newland, Peter, a learned Dutchman, son of a carpenter at Dinmermeer, near Amsterdam, where he was born, 1764. He was possessed of strong natural powers, so that at the age of 10 he wrote poetry with elegance, and could resolve, without the instruction of a master, some of the most difficult problems of geometry. These great talents were happily encouraged by the government; the young prodigy was made one of the commissioners of longitude, and afterwards he filled with great ability the chairs of mathematics and philosophy at Utrecht and Amsterdam. He wrote poems in Dutch, on the Means of enlightening a People—on the General Utility of Mathematics—on Lavoisier's System—on the form of the Globe—on the Course of Comets, and the Uncertainty of their Return—on ascertaining the Longitude at Sea—a Treatise on Navigation, &c. He died 1794.

Newman, Francis, governor of the colony of New-Haven, Connecticut, was in 1653, with several others, appointed an agent to governor Stuyvesant at Manhadoes, to obtain satisfaction for the injuries which the Dutch had inflicted on the colony. He was afterwards one of the commissioners of the United Colonies, and for a long time secretary during the administration of governor Eaton. In 1658 he was appointed governor of the colony, and continued in the office till his death in 1661. He was a man of great piety and prudence.
☞ L.

Newman, Samuel, was a native of Bombay, England, and born in 1600. He was educated at the university of Oxford, and for many years was an able minister of the established church. In 1638 he came to Massachusetts, and after spending several years at Dorchester and Weymouth, settled at Rehoboth, where he remained greatly esteemed for his talents and piety till his death in 1663. He compiled a concordance of the Bible, superior to any which had before appeared. It was published in London in 1643, and on being republished in England with considerable improvements, was called the Cambridge Concordance. His poverty compelled him, while labouring

at it in the evening, to use pine knots for light. ☞ L.

Newton, John, an English mathematician, born at Oundle, 1622. He entered, in 1637, at Edmund hall, Oxford, where he applied to astronomy and mathematics. After the restoration he was rewarded for his loyalty, and made chaplain to the king, created D.D. and appointed rector of Ross, in Herefordshire, where he died Christmas day, 1678. He wrote Astronomia Britannica, in three parts, 4to.—Help to Calculation, with Tables of Declination, Ascension, &c.—Trigonometria Britannica, fol.—Geometrical Trigonometry—Chiliades Centum Logarithm.—Mathematical Elements—Perpetual Diary—Ephemerides—Introduction to Rhetoric—Cosmography, &c.

Newton, Sir Isaac, a most illustrious philosopher, born of a very ancient family, settled at Woolstrope, Lincolnshire, where he was born Christmas day, 1642. He early lost his father, but his mother, though she soon after took a second husband, bestowed particular care on his education. From Grantham school, where he was placed at the age of 12, he was removed at 18 to Trinity college, Cambridge, as he seemed to prefer studious pursuits to the management of his estate. At Cambridge, under the care of the famous Isaac Barrow, he began to apply to mathematics, but his powerful mind so easily comprehended the elements of Euclid, that he quickly passed to higher pursuits, and paid attention to Des Cartes's analytical method, which then was very popular, and as he proceeded in his studies he made marginal notes. In 1664 he discovered a new method of infinite series and fluxions, which he afterwards greatly improved, and the same year he took his bachelor's degree. His next pursuit was the grinding of optical glasses in one of the figures made by the three sections of a cone, for the improvement of telescopes, but not succeeding as he expected, he procured a glass prism, to make experiments on the phænomena of colours, lately discovered by Grimaldi; and the result of his skilful researches gradually matured his new theory of light and colours. Whilst he reflected on this discovery that light was not homogeneous, but a heterogeneous mixture of refrangible rays, he was obliged to quit Cambridge in 1665, by the plague, and he retired to his house, where, though deprived of the assistance of his books, new truths were to be opened to his active mind. Whilst he was sitting alone in his garden, the falling of some apples from a tree led his thoughts to the subject of gravity, and considering that this power is not sensibly diminished, at the remotest distance from the centre of the earth, even at the top of the highest mountains, he thought that it must be extended much farther. Why not as high as the moon? was his next question to himself; therefore the moon may be influenced by this power of gravity, and retained in her orbit, and the whole planetary system moving round the sun as their common centre may obey this great principle, which, however, as he calculated, must decrease in strength in the duplicate proportion of the increase of distance. The further examination of this important subject was deferred, as he returned to Cambridge; and in 1667, being elected fellow of his college, he devoted all his attention to the construction of a reflecting telescope. In 1669 he succeeded to the mathematical chair at Cambridge, on the resignation of his friend Dr. Barrow, and for three years he delivered lectures on the discoveries which he had made in optics, and communicated his theory of light and colours, which he had brought to a great degree of perfection, to the Royal Society, of which he was elected member in 1672. Some time after he presented to the same learned society his telescope, with a description of its properties. While labouring on the problems of his great system, his attention was attracted to the comet of 1680, and by repeated experiments he proved the truth of Kepler's supposition about the motion of the primary planets, and after establishing his conclusions on the most infallible proofs, he in 1687 published, at the request of the Royal Society, the result of his astronomical pursuits, under the title of Philosphiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica. This excellent performance, which set his name above the philosophers of ancient and modern times, met, however, with opposition; but though its truths were delivered with conciseness and precision, and required study and labour to be comprehended, even by the most learned of mathematicians, it gained by slow but sure degrees universal praise and admiration. At this time the attacks of James II. on the privileges of the university were resisted with great spirit, and Newton was appointed as one of the delegates to complain of the illegal encroachment. His eloquence on this occasion was so strong and powerful, that the king abandoned his claims. He was member of the convention parliament in 1688, and when his friend, the earl of Halifax, planned the recoining of the money of the kingdom, he called to his assistance the abilities of Newton, and made him, in 1696, warden of the mint. In 1699 he was made master of the mint, with an ample salary, and enjoyed the office till his death. In consequence of these appointments in London, he resigned the emoluments of his professorship to Mr. Whiston, of Clare hall, his deputy, for whom he generously procured the appointment in 1703. In 1703 he was elected president of the Royal Society,

and for 25 years he adorned the chair of that learned body till his death. He also was made honorary member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and received every mark of distinction from the learned of the continent. When he published, in 1704, his theory of light, after establishing its truth by repeated experiments, during the space of 30 years; he also made mention of his discovery of the nature of fluxions, which, since 1672, had engaged his attention, but had not been communicated to the public, yet by mean suggestions Leibnitz laid claim to the merit of discovering them. While the Acta Eruditorum of Leipsic attributed the honour to the German philosopher, Keill of Oxford undertook the defence of his friend, and proved by the clearest evidence, and from extracts from the papers of the Royal Society, that this system, so important in mathematics, originated first in the genius of Newton. In 1715 Leibnitz proposed to the English philosopher his famous problem of the trajectories, which, while it might have puzzled other mathematicians, was resolved by Newton in a few hours, after the labours and the fatigues of the day. This great man, who had been in 1705 knighted by queen Anne, became a great favourite at the court of George I. and the princess of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, took infinite pleasure in the conversation of the philosopher. As she had an uncommon genius for mathematics and astronomy, she often said, she considered herself happy in being born in an age when she could enjoy the conversation and the instruction of so illustrious a philosopher. At the request of the princess he drew up his abstract of chronology, but a copy of it was imprudently communicated to signor Conti, a Venetian, who with illiberal effrontery had it printed at Paris, and at the same time engaged some of the French literati to attack and abuse it. This drew a defence from Newton, inserted in the philosophical transactions, and soon after he published the work himself. Having now nearly reached the age of 80, Sir Isaac, after enjoying, from his regular and temperate habits, all the blessings of health, found himself seized by an incontinence of urine, which was attended with the excruciating pains of a stone in the bladder. For a few weeks before his death, the agonies which he suffered were very great, yet his meekness and patience subdued them, and though from the severe paroxysms which he endured, large drops of sweat ran down his cheeks, he preserved his usual smile of cheerfulness and serenity. On the night of the 11th March, 1726-7, his intellects were visibly affected, and he continued insensible till he expired nine days after, aged 85. His body lay in state in the Jerusalem chamber, and on the 28th March, was conveyed in becoming funeral pomp to Westminster-abbey, while the lord chancellor, the dukes of Montrose and Roxburgh, the earls of Pembroke, Sussex, and Macclesfield, supported the pall. He was interred near the entrance of the choir on the left hand, and a stately monument with a proper inscription has been erected to his honour. Sir Isaac had the happiness of enjoying during his life the fame, the honours, and the rewards which seldom attend the learned and the great, but which often are lavished with insulting profusion on their remains or their posterity. In his person this great man was of a middle stature, his countenance was pleasing and venerable, though it did not display that deep and penetrating sagacity which are every where perceptible in his writings. He never made use of spectacles, and it is said he lost only one tooth during the whole of his life. In his temper he was meek and unassuming, and so great a lover of peace and harmony, that he kept some of his publications from the eye of the public, that he might not excite the envy and the malice of opponents or rivals. With great powers of mind, and with a comprehension which embraced at one view the meaning of every subject to which he directed his attention, and overleaped as trifling all the difficulties which had arrested the progress of other philosophers, he was thus enabled to shed lustre on the age in which he lived, and the country which gave him birth, and to introduce such astonishing improvements, and make such stupendous discoveries in science, in mathematics, and in astronomy, as would each of them individually have bestowed immortality. To his other great qualities he added the virtues of piety, and religious infidelity he marked with abhorrence; no remark of levity or indifference on the powers of the Deity, or on revelation, ever was made in his presence without drawing from him the severest censure; and while he made the Bible his favourite study, he employed some portion of his time in proving the great truths of the prophetical writers of Scripture. Ardently attached to the tenets and the discipline of the church of England, he bore with patience the errors and the failings of others, and was at all times an enemy to intolerant persecution. He was never married, and it is probable that as his time was devoted so assiduously to study, he felt little of the concerns of domestic life, and never was sensible of the want of a companion at home. In his conduct he was charitable, and as his income increased he was proportionably more affected by the wants of his indigent neighbours. He left 32,000*l.* at his death, but made no will. His most valuable works have been collected and pub-

lished, together with an excellent commentary, 1784, in 5 vols. 4to. by bishop Horsley.

Newton, Richard, a learned divine, born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Westminster, and Christ-church, Oxford. He distinguished himself as an able tutor, and in 1710, was inducted principal of Harthall, when he took the degree of D.D. By the friendship of bishop Compton, he obtained the rectory of Sudbury, Northamptonshire, and in 1753 he was preferred to a canonry of Christ-church by the interest of the duke of Newcastle, to whom he had been tutor. In 1740 he obtained a charter to erect Harthall into a college, and to separate it from the superintendence of Exeter college, to which it belonged, and this he effected at great expense, and was himself the first principal. He died at Lavendon Grange, deservedly respected, 21st April, 1753. He wrote a book against Pluralities and Non-residence—on University Education—and also edited Theophrastus, with notes in English, which work is said to have brought him 1000*l.* which he nobly applied in endowments on his college.

Newton, Thomas, an English bishop, born at Lichfield, 1st Dec. 1703. From Lichfield school he entered at Westminster, and in 1723, was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge. When in orders he removed to London, and became curate, afterwards assistant preacher at St. George's, Hanover square, and next, afternoon preacher to Grosvenor chapel. He was afterwards tutor to lord Tyrconnel, and in 1744 he obtained St. Mary-le-Bow rectory, Cheapside, by the friendship of the earl of Bath. In 1747 he was chosen lecturer of St. George's, Hanover square, and that year married the daughter of Mr. Trebeck the rector. He published in 1749 his edition of Milton's Paradise Lost, with useful notes, and a well-written life. In 1756 he was made king's chaplain, and then prebendary of Westminster, and precentor of York, and 1761 he was nominated bishop of Bristol with the residentiaryship of St. Paul's, which he exchanged in 1768 for the deanery. Satisfied with his ecclesiastical honours he determined to solicit no more, and kept his word. He died at the deanery, 14th Feb. 1782, aged 79. He lost his wife in 1754, and in 1761 married a second, a daughter of John lord Lisburne, widow of Mr. Hand, whom he describes as an amiable and excellent woman. His dissertations on the prophecies in 3 vols. 8vo. is a work of great merit. He also preached Boyle's lectures. After his death, his miscellaneous works, with memoirs of his life by himself, were published.

Newton, Thomas, an English divine, born at Presbury, Cheshire. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards at Cambridge, and then obtained the grammar-school at Macclesfield. Besides divinity, he paid attention to medicine, and practised with credit. He died at his living of Ilford, Essex, 1607. He was author of the History of the Saracens, 4to.; Approved Medicines, and Cordial Receipts, 8vo.; Illustrium Aliquot Anglorum Encomia, 4to.; Directions for the Health of Magistrates and Students; Herbal of the Bible, 8vo. &c.

Newton, John, an exemplary divine, was born in London in 1725. He was bred to the sea under his father, who was master of a merchant-vessel. Afterwards he sailed in the Guinea trade, and led a very irregular life for some years; but at last he grew both serious and studious. By indefatigable diligence he attained a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages; and in 1764 was ordained on the curacy of Olney in Buckinghamshire, where he became acquainted with Cowper, the poet, and Mr. Thornton, the banker; the latter of whom presented him, in 1779, to the living of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street. He died in 1807. His works are—1. A Narrative of his own life, 12mo. 2. A Review of Ecclesiastical History, 8vo. 3. Olney Hymns, in which are some by his friend Cowper. 4. Omicron's letters on religious subjects. 5. Cardiphonia, or the Utterance of the Heart, 2 vols. 6. The Messiah, a series of sermons, 2 vols.—*W. B.*

Nicaise, Claude, a French antiquary, born at Dijon. He resided for some time at Rome, and had a most extensive correspondence with the learned men of his times in every country. He published a treatise de Nummo Pantheo; a Discourse on the Form and Figure of the Sirens; a Disertation on two of Raphael's Pictures, and on the schools of Athens and Parnassus. He died at Velley, Oct. 1701, aged 78.

Nicander, a native of Colophon, eminent as a physician, a grammarian, and a poet, B.C. 140. His two poems, called Theriaca and Alexipharmaca, are still extant.

Nicausis, or Balkis, according to the Arabians, is the name of the famous queen of Sheba, whose visit to Solomon is mentioned in Scripture. She reigned in Arabia Felix, or according to Josephus, in Egypt and Ethiopia.

Nicephorus, Gregoras, a Greek historian, author of a History of the Eastern empire, from 1204 to 1341, printed in 1702, Paris, 2 vols. folio, and also other works. He was a great favourite of the emperor Andronicus.

Nicephorus, Callistus, a Greek historian who flourished in the same age as the preceding. His ecclesiastical history extends

from the birth of Christ to 610, the best edition of which is that of Paris, 1630.

Nicephorus, Blemmidas, a monk of mount Athos in the 13th century, who, as attached to the Romish church, refused to accept the dignity of patriarch of Constantinople. His two treatises concerning the procession of the Holy Ghost, were printed at Rome, 1659.

Nicephorus I. chancellor of the Eastern empire, seized the throne 802, and banished the empress Irene to Mitylene. Though attacked by his seditious subjects who raised Bardanes one of his generals to the throne, he overcame all opposition, till the Bulgarians appeared against him. He fell in battle 811.

Nicephorus II. Phocas, a nobleman of Constantinople, so popular that his virtues elevated him to the throne, 963, on the death of Romanus the younger, whose widow he married. He attacked the Saracens with spirit and success, but at last was assassinated by John Zimisces, 969.

Nicephorus III. a Roman general raised to the throne of Constantinople by his army. He was three years after, 1081, deposed by Alexis Commenus his general, and soon after died of grief in a monastery.

Niceron, John Francis, an eminent mathematician, born at Paris, 1613. He took the habit of the Minims, but though regularly employed in their ecclesiastical affairs, either as visiter or professor, he devoted much of his time to his favourite study of optics. He died at Aix in Provence, 22d Sept. 1646, but though only 33 years of age, he was author of some valuable works, especially l'Interpretation des Chiffres, &c.; Thaumaturgus Opticus, sive Admiranda Optices, Catoptrices, et Dioptrices.

Niceron, John Peter, the celebrated author of "Memoirs of Men Illustrious in the Republic of Letters," was born at Paris, March 11th, 1685, of an ancient family. He early determined to forsake the world, and therefore took the habit of a Barnabite Jesuit 1703, and then studied at Montarges, Loches, and Poitiers. He became a very popular preacher, and to a great fondness for laborious studies, he brought an extensive knowledge of ancient and modern languages. He died after a short illness, 8th July, 1738. Besides his Memoirs, a valuable work, of which the first volume appeared in 1727, and the 39th in 1738, to which three more have been added, he wrote a translation of Hancock's book on the Virtues of Common Water, 2 vols. 12mo.; the Conversion of England to Christianity; Ouvington's Voyages, &c.

Nicetas, David, author of the Life of Ignatius of Constantinople, in Greek, translated into Latin by Raderi, Ingolstadt, 1604, was a Paphlagonian, and lived in the ninth century.

Nicetas, surnamed Serron, author of Panegyrics on Gregory Nazianzen—of Commentaries on Scripture, and other works, was a deacon of Constantinople, and afterwards bishop of Heraclea in the 11th century.

Nicetas, Arhominates, a Greek historian, born at Chone, or Colossus in Phrygia. He fled from Constantinople when taken by the French, 1204, and settled at Nice in Bithynia, where he died 1206. He wrote a History or Annals from 1118 to the death of Baldwin, 1205, of which a translation appeared at Basil, by Wolsius, 1557, and Geneva, 1593.

Nicholas, Abraham, an English penman, born in Bread-street, London. He is author of Examples of Penmanship—the Penman's Assistant, 1719—Complete Writing-master, in 31 folio plates. He kept a school at Clapham, and died abroad about 1744, aged 52.

Nichols, William, an English divine, born at Donington, Bucks, 1664. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, afterwards of Wadham, and in 1684 was elected fellow of Merton, where he took the degree of D. D. 1695. He was chaplain to lord Montague, and became rector of Selsey, near Chichester; but it appears from a letter of his to Robert, earl of Oxford, that he was disappointed in his expectations of a promised prebend in the church of Westminster. His life was usefully devoted to study, and to acts of piety. He died about 1712. His works were numerous and valuable; the best known are, Conference with a Theist, 2 vols. 8vo.—Defensio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, 1707, 12mo. afterwards published in 8vo. and in English—a Commentary on the Liturgy of England, in 8vo. and folio, a very useful book—Religion of a Prince, &c.

Nichols, Richard, governor of New-York, and New-Jersey, was one of the four commissioners appointed in 1664, to inquire into the state of the colonies, to determine complaints in the various departments of the governments of New England, and to subdue the Dutch at Manhadoes. They reached Boston in July, and soon proceeded against the Dutch, and governor Stuyvesant surrendered the government in August. After an administration in New-York, in which he conducted with great prudence, integrity, and moderation, Nichols returned to England, and was succeeded by colonel Lovelace, in 1667. The government of New-Jersey he resigned to Carteret, in 1666. ☞ L.

Nicholls, Frank, a physician, born in London, 1699. He was educated at Westminster and Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. D. 1729, and be-

came reader of anatomy. His lectures were popular, but it has been observed that his remarks on subjects of anatomy, tended to inculcate infidelity in his pupils. He married in 1743, Dr. Mead's daughter, by whom he had five children. He was physician to George II. and published an account of his death in the philosophical transactions. He wrote besides, a tract de Animâ Medicâ—de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Homine, and died in 1779, aged 80.

Nicholson, Sir Francis, governor of Virginia, was by profession a soldier, and was lieutenant-governor of New-York, under Andross, and at the head of the administration from 1687 to 1689. He entered on the government of Virginia in 1690, and continued till 1692, highly popular. From 1694 to 1699, he was governor of Maryland. He was then again appointed to the government of Virginia, but was greatly disliked by the people. He was superseded in 1705. He was appointed commander of the forces sent, in 1710, against Canada, where he captured Port Royal, and also of the unsuccessful expedition of the next year. In 1713, he became governor of Nova Scotia, and in 1720, of Carolina, where he exercised a useful administration. He returned to England in June, 1725, and died in London, March 5, 1728. ☞ L.

Nicholson, James, captain in the American navy, was born in Chestertown, Maryland, in 1734. His ancestors, who were highly respectable, were among the first settlers of that state, and held many important offices in it, both while it remained a province and afterwards. He became a sailor in early life, and spent several years in the occupation. On the commencement of hostilities between the colonies and Great Britain, he was appointed by the legislature of Maryland to the command of the state ship, the Defence, and not long after, by congress, to that of the frigate Trumbull, of 32 guns, in which, in March 1780, he fought a severe battle with the British ship Wyatt, and subsequently with a frigate and ship, to which the Trumbull was surrendered. ☞ L.

Nicias, an Athenian, who distinguished himself in the Peloponnesian war, and was sent by his countrymen with Demosthenes and Eurymedon, to the conquest of Sicily. The expedition was unfortunate, and after two years' siege, the Syracusans attacked and defeated their invaders, and Nicias was cruelly put to death, B. C. 413.

Nicodemus, a learned Jew, who visited our Saviour privately, and became his disciple. On the death of Jesus, he assisted Joseph of Arimathea in preparing to pay honours to the remains of his master; but though the Jews marked him for destruction for his attachment to the new doctrines, it is said that he was saved by the interference of his relation Gamaliel. The gospel ascribed to him is a forgery of the Manicheans.

Nicolai, John, a native of Monza, near Verdun, who took the habit of the Dominicans, and was for 20 years professor of theology at Paris, where he died 1673, aged 79. Besides an edition of the works of Thomas Aquinas, in 19 vols. folio, he published some Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline—a tract against Arnauld, and other theological works.

Nicolas, a proselyte of Antioch, who became, on being converted, one of the seven first deacons of the church of Jerusalem. He is accused by some authors as the founder of the Nicolastes, a sect which admitted a community of wives, and practised all the impious rites of paganism. It is, however, more probable that this sect owed its origin to another person.

Nicolas, St. bishop of Myra in Lycia, is supposed to have lived in the age of Constantine the Great, and to have assisted at the general council of Nice.

Nicolas I. surnamed the Great, was elected pope after Benedict III. 858. He sent ambassadors to Constantinople, and pronounced an anathema against Photius, the patriarch, which proved the cause of the schism which separated the Greek and the Latin churches. He died 867, much respected for his zeal, firmness, and charity. His letters were published at Rome, 1542, in folio.

Nicolas II. Gerard, of Burgundy, became archbishop of Florence, and in 1058, was elected pope. He is the first whose coronation is mentioned in history. He was opposed by John, bishop of Valetri, under the name of Benedict X. but he soon destroyed the power of his rival. He extended the papal authority over some of the Norman princes in Lombardy and Naples, and died 1061.

Nicolas III. John Gaetan, was elected pope after John XXI. 1277. He sent missionaries into Tartary, but with little effect; and he was guilty of some oppressive actions to enrich his family. He died of an apoplexy, 22d August, 1280.

Nicolas IV. N. de Rubeis, was a native of Ascoli, and was raised to the popedom 1288, an honour which he accepted with much reluctance. He published a crusade against the infidels for the recovery of Jerusalem, but died before the plan was brought to maturity, 4th April, 1292. He was a man of learning, and wrote some Commentaries on Scripture, &c.

Nicolas V. Thomas de Sarzanne, bishop of Bologna, was a native of Luni, and was elected pope 1447, on the death of Eugenius IV. He succeeded in restoring peace to the church, which had been torn to pieces

by the interests and the intrigues of rival popes, and he gained universal respect by his great wisdom and moderation. He celebrated this happy era by a jubilee in 1450, which drew to Rome an immense multitude of people. The conspiracy which was formed against him by Stephen Porcario, and the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, and the consequent calamities of the Christians, are said to have afflicted him so heavily, that he died of grief, 24th March, 1455, aged 57.

Nicolas of Damascus, a philosopher and historian in the age of Augustus, some fragments of whose works remain.

Nicolas of Cusa, son of a fisherman, rose by his merit, and assisted at the council of Basil, 1431, and showed such eloquence that Eugenius IV. employed him as his ambassador at Constantinople, in Germany, and France. He was patronised by succeeding popes, and made bishop of Brixen. He died at Todi, 11th Aug. 1454, aged 53. He wrote several works on theological subjects.

Nicolas of Lyra, so called from the place of his birth, near Evreux in Normandy, was a Jew, but was converted to Christianity 1291, and took the habit of the Minors. He taught divinity with great reputation at Paris, and obtained the confidence of Jane, queen of Philip V. and was one of the executors of her will. He died at Paris, 23d Oct. 1340. He wrote Commentaries on the Bible, edited at Antwerp, 1634, in 6 vols. folio—a Disputation against the Jews, folio—Treatise against a Jewish Rabbi.

Nicolas of Munster, founder of a sect called the Family, or House of Love, about 1540, pretended to be inspired by the Holy Spirit, and therefore declared himself greater than Jesus Christ. He had many followers, and supported his doctrines by various publications, such as the Land of Peace—the Gospel of the Kingdom, &c. Some of the followers of this sect appeared in England, 1604, and they presented to James I. a profession of their faith.

Nicolas of Pisa, an architect and sculptor of eminence, who built a church and convent at Bologna, for the fraternity of the preachers, and a marble tomb for the body of St. Dominic. He flourished in the 13th century.

Nicolas Eymerich, a Dominican of Gironne, inquisitor against the Vaudois, under Innocent VI. was author of the Directory of Inquisitors, printed in folio, 1687, and died in his native county, 1399.

Nicolas, Augustine, an advocate of Besançon, counsellor to the duke of Lorraine. He died at Besançon, 1695. He wrote several things in verse and prose, of no great merit.

Nicole, John, a French lawyer, born at Chartres, 1600. He acquired some reputation as a bold haranguer, but he was a bad advocate. He died 1678, at Chartres. Nothing of his compositions were preserved, though his friend Marolles saw his translation of Quintilian.

Nicole, Claude, related to the above, was born at Chartres, 1611, and became king's counsel, and president in the elections of Chartres. He died there, 22d Nov. 1685. He was a good linguist, and wrote poetry, though his compositions were rather licentious. His works were printed at Paris, 1660, in 2 vols. 4to. and again, 1693, 2 vols. 12mo.

Nicole, Peter, an eminent French divine, son of John, above mentioned, was born at Chartres, 10th Oct. 1625. He studied at Paris with great assiduity, and was for some time engaged in instructing youth under the society of Port-royal. He assisted his friend Arnauld in the composition of some of his pieces; but his letter to Innocent XI. in the defence of the bishops of St. Pont and Arras, exposed him to persecution, and he withdrew from Paris. He afterwards returned, but soon quitted it for a residence in Flanders. He returned afterwards under a feigned name to Chartres, and died there of an apoplectic fit, 16th Nov. 1695. He was a man of great abilities; his erudition was extensive, his judgment solid, but he was little acquainted with the world; and his defence of the Jansenists, and latterly his support of Bossuet against the Quietists, raised him enemies in France, and caused an unpopularity which his private virtues did not deserve. His works are not less than 100 in number, but chiefly on controversial subjects. His Moral Essays, and his Treatise on Preserving Peace in Society, are much admired.

Nicole, Francis, a native of Paris, distinguished for his extensive knowledge of mathematics. His Essay sur la Theorie des Roulettes—his Traité du Calcul des Differences Finies—and his Traité des Lignes du Troisieme Ordre, are most convincing proofs of the accuracy of his researches, and of the depth of his genius. He was member of the academy of sciences, and died 10th Jan. 1758, aged 75.

Nicolo del Abbate, a painter, born at Modena, and called Abbate, because brought up by Primatic, abbot of St. Martin. He went with his patron to France, 1552, and his pencil was employed in adorning Fontainebleau, and the noblest edifices of Paris. His style is said to resemble strongly that of Julio Romano, and that of Parmesan.

Nicolson, William, a learned bishop, born at Orton, Cumberland, 1655. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he became fellow, 1679. He was patroni-

sed by the bishop of Carlisle, who gave him a prebend and the archdeaconry of that church, and in 1702, he succeeded his patron in that see. He was translated in 1718, to Londonderry in Ireland, and in Jan. 1726-7, he was raised to the see of Cashell, but died the 13th Feb. following, before he took possession of his new dignity. He was a learned man, well skilled in antiquities. He published several things, the best known of which are, his descriptions of Poland, Denmark, &c.—the English Historical Library—Tracts on the Bangorian Controversy, &c.

Nicomedes, a mathematician of the second century, known as the discoverer of the conchoid curve.

Nicon, patriarch of the Russian empire, was born of mean parentage about 1613. He had a strong prejudice in favour of a monastic life, and the loss of his children determined him to assume the habit of a monk, and to send his wife to a convent. His austerities, as well as his learning, by degrees raised him to public consequence; he was patronised by his sovereign, and at last made archbishop of Novogorod, and patriarch of Russia. Some innovations which he introduced into the church, and the publication of the Bible in the Russian language, raised him enemies among the clergy, and at last by intrigue and violence he was obliged to abdicate his high office, 1658, and to be imprisoned; but the emperor Feodor permitted him to retire to the privacy of his original cell. He died 1679, after enduring much undeserved persecution. He is the author of a chronicle of Russian affairs, to the reign of Alexiowitz, printed at Petersburg, 2 vols. 4to. 1767.

Nicot, John, master of requests to the French king, was born at Nismes. He was ambassador from France to Portugal, from whence he brought tobacco, which in compliment to him was called by the French Nicotiana. He wrote a French and Latin Dictionary, folio—a treatise on Navigation—the Treasure of French Language, &c. and died 1600 at Paris.

Nidhard, John Everard, a Jesuit, born at Falkenstein in Austria. He accompanied the archdutchess Mary, when she married Philip IV. of Spain, and in this new situation he became a great favourite with the Spanish monarch. After the death of Philip, he was made by the queen's mother inquisitor general, and minister; but his abilities were not adequate to the administration of the political affairs of a kingdom. Flushed with the pride of power, he treated the nobles with insolence. You ought to respect me, said he one day to his rival, the duke of Lerma, for I daily have your God in my hands and your queen at my feet. The weakness and incapacity of his government appeared by the successes of Lewis XIV. in the Netherlands, and in Franche Comté, and the favourite at last gave way to the intrigues of his enemies, and retired to Rome as ambassador from Spain. He was made a cardinal by Clement X. and bishop of Edessa. He died 1st February, 1681, aged 73. He wrote a discourse on the immaculate conception of the Virgin, &c.

Nieuhoff, John de, a Dutchman who went as ambassador from the Dutch East India company to the emperor of China, in the middle of the 17th century, of which he wrote an interesting account translated into French by Le Carpentier. It is also to be found in Churchill's collection.

Nieuwentyt, Bernard, a learned Dutchman, born at Westgraafdyk, North Holland, 10th Aug. 1654. He studied with unusual assiduity, and became a great philosopher and mathematician, and obtained high reputation as a physician, and as the upright and respected chief magistrate of Purmerende. He died 1730, having been twice married. He wrote in Latin, Considerations on the Analysis of Quantities infinitely small—Analysis of Curves by the Doctrine of Infinites—on the Principles of the Differential Calculus—Contemplations on the Universe, translated into English, in 3 vols. 8vo. called the Religious Philosopher.

Niger, C. Pescennius Justus, governor of Syria, proclaimed emperor of Rome by his army 193. He was defeated and slain by his rival Severus two years after.

Nigidius Figulus, Publius, a Roman who assisted Cicero in the extirpation of Catiline's conspiracy. He sided with Pompey, and died in exile, B. C. 45.

Nigrisoli, Jerome, an Italian physician, author of Progymnasmata Medica, printed at Guastala, 1655. He died at Ferrara 1689, aged 69. His son Francis was also an able physician, author of some useful works, and also de Veterum Chartâ, ejusque Usu, &c. He died 1727, aged 79.

Ninus, founder of the Assyrian empire, was son of Belus, and husband of Semiramis, to whom he left his kingdom, B. C. 2164.

Niphus, Augustin, a famous philosopher, born at Jopoli in Calabria. His works became so popular, that Leo X. created him count palatine, and permitted him to blazon his arms with those of the Medicis. He died about 1550. His works are in Latin, and various, and contain commentaries on Aristotle and Averroes, 14 vols. folio—Treatises de Amore—de Falsa Diluvii Prognosticatione, 4to.

Nisbet, Sir John, lord advocate of Scotland in the reign of Charles II. became popular by pleading against the standing militia, and was one of the commissioners ap-

pointed about the union of the two kingdoms.

Nisbet, Charles, D.D. first president of Dickinson college, Pennsylvania, was born in Haddington, Scotland, in 1736, and educated at Edinburgh. He was for several years minister of Montrose, and on the institution of the college at Carlisle in 1783, was chosen its president, and in 1785, arrived there, and entered on the duties of the office, for which he was happily fitted by fine endowments, uncommonly extensive learning, and interesting manners and conversation. He continued there an ornament to the college, to the church, and to society, till his death on the 17th of January, 1804, in the 68th year of his age.

☞ L.

Nivelle de la Chaussee, Peter Claude, a French poet, born of an opulent family at Paris, 1692. Though favoured by fortune he preferred the honours of literature to all other distinctions, and acquired some celebrity by his epistle to Clio, and his dramatic pieces. He was member of the French academy, and died at Paris, 14th March, 1754. His pieces possess great merit, and are much esteemed in France. The best are the School of Mothers—Melanides la Gouvernante, comedies—Maximian—Prejugé à-la-mode—George Barnwell, tragedies. These works have appeared in 5 vols. 12mo. 1763.

Nivernois, Lewis Julius Mancini duke of, minister of state, member of the French academy, and of belles lettres, and well known as a poet and a writer, was born at Paris 16th Dec. 1716. He left the military profession to serve his country as ambassador, and he represented his sovereign at Rome, at Berlin, and afterwards in London, where he negotiated the peace of 1763. Distinction at the court, however, had less charms for him than literary fame, and on his return to Paris, he withdrew from political life, and devoted himself to the muses. His poetical imitations of Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Tibullus, Ariosto, and Milton, possess great merit and singular beauty, and his songs and fables were popular productions in France. During the revolution he was dragged to prison, but he had the good fortune to be liberated, and he died at Paris 1798, at the great age of 82. His other works are Dialogues of the Dead—Letters on the Use of the Mind—Reflections on the Genius of Horace, of Boileau, of J. B. Rousseau—the Life of Abbe Barthelimi—Reflections on Alexander the Great, and Charles XII.—Translation of Tacitus's Life of Agricola—Pope's Essay on Man, translated—Portrait of Frederick the Great of Prussia—Adonis and Richardet, from the Italian, &c.

Nizolius, Marius, an Italian grammarian, who published Thesaurus Ciceronianus, or a dictionary of the words and expressions of Cicero, &c. folio—de Veris Principiis, et Verâ Ratione philosophandi, &c. 1553, much admired by Leibnitz. The time of his death is not mentioned.

Noah, son of Lamech, was born 2978 B. C. and was saved from the destruction of the deluge by building an ark, in obedience to the directions of the Almighty. With him were saved his wife, his three sons, and their three wives, and by them the earth was afterwards peopled. The place where the ark first rested after the sinking of the waters of the flood, was mount Ararat in Armenia. Noah died 2029 B. C.

Noailles, Lewis Antony de, cardinal and archbishop of Paris, was born of an illustrious family, 27th May, 1651. Though by birth duke of St. Cloud, and a peer of France, and the possessor of large domains, he preferred the ecclesiastical state to political distinction, and became D.D. of the Sorbonne, 1676. In 1679, he was made bishop of Cahors, and the next year translated to Chalons, and in 1695, to the archbishopric of Paris. In this high dignity, he framed excellent regulations for the government of his clergy, and zealously opposed the prevailing doctrines of Quietism, and of Jansenism. In 1700, he was raised to the rank of cardinal, at the request of Lewis XIV. who observed to him that he felt more pleasure in obtaining for him the hat, than he would in receiving it. The manner in which he sanctioned "the Moral Reflections" of Pasquin Quesnel on the New Testament, brought him unwarily into trouble. Some of the Jesuits accused the author of heresy and sedition, and the archbishop shared in the censure, and after appeals to pope Clement XI. there was issued from Rome 1713, the famous bull called "Unigenitus" which condemned the Moral Reflections as improper and dangerous. The clamour of the Jesuits, increased by the intrigues of father Tellier, prevailed, the cardinal was exiled, but afterwards restored to favour, and his persecutor Tellier disgraced. The cardinal died at Paris, 4th May, 1729, and his remains were entombed in the cathedral. His brother Gaston succeeded him at Chalons, and died 1720.

Noailles, Adrian Maurice, duke de, son of Anne Julius duke of Noailles, was born 1678. He early devoted himself to the military service, and attended his father in the campaigns of Catalonia in 1693 and 1694. He was afterwards employed under Vendome, and then served in Flanders in 1696, and in 1700 he accompanied the young king of Spain to Madrid, and in the war of the Spanish succession maintained the honour of his nation and the prowess of his family. His intimacy and alliance

with Madame de Maintenon secured his favour with the monarch, and in 1708 he was named general of the French armies in Roussillon, where he obtained some important advantages. He took the strong town of Gironne in 1710, and contributed to the submission of all Arragon, and for his services he was made a Spanish grandee by Philip V. and also raised to the honour of duke and peer of France. After the death of Lewis XIV. he was made by the regent president of the council of the finances, and admitted into the council of the regency, but the elevation of cardinal du Bois to the ministry proved his disgrace. He was recalled on the death of du Bois by the regent, and restored with increased honours to the ministry, and in the campaign of 1733, he was invited to serve in the army. He distinguished himself at the siege of Philipsburg, and was rewarded with the rank of marshal, and the year after he drove the Germans from Worms. He was in 1735, placed at the head of the French army in Italy, where he gathered fresh laurels, but in the war of 1741, he was less successful. He afterwards abandoned the military profession, and served his country in assisting as a minister at her counsels, and died universally respected 24th June, 1766, aged 88. By his wife, who was niece to Madame Maintenon, he had two sons, both of whom rose to the rank of marshals of France.

Noele, Eustache de, a native of Troyes, who rose by his abilities to the appointment of procureur general of the parliament of Metz. An accusation of being guilty of malpractices all at once robbed him of his reputation and office, and after being imprisoned in the Chatelet, he was banished for nine years. He appealed against this sentence, and was in consequence removed to the prison of the Conciergerie, where he became acquainted with Gabrielle Perreau, generally called la Belle Epicere, a woman of great beauty, and many mental accomplishments. He escaped from his confinement, and was followed by his frail but faithful mistress, by whom he had three children, and at last he finished a life of adventures, wretchedness, and poverty, 31st January, 1711, aged 68, and was buried by public charity. He wrote several things divided into serious pieces, poetry, and romances, collected together in 19 vols. 12mo. The best known of these are the History of the Dutch Republic, 2 vols.—Account of Genoa—Dissertation on the Year of Christ's Nativity—Secret History of the Conspiracy of the Piazzi against the Medicis—l'Ecole du Monde—History of the dethroning of Mahomet IV.—Tales and Fables, &c.

Nogarola, Isotta, a learned lady of Verona. She was well acquainted with philosophy, theology, and the learned languages, and her reputation was so universally known, that cardinal Bessarion went to Verona to converse with her. In a dialogue on the question whether Adam was a greater sinner than Eve in eating the forbidden fruit, she ably defended the cause of the mother of mankind, against Louis Foscaro, who maintained a different opinion. She died 1468, aged 38, universally respected. Not less than 566 of her letters were preserved in De Thou's library. Her sisters Genevieve and Laura were equally eminent for their learning and piety. One of the same family, called Antoinetta, was also distinguished for her learning and beauty. She married Salvatico Bonacolti, a nobleman of Mantua; and her daughter Angela inherited her virtues and learning, and acquired celebrity by her explanation of the prophecies and difficult passages of Scripture.

Nogarola, Lewis, a noble Venetian, well skilled in the Greek language. He translated into Latin, various Greek authors, in a style elegant and correct. He was at the council of Trent, and served his country in several important offices. He died at Verona 1559, aged 50.

Noinville, James Bernard de, member of the academy of inscriptions, was a man of great information, and author of the History of the Opera, 2 vols. 8vo.—Dissertation on Dictionaries, &c. He died 19th July, 1768.

Noir, John le, an ecclesiastic of Secs, who was persecuted for his heretical opinions, and at last condemned to perpetual imprisonment. He died at Nantes 22d April, 1692. His works are numerous, and all on subjects of divinity and ecclesiastical discipline, and possess great merit, notwithstanding the charge of heresy, produced against them.

Noldius, Christian, a Danish divine, rector of Landscroon college, and divinity professor at Copenhagen, was born at Hoyboyen in Scania, 22d June, 1626. He travelled over Germany, Holland, and England, and was universally respected for his learning and virtues. He wrote Concordantia Particularum Hebræo-Chaldeicarum Veteris Testamenti, Jena 1734, 4to.—Historia Idumæa—Sacrarum Historiarum et Antiquitatum Synopsis—Logica—Leges distinguendi, &c. and died at Copenhagen 1673.

Nolin, Denys, advocate of the parliament of Paris, quitted his profession for the study of divinity. He wrote Letters of N. Indes, on the Septuagint Version, &c. dissertations on the French Bibles, &c. He died 1710.

Nolin, John Baptist, a geographer of Paris, who died 1st July, 1762, aged 76. He bestowed great attention in the execution

of his maps, which are still held in high estimation in France.

Nollet, Dominic, an historical painter, born at Bruges. His battles and landscapes were much admired. He died 1736, aged 96.

Nollet, John Anthony, a learned man, born at Pimbre, in the diocess of Noyon, 17th Nov. 1700. He studied at Clermont, Beauvais, and Paris, and with such success, that he soon became known to men of science and celebrity. Though an ecclesiastic, he devoted himself assiduously to philosophical pursuits. He visited England with Dufay, Duhamel, and Jussieu, in 1734, and was admitted into the London Royal Society, and in a subsequent excursion to Holland, he was honoured with the friendship of Desaguiliers, Gravesande, and Musschembroeck. On his return to Paris he gave lectures on experimental philosophy, with illustrations of chymistry, anatomy, and natural history, and with such effect, that in 1738, the ministry, at the request of Maurepas, established a professorial chair of experimental philosophy purposely for him. He was, in 1739, admitted member of the academy of sciences, and a few months after he was invited by the king of Sardinia to fill the philosophical chair in the university of Turin. He was, in 1744, recalled from Turin by the court to instruct the young dauphin in experimental philosophy, and in reward for his services he was appointed in 1753, first professor of experimental philosophy in the college of Navarre, and in 1757, philosophical instructer to the Royal family. This able philosopher, who by his experiments and discoveries contributed so much to the advancement of science, died at Paris 25th April, 1770, aged 70. Besides lectures in six vols. 12mo. he published valuable treatises on Electricity, 5 vols.—on the Art of making Experiments, 3 vols. 12mo. and contributed ingenious papers to the memoirs of the academy.

Nollikins, Joseph Francis, a painter, born at Antwerp. He copied Watteau, and his pieces of landscapes, children's amusements, &c. were in high repute. He settled at London, and was patronised by lords Tilney and Cobham. He died 21st Jan. 1748.

Nonius, Marcellus, a learned grammarian and peripatetic philosopher, whose treatise "de Proprietate Sermonum" is highly esteemed. It was printed 1471, and in 8vo. 1614, with J. Mercier's notes.

Nonnius, Lewis, a learned physician of Antwerp, in the 17th century, author of a curious treatise, called "Dieteticon, sive de Re Cibariâ," with useful remarks to explain some passages in Horace, Juvenal, &c. He wrote also a commentary on Greek Medals—Hispania—Ichthyophagia—Epicedium Lipsiæ, &c.

Nonnius, Peter, or Nunes, a mathematician, born in 1497, at Alcazar in Portugal. He taught mathematics at Coimbra, and was preceptor to Henry, son of king Emanuel. He was author of Latin treatises, deArte Navigandi—de Crepusculis—Annotiones in Aristotelem – and a work on Algebra, written in Portuguese and in Spanish, and much esteemed. He died 1577, aged 80.

Nonnus, a Greek poet of Panopolis in Egypt. He wrote in the fifth century, an Account of his Embassy in Ethiopia, &c. —a Paraphrase on St. John's Gospel—Dionysiaca, &c.

Noodt, Gerard, an eminent civilian, born 1647, at Nimeguen. He studied in his native town with great reputation, and after visiting the other universities of Holland, Leyden, Utrecht, and Franeker, where he was created LL.D. he returned to practise the law. He distinguished himself so much as a pleader, that he was honourably elected to the law professorship of Nimeguen, and in 1679 to that of Franeker. He afterwards accepted the invitations of the magistrates of Utrecht, and in 1686 those of the curators of Leyden university, of which he was chosen rector in 1698. He died of an apoplexy at Leyden, 15th Aug. 1725. He was highly respected for his knowledge of the law, and that philosophical ease with which he discussed subjects of right and jurisprudence. His works are all on law subjects, and have been collected in one vol. 4to. 1713.

Noradin, son of Sanguin, or Emadeddin, sultan of Aleppo and Nineveh, inherited with Sesseddin, his brother, his father's dominions, when that monarch was slain by his eunuchs at the siege of Calgembar, 1145. He enlarged by his valour the kingdom of Aleppo, which he had obtained to his share, and he bravely attacked the crusaders, who invaded his territories, and defeated Josselin, count of Edessa, and after seizing his dominions, he killed Raymond, prince of Antioch, in a dreadful battle. He next turned his arms against Iconium, and then subdued Egypt under his power, and caused himself to be acknowledged sultan of the country. He died 1174, universally respected as a man of generosity, prudence, and virtue.

Nordberg, I. A. was the chaplain and the companion of Charles XII. in his military adventures. He wrote an account of his master's life in Swedish, little regarded by Voltaire. He died 1745.

Norden, Frederick Lewis, a learned Dane, born at Gluckstadt in Holstein, 22d Oct. 1708. He was like his father bred to the military service, and displayed in the

profession great assiduity, and excelled in mathematics, and particularly in correct drawing. He was employed by the king of Denmark in travelling, and in examining the construction of ships, especially the galleys and vessels which navigate the Mediterranean. He visited with the curiosity and the judgment of a philosopher and of a man of science, Holland, Marseilles, Leghorn, Florence, and Rome, and every where was received with marks of high distinction. From Italy he passed to Egypt, and on his return to Denmark, he published an account of his "Travels in Egypt and Nubia," which is interesting, correct, and valuable. In the war between England and Spain, Norden came to London, where he was treated with great kindness, and he went on board the fleet of Sir John Norris as a volunteer, and afterwards, in 1740, went with Sir Chaloner Ogle in the fleet to reinforce admiral Vernon. When he found his health declining, he passed over to France, but died at Paris 1742, much lamented. When in London he was elected a member of the Royal Society, and in return for the honour, he presented the public with drawings of some ruins and colossal statues at Thebes in Egypt, 1744. His travels, with plates and drawings, are published in 2 vols. folio.

Norden, John, an able topographer, surveyor to the king's lands in the reign of James I. He wrote various works, and was the first author of a pocket-companion. Some of his books had curious titles, as the Sinful Man's Solace—Contrariety between the Wicked and the Godly set forth in a Pair of Gloves fit for every Man to wear, 1517. He wrote also, Labyrinth of Human Life, a poem—a survey of Middlesex and of Hertfordshire, &c. He was, according to Wood, born in Wiltshire, and studied at Oxford. He died about 1625.

Norden Fleicht, Chederig Charlotte de, a native of Stockholm, celebrated among the Swedes for her elegant poems. Besides an ingenious Apology for Women, a poem, she wrote the Passage of the Belts, two straits in the Baltic, over which, when frozen, king Charles Gustavus marched his army 1658. She died 29th June 1793, aged 44.

Nordenschold, a Swede, governor of Finland, and knight of the order of the sword, is known for his extensive knowledge of political economy, which he evinced in the many valuable communications made to the academy of Stockholm. This learned and intelligent man died 1764.

Nores, Jason de, a native of Nicosia in Cyprus. He left his country when it was ravaged by the Turks, and came to Padua, where he taught moral philosophy. He wrote various works in Latin, and in Italian. His "Interpretatio" on Horace's Art of Poetry, was much esteemed. He died 1590.

Norgate, Edward, an ingenious artist. There is still preserved in the Stirling family, a grant of the government of Nova Scotia to lord Stirling, by Charles I. in the initial letter of which the king is represented sitting on his throne, delivering the patent to the earl; while around the border appears a miniature of the customs, mode of fishing, hunting, &c. of the country. This very able illuminator died 1649.

Norris, Henry, an Augustine monk, born at Verona, 1631. He was carefully educated by his father, who was a native of Ireland, and after studying with great success at Rimini, he came to Rome, where he continued his improvement, and by a constant and regular application of 14 hours every day, he acquired extensive knowledge and equal celebrity. He was liberally appointed ecclesiastical professor at Pisa, by the duke of Tuscany, and he obtained great reputation by his History of Pelagianism. This work, however, was not without its enemies; he was attacked and even denounced before the pope as a heretic; but Innocent XII. sensible of the merit of the author, appointed him sub-librarian of the Vatican, and at last, in 1695, gave him a cardinal's hat. His abilities were afterwards engaged in all ecclesiastical affairs of moment, and in 1702 he was named among others to reform the calendar. He died at Rome of a dropsy, 1704. His works, which are elegantly written, and abound with erudition, have appeared together in 5 vols. fol. Verona, 1729 and 1730.

Normant, Alexis, advocate of the parliament of Paris, acquired deserved celebrity in his profession by his love of justice, his wisdom, and his integrity. This universally respected and most amiable man, died 4th June, 1745, aged 58.

Norris, John, an English divine and Platonic philosopher, born 1657, at Collingborne-Kington, Wilts, where his father was minister, and educated at Winchester school, and Exeter college, Oxford. In 1680 he was chosen fellow of All-Souls, and in 1689 he succeeded to the rectory of Newton St. Loe, Somersetshire, where he married. In 1691 he was made rector of Bemerton, near Sarum, where he died a martyr to intense study, 1711, aged 54. Mild, humble, and amiable in his manners, he was an enthusiast as a man, a mystic in theology, and in philosophy an idealist. He attacked Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, and wrote against Dodwell on the Immortality of the Soul. His works are chiefly on moral and theological subjects, and against the Quakers, Calvinists, and other seceders of the day, and his sermons are written in a clear, pleas-

ing, and pathetic style. He wrote also some poems.

Norris, John, a native of Norfolk, educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge. He showed himself a grateful benefactor to his university, by the grant of an estate of 190*l.* a year for a theological professorship, and for annual prizes on divinity subjects among the students of Cambridge. He was twice married, and left only one daughter. He died 1777, aged 43.

Norris, John, one of the founders of the Theological seminary at Andover, was a respectable merchant of Salem, Massachusetts, and accumulated a large property, which he appropriated with exemplary liberality to useful objects. He gave, in 1808, 10,000 dollars towards founding the institution at Andover. His death took place in December of that year. ☞ L.

Norris, Mary, wife of the preceding, after a life of distinguished beneficence, gave, at her decease, the sum of 30,000 dollars to the same seminary, and the same amount also to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

☞ L.

North, Francis, lord keeper of the great seal under Charles II. and James II. was the third son of the second Dudley lord North. He was educated at Bury school, and St. John's college, Cambridge, and afterwards entered at the Middle Temple, and soon rendered himself eminent not only as a good lawyer, but as a great proficient in mathematics, history, music, and philosophy. He attended as counsel the Norfolk circuit, and soon distinguished himself as an able, acute, and discerning lawyer, and gradually rose through the offices of solicitor and attorney-general to the place of chief justice of the Common Pleas. On the death of lord Nottingham he succeeded to the seals, and in 1683 was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Guilford. He died at his house, Wroxton, 1685. He wrote an Index of Verbs Neuter, finished while at school, and printed with Lily's Grammar—a paper on the Gravitation of Fluids, considered in the Bladders of Fishes, printed in Lowthorp's Philosophical Transactions abridged—an Answer about Sir S. Moreland's Statu Barometer, an Essay on Music—Concertos—Political Papers, &c.

North, Dr. John, next younger brother to the preceding, was born Sept. 1645. He was educated at Bury school, and Jesus college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1672 he was made Greek professor of the university, prebendary of Westminster, 1673, and in 1677 he succeeded Dr. Barrow as master of Trinity college. In this office he met with some opposition from his fellows, but his integrity remained unshaken. He completed the college library begun by his predecessor, and died 1683, after being for some time unhappily robbed of his understanding by a dreadful palsy. He edited Plato's Socratis Apologia—Crito Phædo, &c. 1673.

North, George, a native of London, educated at St. Paul's, and at Bennet college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree. He was made vicar of Codicote, Herts, by the bishop of Ely, and some time after, for an able treatise in defence of the Antiquarian Society, he was admitted fellow of that learned body. He died on his living, 27th June, 1772, and was buried there. He wrote a table of English Silver Coins from the conquest to the Commonwealth—Remarks on the Money of Henry III.—and he began a History of the Antiquarian Society, which, however, he destroyed in his last illness.

North, Frederick, earl of Guilford, better known as lord North, the minister under whose administration England lost her American colonies. He succeeded Charles Townsend as chancellor of the exchequer; and in 1770 the duke of Grafton, as first lord of the treasury, and continued in that high but laborious office till the conclusion of the war. As a public character, lord North was a flowing and persuasive orator, well skilled in argumentation, and master of great presence and coolness of mind, and in private life he was very amiable, cheerful and jocose in conversation, the friend of learned men, and correct in his conduct. The last years of his life were afflicted with blindness. He died July, 1792, aged 60, much and universally lamented.

Norton, Thomas, an English writer, born at Sharpenhoe, Bedfordshire. He was a barrister, and in his principles a strong Calvinist. He assisted Sternhold and Hopkins in their version of the Psalms; and to the 27 which he turned to metre, appear the initials of his name. He also translated into English some Latin poems—Calvin's Institutes—and Nowell's large Catechism, and assisted Thomas Sackville in his play called Ferrex and Porrex. He wrote besides, an Epistle to the Queen's poor deluded subjects of the North, 1569—a Warning against the Practices of the Papists—and other pieces against popery. He died about 1600.

Norton, John, author of "the Scholar's Vade Mecum," in which he attempted to alter the orthography and structure of the English language in the most capricious manner, flourished in the age of Charles II.

Norton, lady Frances, was descended from the Frekes of Dorsetshire, and married sir George Norton, of Somersetshire,

by whom she had three children. On the death of her daughter, who had married sir Richard Gethin, she wrote the Applause of Virtue, 4to. 1705—and Memento Mori, or Meditations on Death. She took for her second husband colonel Ambrose Norton, and for her third Mr. Jones, and died 1720, aged about 70.

Norton, John, minister in Boston, Massachusetts, was born in 1606, at Starford, England, and educated at the university of Cambridge. He studied theology, and soon gained notoriety by a superiority of talents and learning. He came to Massachusetts in 1635, and not long after settled at Ipswich, and obtained a high reputation both as a preacher and as an author, by several books which he published. He assisted in forming the "Cambridge platform of church government." He removed to Boston about the year 1652, and was eminently useful in his ministry there. In 1662 he, with another, was appointed agent to address king Charles on his restoration, but not being successful in endeavouring to procure the king's favour to the colony, he became unpopular on his return, and died in 1663. He possessed a mind of superior vigour and acuteness, and had enriched it with extensive knowledge. Besides his theological writings, he published several political tracts, which were useful and popular.
☞ L.

Nostrodamus, Michael, a celebrated French physician and astrologer, born at St. Remy in Avignon, Dec. 14th, 1503. He studied at Avignon and Montpellier, and took his doctor's degree in the last city, 1529. He practised for four years at Agen, where he married and lost his wife, and afterwards went to Marseilles, and then to Aix, where his abilities were displayed in a very successful manner in checking the progress of the plague, by a powder of his own invention. These friendly services were acknowledged by the gratitude of the town, and during some years he received a liberal pension. After some time he quitted physic for the more captivating reputation of a prophet and astrologer, and in 1555 he published his prophecies in verse. He was, in consequence, noticed by the public as an extraordinary man; but while some regarded him as a foolish visionary, and others as an impious associate of the devil, he was sent for to the court of Henry II. and of Catherine of Medicis, and was dismissed loaded with presents. Upon this he increased his work from 300 quatrains to a complete milliade; and when it was discovered that on the king's death he had foretold it in some enigmatical way, his fame was spread over Europe, and he was now consulted not only by the vulgar, but by great men and by princes. He chiefly lived at Salon, where Charles IX. visited him, and declared himself particularly his patron. He died, however, soon after this mark of royal favour, at Salon, July 2d, 1566. By a second marriage he left three sons and three daughters.

Nott, Edward, governor of Virginia, succeeded Nicholson in 1705. He was dignified with the commission of chief governor, although he was, in some degree, subordinate to the earl of Orkney, who at that time was the nominal governor. He arrived in August, 1705, and died in August, 1706, when the administration devolved on Edmund Jennings. During this short period he enjoyed the esteem and affection of the people. ☞ L.

Novarini, Lewis, an ecclesiastic of Verona, of the order of the Theatins. He wrote Commentaries on the Four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles, 4 vols. fol.—Electa Sacra, 6 vols. fol.—Adagia Sanct. Patrum, 2 vols. &c. He died 1650, aged 56.

Noue, Francis de la, a native of Brittany, born of an ancient family in 1531. He served in Italy with distinction, and on his return embraced the party of the Calvinists. He took Orleans in 1567, contributed to the victory of Jarnac two years after, and then took Fontenai, Oleron, Marennes, Soubisse, and Bronages. At the siege of Rochelle he lost his left arm, and had one made of iron, in consequence of which he was called Iron Arm. In 1571 he served in the Low Countries, where he took Valenciennes, and afterwards he was employed at Rochelle. He entered into the service of the States General in 1578, and took count Egmont prisoner, but was himself taken in battle two years after, and remained in confinement five years. He afterwards served against the league, and at last perished at the siege of Lamballe by a musket ball, 1591, universally and deservedly lamented. He wrote Discourses, Military and Politic, 4to. His son Odet served with distinction under Henry IV. and died 1618. He is author of Christian Poems, &c.

Noue, Stanislaus Louis de la, of the same family as the preceding, was count of Vair, and was born at Nazelles, near Chinon, 1729. He served with great reputation in the French army, in the campaigns of 1741 and 1756, and at last fell in the affair of Saxenhausen, 1760. When Louis XV. heard of his death he exclaimed, "then we have lost the Loudon of France." This brave warrior wrote New Military Constitutions, &c. printed at Frankfort, 8vo. 1760, with plates. His life was written by Toustain.

Noue, John Sauve de la, a native of Meaux, who acquired some celebrity as an actor. After playing at Rouen and Lisle, he came to Paris, and exhibited his powers

at Fontainebleau, 1752. He was patronised by the duke of Orleans and by the court, and obtained a pension. Voltaire wrote the Princess of Navarre on his account, that he might act the chief character of the piece. He died 15th Nov. 1761, aged 60. He wrote Mahomet II. a tragedy—Zelisca, a Comedy—the Return of May—the Corrected Coquette, &c. His works were collected together at Paris, 1765, in 12mo.

Noue, Denis de la, a printer of great eminence at Paris. He published a Concordance of the Bible, &c. and died 1650.

Noue, N. la, a famous financier in France in the 17th century. Though of obscure origin, he raised himself to consequence, and by the immense riches which he possessed, he constructed superb mansions for his residence, which excited the envy of the nobility, and procured his downfal. He was accused of mismanagement and rapacity, 1705, and condemned for nine years to the galleys, and to be pilloried.

Novatian, a pagan philosopher in the third century, who was converted to Christianity, and privately ordained a bishop. He attempted to seize the see of Rome, but when opposed by Cornelius he declared himself the head of a new heresy, which considered it as sinful to admit to the Eucharist persons who had once fallen into idolatry. The followers of this new doctrine were called Novatians, or Catharites, i. e. pure. Some of Novatian's works are extant, published by Jackson, London, 1728, in 4to.

Novatus, a priest of Carthage, who supported the propriety of admitting to the communion, even without penitence, persons who had fallen into idolatry. He afterwards rejected the doctrine, and adopted that of Novatian, which was directly opposite to his former opinion. This great inconsistency caused a violent schism in the church in the third century.

Nowel, Alexander, an English divine, born at Read, in Lancashire, and educated at Brazen-nose, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was made master of Westminster school, prebendary of Westminster, and dean of St. Paul's, and in the reign of Elizabeth he was elected member of parliament, but did not sit in the house, as being a clergyman. His Catechism in Latin, printed 1572 and 1578, was of universal use, and much admired, so that it was translated not only into English but into Greek. He died 1602. His brother Lawrence died dean of Lichfield, 1576, and left in MS. a Saxon-English Dictionary, now in the Bodleian library.

Noy, William, a lawyer, born at St. Burian, in Cornwall, and educated at Exeter college, from whence he entered at Lincoln's Inn. He was member for Helston, in James's reign, and afterwards for St. Ives, and was a violent opponent of the measures of the court. In 1631 his opposition ceased; he was made by Charles I. attorney general, and then all his abilities were exerted to support the king's attempts to levy money without the parliament. To his advice the project for ship money, so fatal to the royal prerogative, is attributed. Though abused for his attachment to the king, and his dereliction of former principles, Noy is universally acknowledged to have been a good lawyer, a tolerable orator, and a man of sound and strong judgment. He died Aug. 1634, at Tunbridge-wells, where he had retired for the benefit of the waters, and was buried at New Brentford. He wrote a Treatise on the Grounds and Maxims of the Laws of England, 4to.—Perfect Conveyancer, &c.

Nuck, Anthony, a Dutch physician. He practised at the Hague, and was professor of anatomy at Leyden, and wrote Adenographia—Sedlographia, et Operationes, et Experimenta Chirurgica, 3 vols. Lugd. 1722.

Nugent, Robert, earl, a native of Westmeath, Ireland, who abjured the Roman catholic tenets for the protestant, and obtained a seat in parliament in 1741, with the office of comptroller of the household of the prince of Wales. As the favourite of the court he continued to hold offices of trust and great emolument, and in 1766 was created a peer of Ireland, and some time after advanced to an earldom. He wrote an Ode to Mankind in 1741—Verses addressed to the queen, with a new year's gift of Irish manufacture—Verses on the Memory of Lady Townsend, besides odes, epistles, &c. which possess considerable merit. He died 1788.

Nugent, Thomas, LL.D. an Irishman, who acquired some celebrity by his useful publications, especially his Vocabulary of the Greek Primitives, 8vo.—a Pocket Dictionary of the French Language, &c. He also translated the Port Royal Greek and Latin Grammars, 4 vols. 8vo. and published a Tour in Europe, 4 vols. 8vo. His daughter married the celebrated Edmund Burke.

Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, is known for the laws which he established, and the respect for religion and religious ceremonies which he introduced among his subjects. He died B.C. 672.

Numenius, a Greek philosopher in the second century. He was a follower of the doctrines of Pythagoras and Plato; but called Plato, Moses speaking Greek, as he considered him as having borrowed much from the Jewish legislator.

Numerianus, Marcus Aurel, son of the emperor Carus, succeeded, with his brother Carinus, 284, but was soon after

assassinated by his father-in-law, Arius Aper.

Nunez, Ferdinand, a Spanish critic, born at Pincia, near Valladolid. He was professor of belles lettres at Alcala and Salamanca, and died very old, 1552. He wrote Commentaries on Pliny, Pomponius Mela, Seneca, &c.

Nye, Philip, a nonconformist, born in Sussex, about 1596. He entered at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and removed to Magdalen hall, where he was admitted to his master's degrees, 1622, about which time he took orders. He was for some time curate of St. Michael's church, Cornhill, but rejecting the doctrines of the church of England, he retired to Holland, and resided at Arnheim, in Guelderland. On the decline of the royal power he returned to England, and was made minister of Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, and afterwards was one of the assembly of divines, and became a great champion of the presbyterians, and an asserter of the solemn league and covenant. His services were rewarded with the living of Acton, near London; but he now deserted to the independents, and was confidentially consulted and flattered by them, while he converted his influence and popularity to his own aggrandizement, and the emolument of his family. At the restoration he was forbidden to hold any offices whatever. He died in the parish of St. Michael's, Cornhill, 27th Feb. 1672. He wrote several sermons and political tracts, and his seditious views and hypocritical conduct are humorously alluded to by Butler, who mentions, in his Hudibras, Philip Nye's thanksgiving beard.

Nye, Nathaniel, a mathematician under Charles II. master gunner to the city of Worcester, and author of "Art of Gunnery," 1670, and a treatise on Artificial Fire Works.

Nymannus, Gregory, author of a treatise on Apoplexy, 4to.—a Dissertation on the Life of the Fœtus, 12mo. &c. was professor of botany and anatomy at Wittemberg, and died 1638, aged 43.

Oakes, Urian, president of Harvard college, was a native of England, and born about the year 1631. He was brought to New-England three years after, and educated at the college at Cambridge, where he was graduated in 1649. He returned to England and settled in the ministry at Fichfield, but was ejected in 1662. He remained several years in England, but at length, at the invitation of the church in Cambridge, returned and settled there in 1671. In 1675 he was elected president of Harvard college, and held the office till his death in 1681. He was distinguished by great excellence of character, learning, and usefulness. ☞ L.

Oates, Titus, known for his infamies and plots under Charles II. was son of an anabaptist, and born about 1619. He was at first a conformist, then a papist, and again a conformist, but in his conduct, though a clergyman, very vicious. He was chaplain to a man of war, but dismissed for unnatural practices; and when honest resources failed he contrived, with Dr. Tongue, to disclose a pretended plot against the king, in consequence of which several respectable persons were not only accused, but upon his evidence condemned and executed. This succeeded so well that he was rewarded for the discovery with a pension of 1200*l.* a year, and an honourable residence at Whitehall. Under James II. his infamous conduct was reviewed, and he was, upon the testimony of 60 witnesses, convicted of perjury, and sentenced to be whipped and pilloried. He bore the punishment with great fortitude, and when released from imprisonment, at the revolution, he sunk into contempt, and died 1705.

Obadiah, the fourth of the lesser prophets, was the servant of Ahab, according to Jerome, and the protector of Elijah, though some authors place him in a more recent age, as the contemporary of Hosea.

Obrecht, Ulric, a learned German, born July 23d, 1646, at Strasburg. He studied at Strasburg, Montbeillard, and Altorf, and made the most astonishing progress in the sciences as well as in the languages, ancient and modern. After finishing his travels he settled at Strasburg, where he married the daughter of professor Boecler, whom he succeeded in the chairs of eloquence and history. Upon the conquest of Strasburg by Lewis XIV. Obrecht changed his religion from protestant to Roman catholic, and was in consequence made by the victorious monarch, in 1685, president of the senate of his native town, with the title of prætor royal. In the midst of his numerous employments as a lawyer and president, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. He died of a fever, 6th Aug. 1701. He wrote, among

other things, Prodromus Rerum Alsaticarum, 4to.—Excerpta Historica, de Naturâ Successionis in Monarch. Hispan. 3 vols. 4to.—Quintilian, edited with notes, 2 vols. 4to.—the Life of Pythagoras, from Iamblicus—De Vexillo Imperii—an edition of Dictys Cretensis.

Obsequens, Julius, author of a treatise De Prodigiis, best edited by Scheffer, 1679, flourished about 395 A.D.

Obsopæus, John, a German physician, born at Brettin, 1556. He was made professor of physic at Heidelberg, and died there, 1596. He published some pieces of Hippocrates, with remarks, &c. His brother Simon was also professor at Heidelberg, and died 1619, aged 44.

Occam, or Occham, William, a scholastic divine of the fourteenth century; the disciple of Duns Scotus, and so renowned as to acquire the name of the Invincible Doctor. As he belonged to the Cordeliers, he was engaged by Michael de Cesena, the general of his order, to attack the church of Rome, and pope John XXII. and in consequence of this dispute, which gave rise to the question about the bread of the Cordeliers, both Occam and his friend were excommunicated by the pontiff. Occam was afterwards reconciled to the see of Rome, and died 1374. His works, which display both wit and subtlety, were published, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1476, are now little regarded.

Occum, Sampson, an Indian of the Mohegan tribe, Connecticut, who embraced Christianity in early life, and was educated by the reverend Dr. Wheelock for the ministry. He was ordained in 1759. He went on several missions to the western tribes, and about 1765 to London with Mr. Whitaker, to solicit benefactions to Dr. Wheelock's school for the education of Indians. He died in 1792. He wrote an account of the Montawk Indians, which is preserved in the Historical Collections.

☞ L.

Ocellus, a Greek Pythagorean philosopher, born in Lucania, and hence called Lucanus. His work on the universe is extant, edited at Amsterdam, 8vo. 1688.

Ochinus, Bernardin, an Italian, born in Seine, 1487. He was at first a Cordelier, but afterwards studied physic, and again, in a moment of inconsistency, returned to the church, and in 1534 became a strict Capuchin, and rose to be the vicar general of the order. His eloquence as a preacher recommended him to the notice of pope Paul III. who made him his confessor; but still inconsistent, he became a convert to the tenets of Luther, and preached openly in favour of them. Thus an enemy to Rome he made his escape from Italy, and after visiting Geneva, Lucca, and Augsburg, he came to England with his friend, Peter Martyr, 1547, and was by Cranmer made prebendary of Canterbury. On the death of Edward VI. he retired from England to Strasburg, to avoid persecution, and then went to Basil; and at last settled at Zurich. After presiding eight years over the Italian church in that city, he was banished by the magistrates of the town, 1563, for publishing some dialogues in favour of polygamy. He fled to Moravia and Poland, where he joined the Socinians. He died of the plague at Slacow, 1564, aged 77. He was author of some controversial works, and of some sermons in Italian, in 5 vols. 8vo. some of which have been translated into English.

Ockley, Simon, an able divine and orientalist, descended from a respectable Norfolk family, but accidentally born at Exeter, 1678. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D. and in 1705 was made vicar of Swavesey, Cambridgeshire, and in 1711 Arabic professor to the university. He died at his living, 9th Aug. 1720, much respected, but leaving his family in distressed circumstances. He was a very learned man and well skilled in oriental literature. He published, 1706, Introductio ad Linguas Orientales—the History of the present Jews throughout the World, 1707—the Life of Hai Ebn Yokhdan, from the Arabic of Abu Jaafar Ebn Tophail, 8vo. 1708—the History of the Saracens, 2 vols. 8vo. a most valuable work—some single sermons, &c.

Octavia, sister of Augustus, married Marcellus, and after his death was given to Antony to reconcile him and her brother. The death of her son Marcellus is pathetically described by Virgil. She was a woman possessed of great virtues, and died B.C. 11.

Octavia, daughter of Claudius and Messalina, married Nero, by whom she was divorced, and afterwards put to death at the age of 20.

Odazri, John, a painter and engraver, born at Rome. He was member of the academy of St. Luke, and deserved by his services to be knighted by the pope. He died 1731, aged 68.

Odell, Thomas, a gentleman of Buckinghamshire. He ruined his estates by supporting the cause of the court, and afterwards obtained the permission to erect a theatre in Goodman's-fields, 1729; but when his theatrical efforts promised to be successful, the city magistrates opposed him and he disposed of his property to Mr. Giffard. He was in 1738 made deputy master of the revels, and died May, 1749. He wrote four dramatic pieces, which were for a little while favourably received.

Odenatus, king of Palmyra, was ad-

mitted as the associate of Gallienus on the imperial throne, for his services against Sapor, king of Persia. He was assassinated by a favourite, 267, and his wife Zenobia assumed the reins of government at his death.

Odin, a northern hero, who united in his person the characters of priest, king, and poet, and died about 70 B.C. He was worshipped as a god after his death.

Odo, Saint, second abbot of Clugni, was born at Tours, 879. The sanctity of his life greatly contributed to the reputation and increase of his abbey, and even kings and popes referred their disputes to his unbiassed judgment. He was a man also of great learning, and wrote some religious books. He died 943.

Odo, of Kent, was a Benedictine monk and prior, and abbot of his order in the 12th century. He was the friend of Thomas a Becket, of whose miracles he wrote an account, besides Commentaries on the Pentatcuch, &c.

Ordoran, a monk of St. Peter-le-Vif at Sens, author of "Chronica Rerum in Orbe Gestarum" till 1302. He died some time after.

Oecolampadius, John, a German divine, born at Reinsperg, Franconia, 1482. He studied at Heidelberg, Bologna, and Tubingen, and was for some time preceptor to the son of the elector Palatine. He was honoured with the degree of D.D. at Basil, and soon, upon embracing the principles of Luther, was made divinity professor, and preached in that city. He married in 1528, in consequence of which his friend Erasmus jocosely speaks of his change of situation. He died Dec. 1531, leaving a son and two daughters. He engaged against Luther in support of Zuinglius concerning the Eucharist, and his book on the occasion is mentioned by Erasmus with credit. He translated Chrysostom's commentaries on Genesis, and some of the works of Nazianzen and other fathers, and wrote besides some Notes on Scriptures, &c.

Œcumenius, a Greek writer in the 10th century. He is called by some an able interpreter of Scripture, while others speak with indifference of him. His works appear with those of Aretas at Paris, 2 vols. folio.

Offa, king of Mercia, on the death of Ethelbald 755, was successful against the kings of Kent and Wessex, and perfidiously murdered Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, and seized his kingdom. His crimes, which were great, induced him to pay his court to the clergy for their support and forgiveness. He not only made a pilgrimage to Rome, but was the first who gave the tenth of his goods to the church, and established the Peter-pence tribute. He founded the monastery of St. Alban's, which he endowed most liberally. He reigned 39 years, and died 794.

Ogden, Samuel, an English divine, born at Manchester 1716, and educated at the grammar-school there, and at King's college, Cambridge, from which he removed to St. Johns, where he became fellow, 1739. In 1744 he was elected master of Halifax school, which he resigned 1753, to reside at Cambridge. He took his degree of D D. and in 1764 was made Woodwardian professor, and 1766 presented to the rectory of Lawford, Essex, and a month after to Stansfield, Suffolk. He died 23d March, 1778. It is said that his manners were rustic, and his features occasionally disagreeable and ferocious, but his heart was most amiable and humane. His sermons have been published, 2 vols. 8vo. and defended by bishop Halifax against the attacks of Mainwaring. They are popular discourses, elegant, striking, and pathetic.

Ogden, Matthias, brigadier general in the service of the United States, entered the army at Cambridge at the commencement of the war of the revolution. He accompanied Arnold in the expedition to Canada, and was severely wounded at the attack on Quebec. On his return from that campaign he was appointed to a colonelcy, and held the office till the close of the war. Soon after the peace he was appointed brigadier general. He died in 1791, at Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

☞ L.

Ogilby, John, a Scotch writer, born near Edinburgh, Nov. 1600. Though of a respectable family, he was obliged for his maintenance to pursue the profession of dancing-master, and in this capacity he recommended himself to the duke of Buckingham and other noblemen. In 1633 he was in the family of lord Stafford, and was by that nobleman appointed deputy master of the revels in Ireland. He in consequence built a theatre in Dublin, and met with great encouragement; but at the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, 1641, he lost his property, and returned to England poor. He then went to Cambridge on foot, and applying himself with great industry to the learned languages, he was enabled to translate the works of Virgil, which appeared 1649-50, and produced both money and reputation. He continued to exert his abilities as a writer, and gave the world poetical translations of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, and in 1660 published a fine edition of the English Bible, with plates, which he presented to the king, and also to the House of Lords, by whom he was handsomely rewarded. In 1661 he was employed to conduct the poetical part of the king's coronation, and all the

speeches, mottos, &c. were thus submitted to his inspection, and of this he drew a striking relation in ten sheets folio, and afterwards published it in a magnificent style as a pattern for future similar solemnities. He obtained in 1692 the patent place of master of the revels in Ireland, against the application of Sir W. Davenant, and afterwards, though ruined by the fire of London, he erected another fortune as cosmographer and geographic printer to the king. He died after a life of great labour and chequered fortunes, 4th Sept. 1676, and was buried in St. Bride's church, Fleet-street. He published besides, an Account of Japan, folio—an Atlas, folio—Fables of Æsop, in verse, 2 vols. 8vo.—a Book of Roads, 8vo. afterwards improved by Bowen, and latterly by Patterson, and Cary, &c.

Ogilvie, John, a divine of the church of Scotland, was born in 1733. He became minister of Midmar in the county of Aberdeen, and received from the university there, the degree of doctor of divinity. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and greatly distinguished for his learning, genius, and piety. He died in 1814. His works are—1. Poems on several Subjects, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Sermons, 8vo. 3. Paradise, a Poem, 4to. 4. Philosophical and Critical Observations on Composition, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. Rona, a Poem. 6. Inquiry into the Causes of Infidelity and Skepticism, 8vo. 7. The Theology of Plato, compared with the Principles of Oriental and Grecian Philosophers, 8vo. 8. Britannia; an Epic poem, 4to. 9. Examination of the Evidence of Prophecy, in behalf of the Christian Religion—*W.B.*

Ogle, Samuel, governor of Maryland, arrived in the colony in December, 1731. He had previously had a military command in the Irish establishment. He continued governor until 1742, and was again appointed in the room of Bladen in 1747. He died in 1751. L. L.

Ogle, Benjamin, a member of the council of Maryland before the revolution, and afterwards governor of the state. He died at Annapolis July, 1809. L. L.

Oglethorpe, James, an English general. He was born at Westminster and early entered the army, and was aid-de-camp to prince Eugene. In 1732, he settled the colony in Georgia, and laid the foundations of the town of Savannah; but his attack on Augustine in Florida proved unsuccessful, and his conduct was submitted to the examination of a court martial, which acquitted him. He was engaged against the rebels in 1745 and was again tried by a court martial as if guilty of cowardice in the adoption of dilatory measures, but he was honourably acquitted. He died 1785, at the great age of 97.

Oisel, James, professor of civil law at Groningen, was born at Dantzic 1631. He wrote corrections and notes on various authors—Thesaurus Selector. Numismatum Antiquor. Ære expressorum, 4to.—catalogue of his valuable library. He died 1686.

Okolski, Simon, a Polander, author of Orbis Polonus, or History of Poland, 3 vols. folio, Cracow, 1641, a valuable work. He was provincial of the jacobins in Poland, 1649.

Okski, Stanislaus, a Pole, who studied divinity under Luther and Melancthon, and preached with such zeal the tenets of the reformation among his countrymen, that he was called the Polish Demosthenes. He afterwards turned catholic and published his profession of faith at Warsaw, 1561. He wrote besides controversial tracts, Latin Annals of the Reign of Sigismond Augustus, 12mo.

Olaf, a king of Norway in the 10th century, who sent missionaries to Greenland to convert the barbarous natives to Christianity.

Olahus, Nicolas, made by Ferdinand king of Hungary, bishop of Zagrab, chancellor of the kingdom, and afterwards archbishop of Stregonia, was born at Hermanstadt, and died at Tyrnau, 1568, aged 75. He wrote a Chronicle of his Time—a History of Attila—a Description of Hungary.

Olavides, N. count de, a native of Spanish America, educated at Madrid, where his abilities soon began to display themselves. He accompanied, as secretary, count de Aranda, the Spanish ambassador to France, and at his return was made a count by Charles III. and appointed superintendent of Seville. In this new office he directed his attention to fertilize the hitherto barren and unprofitable spot called the Black Mountain, or Sierra Morena, and by his perseverance, and by offering liberal invitations to German colonists, he converted a desert region into a populous district. The success of his labours, however, was too great to escape envy, he was accused by his enemies, and for three years mourned the cruelty of his treatment in a dungeon. He escaped at last to Venice, where he died aged 65. The Triumph of the Gospel, in 4 vols. 4to. in Spanish, a work of merit, is attributed to him.

Oldcastle, Sir John, the good lord Cobham, was the first nobleman who suffered martyrdom for his religion. He was born in the reign of Edward III. and distinguished himself as the friend of public liberty. He was a general in the French

campaigns, and obliged the duke of Orleans to raise the siege of Paris; but as he was a follower of Wickliffe's doctrines, and maintained itinerant preachers for their greater dispersion, he incurred the hatred of the Romish clergy, and was accused of heresy and disaffection to Henry V. Henry endeavoured to reason with him, but when Cobham declared the pope antichrist, the monarch, shocked at his impiety, delivered him up to the archbishop, who sent him to the tower. He had the art to escape from confinement, but so violent and watchful were his persecutors, that after four years' concealment in Wales, he was seized and dragged to London. As a heretic and traitor, he was hung up on a gallows alive, and a fire lighted under him, so that he was thus cruelly roasted alive, in St. Giles' fields, 1417. He wrote 12 conclusions addressed to the parliament of England.

Oldenburg, Henry, a German, born in the dutchy of Bremen. He was consul for his countrymen at London, under Cromwell's usurpation, and was afterwards tutor to the lords Obryan and Cavendish, and during his residence at Oxford, he was acquainted with the founders of the Royal Society, of which he was elected fellow, and assistant secretary with Dr. Wilkins. He published in this capacity the 36 numbers of the philosophical transactions, and had a most extensive correspondence with various learned men. He wrote besides translations, &c. and died at Charleton near Greenwich, Aug. 1678, and was buried there.

Oldenburgen, Philip Andrew, author of "Thesaurus Rerum Publicarum totius Orbis," 4 vols. 8vo. and other works, was professor of history and law at Geneva, where he died 1678.

Olderman, John, a German writer, Greek professor at Helmstadt, where he died of a dropsy 1723, aged 37. He was author of som ingenious and valuable dissertations, de Imperfectione Sermones Humani; de Phraate Fluvio, de Ophir; de Mari Algoro, &c.

Oldfield, Anne, a celebrated actress, born in Pall-Mall, 1683. Her father, who was an officer, left her in dependent circumstances, but her fondness for plays and the sweetness of her voice, accidentally heard and commended by Farquhar, introduced her to Sir John Vanburgh, and to Mr. Rich, the patentee of the king's theatre, where she first exhibited herself. She soon shone in the characters of Leonora, in Sir C. Nice, and of lady Betty Modish, in the Careless Husband; but as virtue and continence are seldom the inmates of a theatre, she yelded her reputation to the solicitations of Mr. A. Maynwaring, and after his death was the mistress of general Churchill. By each of these she had a son, and it is to be observed, that, whilst devoted to them she was remarkable for her constancy, exemplary conduct, and fidelity, and in her private character she was humane and benevolent in the highest degree, as the patroness of indigent merit in Savage. She died Oct. 23d, 1730, and her body, after lying in state in the Jerusalem chamber, was buried in Westminster abbey with great pomp. Her wit and vivacity were said to be very engaging, her figure delicate and pleasing, and her manners fascinating in the extreme. The becoming neatness of her dress, as well as the acquired graces of her person, and of her understanding, have been elegantly noticed by the Tatler.

Oldham, John, an English poet, born Aug. 9th, 1653, at Shipton, Gloucestershire. He was educated at Tetbury school, and removed to Edmund hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. and began to cultivate the muse. He was afterwards usher of the grammar-school at Croydon, but the excellence of his poetry was noticed by lords Rochester and Dorset, and other wits of the age, and he was removed from the laborious drudgery of a school in 1678, and placed as tutor to the grandsons of sir Ed. Thurland. He afterwards was tutor to the son of sir William Hickes, and then settled in London as a wit and poet. Lord Kingston afterwards patronised him, and wished to make him his chaplain; but though the poet refused to submit to the dependence of the ecclesiastic, he continued in his house till his death, occasioned by the smallpox, 9th Dec. 1683. He was buried in the church of Holme Pierrepoint. His writings were chiefly satirical, and though a man of temperance and virtue, he is frequently licentious in his poetry. The whole consists of 50 pieces, the most valuable of which are the four satires on the Jesuits, written 1679. His works were printed by captain Thomson, 3 vols. 12mo.

Oldisworth, William, joint writer in the Examiner, a periodical paper, and author of a Vindication of the bishop of Exeter, of state tracts, of state and miscellaneous poems, &c. of the odes and epodes of Horace translated, &c. died 15th Sept. 1734.

Oldmixon, John, a political writer, born near Bridgewater, Somersetshire. As a party writer he was violent and severe in the extreme, he opposed with unusual virulence the Stuart family, and attacked the great writers of the time with envy and ill nature. His conduct exposed him to the resentment of Pope, who has given him a conspicuous place among the sons of dulness in his Dunciad. He obtained by his party zeal a post in the revenue at

Bridgewater, where he died 9th July, 1742, at an advanced age. He wrote History of the Stuarts, fol.—a volume of Poems—the Life of A. Maynwaring, Esq.—the Life of Queen Anne—a tragedy—an opera, and other things.

Oldys, William, an eminent English writer, natural son of commissary Oldys, the chancellor of Lincoln, born about 1687. Few particulars of his life are known, though it is too apparent that he was intemperate, profligate, and licentious. He was for some time librarian to lord Oxford, and made a catalogue of that celebrated collection, which Osborne the bookseller purchased for 13,000*l*. He was also Norroy king at arms, as being well acquainted with heraldry. He died at the Herald's office, 15th April, 1761, aged 74, and was buried in St. Benet's church, Paul's wharf. His chief works were a Life of sir Walter Raleigh—various articles in the General Historical Dictionary—those Lives marked G. in the Biographia Britannica—Introduction to Hayward's British Muse—Observations on the Catalogue of English Lives—Poetical Characteristics—-Health's Improvement, &c.

Olearius, Godfrey, a learned German, born at Hall, in Saxony, 1639. He became professor of Greek and of divinity at Leipsic, and in consequence of his great abilities was ten times rector of that university. He married professor Muller's daughter, by whom he had six sons and six daughters, and died Aug. 1713. He was a great contributor to the "Leipsic Acts," and wrote various works on theology, philosophy, &c.

Olearius, Godfrey, son of the preceding, was born at Leipsic, 23d July, 1672. He possessed great abilities, and after visiting Holland for some time, studied at Oxford, and became professor of Greek and Latin, and afterwards professor of divinity at Leipsic. He died in the flower of life, 10th Nov. 1715. He published a Dissertation on the Worship of God, by J. C.—a History of Rome and Germany—besides a Latin translation of Stanley's History of Philosophers, 4to.—and an edition of Philostratus, folio.

Olearius, Adam, a German writer, secretary to the embassy from the duke of Holstein to the duke of Muscovy, and the king of Persia. He was six years in this employment, and at his return he published an account of his journey, with maps and figures, folio, translated into French by Wicquefort. He also published an abridgment of the Chronicles of Holstein, from 1448 to 1663, 8vo. and 4to. He was afterwards librarian to the duke, and died 1671, aged 68.

O'Leary, Arthur, a native of Cork, educated at St. Omer's, after which he entered into the order of the Franciscans, and became chaplain to a French regiment. As he refused to engage against his country, he was dismissed from his employment in the regiment, and permitted to return to Cork, where some time after his zeal in rousing up the catholics to take up arms during the American war procured him the notice of the government and a pension. He afterwards came to London, and displayed great abilities as a pulpit orator. He died 1801, author of some valuable political tracts, 8vo. 1783-—some sermons, &c.

Oleaster, Jerom, a Portuguese Dominican, chaplain to John III. king of Portugal. He was at the council of Trent, and for his services was offered a bishopric, which he declined for the office of grand inquisitor. He wrote commentaries on the Pentateuch, folio—Commentary on Isaiah, fol. 1628, Paris, and died 1563.

Olen, an ancient Greek poet, author of hymns, &c. no longer extant. His age is fabulous.

Olesniki, Ibigneus, a noble Pole, who, from being secretary to king Ladislaus, entered into orders, and was made bishop of Cracovia and a cardinal. He was also engaged in the service of his country as an ambassador. He died 1455, aged 66.

Olimpo, Balthasar, an Italian poet in the 16th century. His Pegasea in Stanse Amorose, 1525, and his Gloria del Amore, 8vo. 1530, &c. have appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. 1559.

Oliva, Alexander, general of the Augustine monks, was born at Saxoferato, 1408. He studied at Rimini, Bologna, and Perusa, and when at Rome, as general of his order, his great learning was much admired, and his eloquence in the pulpit so applauded, that at last the pope Pius II. created him a cardinal, 1460, and made him bishop of Camerino. He died at Tivoli, 1463, and was buried in the Augustine church at Rome. His works are de Christi Ortu Sermones Centum—de Cœnâ cum Apostolis Facta—de Peccato in Spiritum Sanctum.

Oliva, John, a learned ecclesiastic, born at Rovigo, in the Venetian territory, 1689. He was librarian to cardinal Rohan, and secretary to the conclave. He wrote dissertations on subjects of antiquity, and edited Poggio's works, and Silvestri's book on Pollux and Castor. He died at Paris, 1757.

Olivares, Gasper de Guzman, count de, an illustrious Spaniard under Philip IV. He succeeded the duke of Uzeda as prime minister, and gained popularity by his wise and salutary regulations, and improvements in the state. His pride, however, created him many enemies, and not only occasion-

ed the revolt of the Catalonians, but the total separation of the Portuguese from the Spanish dominions. Olivares was dismissed from office with disgrace, and died of a broken heart at Toro, in 1643.

Oliver, Isaac, an English painter and designer. His historical pieces, and also his miniatures were much admired as patterns of superior excellence. He died 1617, aged nearly 60 years, and was buried in Blackfriars. His pictures are marked φ.

Oliver, Peter, eldest son of the preceding, was also eminent as a miniature painter, and died 1661, aged 59. Some of his pictures were afterwards sold by his widow to Charles II.

Oliver, of Malmsbury, a Benedictine monk. He was an able mechanic, but in attempting to fly from a tower with wings which he had made, he fell down and fractured his legs. He died 1660.

Oliver, William, an able physician of Bath, author of treatises on the Bath Waters, and on Tar Water. He pretended to be an atheist, but in his last moments he saw his error, and died very penitent, 1764.

Oliver, Claude Matthew, a native of Marseilles, advocate in the parliament of Aix. He contributed much to the establishment of the academy of Marseilles, and he was one of its first members. He possessed great powers of mind, and a most retentive memory, so that with little premeditation he supported the most intricate causes at the bar with the most captivating eloquence, and the most convincing arguments. He died 1736, aged 35. He wrote the History of Philip of Macedonia, the father of Alexander, 2 vols. 12mo. a work of merit, though negligently written—Memoir on the assistance given to the Romans by the people of Marseilles, during the second Punic war, and the war of Gaul, &c.

Oliver, Andrew, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, was graduated at Harvard college in 1724. He was appointed secretary of the colony in 1757, and held the office till 1771, when he was elected lieutenant-governor, and retained that place till his death in 1774. When the stamp act was passed he was appointed a distributor of the paper, and incurred the displeasure of the people by desiring to exercise the office; and letters written by him to the British ministers, in which he betrayed the interests of the colonies, and encouraged the ministry in their oppressive measures, being obtained by Dr. Franklin, and sent to Boston, he totally lost his reputation, and became an object of detestation. Apart from those acts he was highly esteemed for his talents, and the friendliness to the interests of religion and learning which he had always shown. ☞ L.

Oliver, Peter, LL.D. chief justice of Massachusetts, and brother of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard in 1730. After filling several offices in the county of Plymouth with ability and faithfulness, he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the supreme court, and at length made chief justice, in which situation he rendered himself highly odious to the people, by refusing to receive his salary from the legislature, instead of the king. He was impeached of treason against the colony, and retired to England, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He there received from Oxford a diploma of doctor of laws. He was a respectable writer, and intimately acquainted with the history of the colony. He died in 1791. ☞ L.

Oliver, Thomas, a gentleman of fortune and literature, of great amiableness and suavity, who was graduated at Harvard college in 1753, and afterwards resided at Cambridge, was the last lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts under the crown. He left America at the opening of the war, and lived in retirement in Europe till his death, at an advanced age. ☞ L.

Olivet, Joseph, a learned Jesuit, born at Salins, 1682. He is chiefly known for his learned and valuable editions of Cicero's works printed at Paris, and then at Geneva, 9 vols. 4to. He published besides, translations of some of the orations of Demosthenes, and Cicero, and of Cicero's treatise de Nat. D. and various other works. He was member of the French academy, of which he wrote the history, and died 1768, much and universally respected.

Olivetan, Robert, a relation of the great Calvin, who printed at Neufchatel, 1535, fol. a French translation of the Bible, the first executed from the Hebrew and Greek texts. It is said that Calvin contributed much to the work. It was called the Bible of the Sword, because the printer assumed a sword as his emblem. The work is now very scarce. Olivetan died the year after at Rome, where it is said he was poisoned by the catholics on account of his publications.

Oliveira, Chevalier Francis de, a noble Portuguese. He was employed in various embassies and negotiations, but his enlightened mind was disgusted with the religion and politics of a bigoted court, and therefore abandoning the popish tenets, he retired to Holland, and afterwards to England, where he lived in learned ease and security. He published in French "a Pathetic Discourse, addressed to his countrymen," in consequence of the earthquake which overwhelmed Lisbon. He died 18th

Oct. 1783, aged 83, much and deservedly respected.

Olonnois, John David, a native of Olonne, near Poitou, famous for his bold adventures in the 17th century. He passed early into America, and afterwards joined the Buccaneers on the coast of St. Domingo. After spreading devastation and terror on the coasts of the Spanish settlements, he was at last attacked by the native Indians, who cut his body in pieces, and devoured it.

Olybrius, Flavius Anicius, husband of Placidia, the sister of Valentinian III. was sent into Italy with an army against Ricimer, who had rebelled against Anthemius. Instead of fighting him, however, Ricimer proclaimed him emperor, and deposed his master Anthemius, and Olybrius thus raised to the throne of the West, gave hopes of a vigorous and peaceful reign, but died a few months after, 23d Oct. 472. He left one daughter, Juliana, married to the patrician Areobindus, who refused the purple of the Eastern empire.

Olympiodorus, a peripatetic philosopher of Egypt, in the age of the second Theodosius, author of commentaries on Aristotle's Meteors, &c.

Olzoffski, Andrew, a learned Polish divine. He travelled to France and Italy, and afterwards was in the service of the king of Poland, where he served as an able secretary, and as ambassador to Vienna. He was made bishop of Culm, and afterwards high chancellor, and primate of the kingdom, and while his wisdom, prudence, and patriotism, influenced and regulated the affairs of the kingdom, he showed himself satisfied with the honours of his country, and refused the dignity of a cardinal offered by the court of Rome. He died in 1678, after an illness of three days, aged 60. He published in Latin some political tracts esteemed in his time.

Omar I. successor of Aboukerque, and second caliph after Mahomet, began to reign 634. After defeating Ali, whom Mahomet had appointed his successor, he spread his conquests over Syria and Phœnicia, and took the city of Jerusalem after an obstinate siege. While successes attended him in Judea, his generals extended his conquests over Persia and Egypt, and increased the worshippers of Mahomet by the terror of fire and sword. The fall of Alexandria under his power, was marked by the destruction of its celebrated library, which the Ptolemies had enriched with so many valuable works; but if Egypt mourned the loss of the monuments of human learning, she saw the canal of communication between the Nile and the Red Sea, restored to its ancient useful form by the persevering labour of her conquerors. While he promised himself more extensive conquests, Omar was stabbed at Jerusalem, by Firouz, a Persian slave, 644, in his 63d year. During his reign the Mahometans conquered 36,000 towns or villages, destroyed 4000 Christian temples, and built 1400 mosques. Omar was, in his character, a great warrior, in his manners austere and virtuous; and regarding merit as the only title to superiority, he declared the crown elective, and placed his son in an inferior situation. He laid the foundations of Grand Cairo.

Omar II. 13th caliph of the race of the Ommiades, succeeded his relation Solyman, 717. He laid siege to Constantinople, but his attempts to take it, supported by all the arts of military warfare, and the courage of a brave army, failed; and the destruction of his fleet by a terrible tempest, obliged him to retire from the walls. His conduct towards the Christians was very cruel and vindictive. He was assassinated at Edessa, 720, by his own family, who dreaded lest his partiality for the house of Ali should deprive them of the throne. He had reigned two years and five months.

Omeis, Magnus Daniel, author of Ethica Pythagorica—Ethica Platonica—Theatrum Virtutum et Vitiorum ab Aristotele Omissor.—Juvenci Historia Evangelica cum Notis, &c. was professor of belles lettres at Altorf, and died there 1708, aged 63.

Onesicritus, a cynic philosopher among the attendants of Alexander the Great in Asia. He wrote a history of his royal patron.

Onesimus, a Phrygian slave, converted to Christianity by St. Paul, and according to some, made bishop of Berea, where he suffered martyrdom.

Onkelos, a Jewish Rabbi, in the age of Christ, was author of the Chaldee Targum on the Pentateuch.

Onomacritus, a Greek poet about 516 B.C. The poems which bear the name of Orpheus and Musæus are ascribed to him.

Onuphrius, Panvinius, an Augustine monk born 1529 at Verona. He continued the Lives of the Popes, begun by Platina, and dedicated them to Pius V. 1566. He published also other works, and was so skilled in historical knowledge, that he was called the Father of History. He died at Palermo in Sicily, 1568, aged 39.

Oort, Adam Van, an eminent painter of perspective and architecture. He was born at Antwerp 1557, and had among his pupils Rubens, and also Jordaens, who married his daughter.

Oost, James Van, a painter, born at Bruges 1600. He studied the manner of Annibal Caracci with great success, and his historical pieces, landscapes, &c. were much admired. His best piece is a descent from the cross, in the Jesuits' church, Bruges. He died 1671. His son James dis-

tinguished himself also as an artist, and died 1713, aged 76.

Opitius, Henry, a Lutheran divine, born 1642, at Altemberg, Misnia. He was professor of oriental languages and theology at Kiel, where he died 1712. In his fondness for Hebrew literature, he wished to reconcile the grammar of the Greek to the rules of the Hebrew, and wrote some fanciful treatises on the subject. He edited also the Bible in Hebrew, 2 vols. 4to.

Opitius, Martin, a poet, born at Buntslow in Silesia, 1597. He died of the plague at Dantzic 1639. His poems in Latin and in German, are much admired for their elegance and spirit. The best edition is that of Amsterdam, 1638.

Oporinus, John, a German printer, born at Basil, 1507. He studied physic for some time, but afterwards applied himself to Greek and Latin, and then began the business of printer. Though careful, yet he was involved in debt, and died hardly solvent, 1568. He published no book which he did not himself correct. Besides the classical books which he printed, he wrote Notes on Plutarch—on Cicero's Tusculan Quæst. and other authors.

Oppede, John Meynier, baron d', president of the parliament of Aix, rendered himself odious by the atrocities which he committed against some heretics called Vaudois. Not only the 19 who had been condemned by the parliament to the stake, were destroyed, but 22 villages were devoted to the flames, and above 4000 persons perished by the sword or by fire, during that horrible persecution. In other respects Oppede was an upright magistrate, but religious zeal tarnished his character. He was acquitted when brought to trial, by asserting that he executed the orders of his sovereign Francis I. and that God had commanded Saul to destroy those princes the Amalekites. He died 1558.

Oppian, a Cilician, known as a Greek poet and grammarian in the second century. His poem on fishing is still extant, &c.

Opsopæus, John, a German critic. From a corrector of the press he became a physician of eminence, and was elected professor of medicine at Heidelberg. He edited some of the works of Hippocrates, with learned notes; but his best known work is an edition of the Sibylline Oracles, published at Paris, 1607. He died 1596, aged 40. His brother Simon was also a physician, and died 1619, aged 44. Vincent, a poet of the same age, wrote a Latin poem on the Art of Drinking, 1578, 8vo.

Optatus, an African bishop, author of an able treatise on the Schism of the Donatists. He died 384.

Orellana, Francis, a Spaniard, who accompanied Fizarro in his conquest of Peru. From the love of adventure he deserted his companions, and penetrated into the country, and was the first European who saw the great river Amazon, the best part of whose course he observed, till he reached the Spanish settlements of Cubagna, from which he departed for Europe. In the relation of what he had seen, he united the marvellous and the true, and by reporting that he had passed through a country peopled by Amazons, he gave that name to the great river which he had discovered. He afterwards endeavoured again to discover the mouth of that river, and perished in the attempt about 1550.

Organa, Andrew, an Italian painter, born at Florence 1329. He was also distinguished as a sculptor and architect, and as a poet. His works are preserved at Pisa. In his picture of the last judgment, he represented all his friends in Paradise, and placed his enemies in hell. He died 1389, aged 60.

Oribasius, of Pergamus, was physician to the apostate Julian, and wrote a medical collection from Galen's works, edited in 4to. Leyden, 1745.

Origen, a father of the church, born at Alexandria 185. He was a man of austere manners, but of great virtue, and his abilities as a preacher were displayed with success at Alexandria, Rome, and Cæsarea. He suffered persecution under Decius, and died 254. His works, in 4 vols. folio, are valuable.

Origen, a Platonic philosopher, the friend of Porphyry.—An Egyptian philosopher of that name, regarded marriage as an invention of the devil.

Origny, Peter Adam, author of a history of Ancient Egypt—and of a System of Egyptian Chronology, was also distinguished in military life, and died at Rheims, his native place, 1774.

Orkan, son of Othoman, made himself emperor of Turkey 1326, by the destruction of his elder brothers, and extended his dominions by the conquest of Gallipoli, and other provinces. He married the daughter of the emperor John Cantacuzenus, and died 1360.

Orlandi, Pelegrini Anthony, author of the Origin and Progress of Printing from 1457 to 1500—a history of Bolognese writers, 4to. in Italian—and Abecedario Pittorico, 4to. &c. was an eminent Italian bookseller, who died 1730.

Orlay, Bernard Van, a native of Brussels, eminent as a painter, and as the disciple of Raphael. His pieces, which possess merit, adorn the churches and public edifices of the Netherlands. He died 1560, aged 70.

Orleans, Louis of France, duke of, son of Charles V. was born 1371, and he had a great share in the affairs of the kingdom during the reign of his brother Charles VI.

He was basely murdered by his uncle John, duke of Burgundy, 1407, and this foul deed became the source of long and fatal disputes between the houses of Orleans and Burgundy.

Orleans, Charles, duke of, son of Louis of France, was called duke of Angoulcme in his father's life time. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and after a captivity of 25 years in England, he returned to France, and undertook the conquest of Milan, which he claimed in right of his mother. He was, however, able to conquer only the county of Ast. He died at Amboise 1465, leaving one son Charles, who married Louisa of Savoy, the mother of Francis I. He was a liberal patron of letters, and wrote some poetical pieces.

Orleans, Louis, duke of, prince of the blood, son of Philip the Regent, was born at Versailles, 4th Aug. 1703. The first part of his life was spent in idle dissipation; but after the death of his father, and that of his wife, better thoughts succeeded, and he abandoned the world and its follies to devote himself to a life of penitence, austerity, religion, and literature. He settled at the abbey of St. Genevieve, and employed himself in works of charity and benevolence till the time of his death, which happened 4th Feb. 1752. He was an accomplished scholar, and was not only well skilled in the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Greek languages, but a perfect master of botany, chymistry, and painting, besides history, geography, and divinity. He wrote translations, paraphrases, and commentaries on Scripture—a Literal translation of the Psalms—Dissertations against the Jews—a liberal translation of St. Paul's Epistles—treatise against Plays, &c. His son Philip, who was born 12th May, 1725, is said to have inherited the virtuous qualities of his father. He died 18th Nov. 1785.

Orleans, Philip Louis Joseph, duke of, was born at St. Cloud, 13th April, 1747, and had the title of duke de Chartres during his father's life. From his earliest years he devoted himself to low pleasures, but with the desire to acquire consideration in the fleet, he entered in the navy, and he obtained the command of the St. Esprit, of 84 guns, in 1778, under the orders of Admiral Orvilliers. The sight of the English fleet, it is said, terrified the cowardly prince, and during the action, which was fought off Ushant with admiral Keppel, it is reported that he concealed himself in the hold of the ship till the danger was over. This conduct was ridiculed not only by the wits of Paris, but by the court, and the duke felt the severity of the satire so deeply that he determined on revenge. His immense fortune gave him every opportunity to raise disturbances and create dissatisfaction, and he followed the iniquitous propensities of his heart. In 1787 he succeeded to his father's title, and soon after, the revolution afforded him occasions to gratify his revenge against the court. Though exiled and threatened, he maintained his rancorous opposition; he became one of the members of the national assembly, and as if ashamed of his family and of his birth, he took the name of Egalité. While the factious and the vile used his great opulence, and his powerful influence for their own vicious and diabolical purposes, he was satisfied if every measure tended to dishonour the monarch, and to overturn the throne, on which he hoped to seat himself. At the trial of Lewis XVI. he gave his vote with the greatest indifference for the death of the king, a conduct which shocked even the most abandoned jacobins; but soon his own fate was determined by those who had squandered his riches, and abused his confidence. He was accused, and though he escaped to Marseilles, he was seized and brought back to Paris, and led ignominiously to the scaffold, 6th Nov. 1793. He suffered death with more courage than could be expected from a man whose character and morals were so infamous.

Orleans, Louis, an advocate of Paris, who boldly defended the cause of the league against Henry IV. The virulence of his writings at last caused his apprehension; but the mild monarch ordered him to be liberated from prison. This compassionate conduct of the monarch made a convert of the advocate, who became loud in the praises of his benefactor. He died at Paris, 1627, aged 87. He wrote a Defence of the United Catholics against the Protestants, 8vo.—Address to the English Catholics—Commentaries on Tacitus and Seneca—besides other political pieces now deservedly forgotten.

Orleans, Peter Joseph, a Jesuit, born at Bourges, 1641. He professed belles lettres, and afterwards became preacher to his society, and died at Paris, 31st March, 1698. He is author of a History of the Revolutions of England, 3 vols. 4to. and 4 in 12mo.—History of the Revolutions of Portugal, 5 vols. 12mo.—History of the two Tartar Conquerors, Chunchi and Canhi, 8vo.—the Life of Father Cotton, 12mo.—Lives of Lewis de Gonzaga, and other Jesuits—two volumes of Sermons—Life of Constance, Minister of the King of Siam, 12mo.

Orleans de la Motte, Louis Francis Gabriel d', a native of Carpentras, who became bishop of Amiens 1733. He was a most pious and charitable prelate, and died 10th July, 1774, aged 91. His Spiritual Letters appeared at Paris, 1777, in 12mo.—and his Life by Proyart, in 1788, in 12mo.

Orme, Robert, an English writer, born

at Bombay, where his father was a surgeon. From Harrow school he went as writer to India; and to the friendship of Lord Clive he was indebted for his consequence in the East. He was in 1755 fourth member of the Madras council, and commissary-general, but returned to Europe in 1759, and was some time after honourably appointed by the East India Company their historiographer, with a salary of 300*l.* per annum. He was author of the Military Transactions of the British in India, 3 vols. of which the first volume appeared in 1763, and the second in 1775. He wrote besides Historical Fragments of the Mogul Power, during the reign of Aurengzebe. He died in 1801, not in very opulent circumstances, aged 73.

Orobio, Balthasar, a Spanish Jew, born at Seville. Though educated secretly as a Jew, he outwardly professed the Roman Catholic faith, and became professor of metaphysics at Salamanca. He afterwards studied physic, and practised it at Seville; but as he was suspected of Judaism, he was seized by the inquisition, and treated with the greatest cruelty to oblige him to confess. His obstinacy in denying his religion at last procured his liberation, after three years' confinement, and he escaped from the Spanish dominions to Toulouse, where he was made professor of physic. He afterwards went to Amsterdam, and there openly professed himself a Jew, was circumcised, and took the name of Isaac. He here practised medicine with great success, and died 1687. He wrote against Spinoza in his "Certamen Philosophicum," and his interview with Limborch on the subject of the Christian religion, occasioned his writing a book in support of Judaism, in which he displayed much ingenuity, and great metaphysical subtilty. His antagonist afterwards published an account of the controversy in a pamphlet called Amica Collatio cum Judæo Erudito, 4to.

Orosius, Paul, a Spaniard, the disciple of St. Augustin, by whose advice he wrote a History of the World to the year of Christ 316,—a treatise on Free Will, &c. He flourished in the fifth century.

Orpheus, a Thracian poet, before the age of Homer. His history is fabulous, and the works ascribed to him are by more modern hands.

Orsato, Sertorio, an Italian writer, well skilled in antiquities and in ancient inscriptions. He was born at Padua, and became professor of philosophy there. He died of a suppression of urine, 1678, aged 61. He wrote besides lyric poems in Italian, "the History of Padua,"—Commentaries de Notis Romanorum, and other works.

Orsato, John Baptist, an eminent physician and antiquary, born at Padua, 1673. His dissertations de Lucernis Antiquis—de Strenis Veterum—de Patera Antiquorum, &c. were much esteemed. He died 1720.

Orsi, John Joseph, an ingenious philologer and poet, born at Bologna 1652, of a noble family. He studied every branch of polite literature, in which he distinguished himself. He died 1733. He wrote sonatas, pastorals, and other poems in Italian—a Defence of Italian poets, and of Tasso—Letters—the Life of Lewis de Sales, &c.

Orsi, Francis Joseph Augustin, an able writer, born in Tuscany, 1692, and raised to the purple by Clement XIII. He is author of an "Ecclesiastical History" in Italian, 20 vols. 4to.—Infallibilitas Act. Rom. Pontificis, 3 vols. 4to. He died 1761.

Orte, N. viscount d', governor of Bayonne, distinguished himself by his humanity, and refused to put the protestants to death on the fatal massacre of St. Bartholomew. He wrote back in answer to the sanguinary orders of Charles IX. that he had only good soldiers, and good citizens in his garrison, and no executioners.

Ortelius, Abraham, a famous geographer, born at Antwerp, April, 1527. He travelled with the eyes of a philosopher over England, Ireland, France, Italy, and Germany, and was so respectable for his knowledge of geography, that he was honourably called the Ptolemy of his age. His "Theatrum Orbis Terræ," in folio, procured for him the place of geographer to Philip II. of Spain. He died at Antwerp, June 1598. He published besides, Synonyma Geographia—Aurei Seculi Imago—Syntagma Herbarum Encomiasticum—Itinerarium per Gallia et Belgic. Partes, &c.

Orton, Job, a native of Shrewsbury. He was educated in his native town, and afterwards under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. When of the proper age he took care of a dissenting congregation at Kidderminster, and then removed to Shrewsbury, where he died 1783, aged 66. He had for some years retired from the pastoral duties to private life. He is author of an excellent Life of Dr. Doddridge—Sermons to the aged, 12mo.—Sacramental Meditations, 12mo.—Discourses on Christian Worship, 12mo.—Discourses on Practical Subjects, 8vo.—Practical Exposition of the Old Testament, published after his death, 6 vols. 8vo. He was a frequent correspondent with his friend Mr. Stedman, a clergyman of Shrewsbury, who has lately published some of his letters, which prove him to have been a man of the most liberal sentiments, and an active supporter of piety, virtue, and devotion.

Orville, James Philip de, a Dutch critic, of French parentage, born at Amsterdam, 1696. He improved himself by travelling over England, France, and Germany, and

on his return was elected professor of eloquence, history, and Greek, at Amsterdam, which he held 12 years, and resigned 1742. He died 1751. He continued with Burman, Observationes Miscellaneæ, 10 vols. to which four more were added after his death. These contain a Dissertation on Delos, and Remarks on the Greek Romance of Chariton. He wrote besides a satire against de Pauw, called Critica Vannus—Observations on Sicily.

Osborne, Francis, an eminent English writer, born at Chicksand, Bedfordshire, 1588. He became master of the horse to William lord Pembroke, but in the civil wars he sided with the parliament, and obtained some offices under them, and under Cromwell. He wrote, while resident at Oxford, near his son, Advice to a Son, which was very popular, and was therefore inveighed against by the puritans of the time, besides other things in prose and verse. His works were published, 8vo. 1689, and again 1722, 2 vols. 12mo.

Osborn, Sir D'Anvers, governor of New-York. He was of Chicksands, Bedfordshire, and was appointed governor in the place of Clinton in 1753. He arrived in New-York on the 6th of October, and was received with the usual demonstrations of respect, but died on the 12th of that month by his own hand from despair of exercising a popular administration over the colony which was agitated by violent partics. He married a sister of the earl of Halifax, and derived his name from the marriage of Sir Peter Osborn, one of his ancestors, to the daughter of John d'Anvers, Esq. of Wiltshire. ☞ L.

Osborn, John, a poet, was born at Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1713, and graduated at Harvard in 1735. He devoted himself first to the study of theology, and afterwards of medicine. He died at Middletown, Connecticut, where he had resided for some time, about the year 1753. He was the author of several poetical pieces of a highly respectable character, particularly, a whaling song, and an elegy on the death of a sister. ☞ L.

Osgood, Samuel, postmaster-general of the United States, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, in February 1748, and educated at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1770. He studied theology, but losing his health became a merchant. His talents, learning, and piety made him the object of public esteem, and he was, while young, repeatedly chosen a member of the state legislature. He served as a captain at Lexington and Cambridge on the memorable 19th of April, 1775, and was soon after appointed aid to general Ward. He left the army in 1776. He was chosen member of the senate after the adoption of the state constitution in 1780, and the next year elected to a seat in congress. In 1785 he was appointed by congress the first commissioner of the treasury, in which office he continued till the adoption of the federal constitution. He was also for a number of years postmaster-general. He was afterwards supervisor of the state of New-York. He became in 1803 naval officer for the port of New-York, and held the place till near the close of his life in 1812. He was extensively acquainted with science, literature, and theology; published several respectable volumes on religious subjects, and was distinguished for integrity, public spirit, and piety. ☞ L.

Osiander, Andrew, a native of Bavaria, who studied at Wittemberg and Nuremberg, and was one of Luther's first disciples. He was appointed minister and professor in the university of Konigsberg, and he distinguished himself by a new opinion on justification, which he asserted to arise not from the imputation of Christ's justice, but the union of God's justice with our souls. He defended these sentiments with great vehemence, even against Luther, and chiefly rested on the words of Isaiah, the Lord is our Righteousness. His learning was so respectable, that his tenets were tolerated, that no schism might be kindled among the protestants. He died 17th Oct. 1552, aged 54. He was so violent in his temper, that he treated all his opponents in the grossest language of satire and illiberality. His works are Harmonia Evangelica, fol.; Epistola ad Zwinglium de Eucharistiâ; Dissertationes duæ de Lege et Evangelio et Justificatione; De Imagine Dei quid sit. His son Luke was also a Lutheran minister, and died at Tubingen, in 1604. He was author of Commentaries on the Bible; Institutions of the Christian Religion; Abridgment of the Centuriators of Magdeburg, 4to.; Enchiridia Controversiarum, &c.—Another Luke was chancellor of Tubingen university, and died 1638, aged 68. He wrote on the Omnipresence of Christ, in two Latin pamphlets; Funeral Orations; De Baptismo; De Regimine Ecclesiæ, &c. —There were two others, Andrew and John Adam, who wrote some Latin treatises. The first died 1617, aged 54, and the last 1697.

Osius, bishop of Cordova, presided at the council of Nice, which had been assembled 325, by Constantine, agreeable to his advice. He shared the confidence of Constantius as he had shared that of his father; but in those turbulent times he was persecuted by the Arians, though nearly 100 years old, and at last by threats and by blows, he was prevailed upon to subscribe to their confession of faith. This had such effect upon him that he led a life of penitence and sorrow, and soon after died, renouncing the tenets which he had em-

braced, and declaring them unchristian and heretical.

Osius or Osio, Felix, professor of rhetoric at Padua, was born at Milan, 1587. He published Romano Græcia—Tractatus de Sepulchris et Epitaphiis Ethnicor. et Christianor.—Elogia Scriptorum Illustr.—Orationes—Remarks on Mussati's History—Collection of Historians at Padua. He died at Padua, 1631.

Osman I. son of Achmet I. succeeded his uncle Mustapha, 1618, on the Turkish throne. His expedition in 1621, against Poland, was very unfortunate, and after the loss of 80,000 men, and 100,000 horses, he submitted to a disadvantageous peace. These misfortunes were attributed to the Janissaries, and therefore a new militia of Arabs was substituted in their room; but this violent measure produced a revolution, and Osman was hurled from his throne, and strangled by the rebellious soldiery, 19th May, 1622, and Mustapha placed in his room.

Osman II. emperor of Constantinople after his brother Mahomet V. 1754, died after a short reign, 29th Nov. 1757, aged 59. He renewed, under severe penalties, the Mahometan law, that his subjects should drink no wine.

Osmond, St. a Norman, who followed the fortunes of William the Conqueror, and was made by him, chancellor of England and bishop of Salisbury. The liturgy which he introduced in his diocess was universally adopted, and called the liturgy of Salisbury. He died 1099, and was canonized by Calixtus III.

Osorio, Jerome, a learned Portuguese, born at Lisbon, 1506. He studied at Salamanca, Paris, and Bologna, and at his return home was appointed professor of divinity at Coimbra. His abilities recommended him to the court, and he was made bishop of Sylva, by the queen regent. He went afterwards to Rome, and in consequence of the disasters of his country, brought on by the death of king Sebastian in the field of battle, and against his advice, he died, it is said, of a broken heart, Aug. 1580. He wrote commentaries, paraphrases, and other works, and by the elegance and correctness of his diction, deserved to be called the Cicero of Portugal. His works were published at Rome, 1592, in 4 vols. folio, by his nephew.

Osorio, Jerome, nephew to the above, was canon of Evora. He wrote his uncle's life, besides Annotations on his Paraphrase—and Paraphrasis in Canticum Canticorum, &c.

Ossat, Arnaud d', a learned cardinal, born of obscure parents, at a small village in Almagnac, 23d Aug. 1536. He was left poor and destitute at the death of his parents in his ninth year; but Thomas de Maria, a neighbouring gentleman, saw and patronised his abilities, and by his own assiduous application, he soon became capable to be tutor to his patron's nephew, and other noblemen. He afterwards studied at Bourges, and applied to the law; and was called to the bar at Paris. In 1580 he went to Rome as secretary to the archbishop of Toulouse, the ambassador from France, and on his death he passed into the service of cardinal d'Este, and then of cardinal de Joyeuse. When Henry IV. of France quitted the religion of the protestants, d'Ossat, then French resident at Rome, obtained the papal absolution, and for this service was made bishop of Rennes. He was afterwards raised by the pope to the dignity of cardinal, and made by Henry, bishop of Bayeux. He, however, still continued at Rome, as protector of the French nation, and died there, March, 1604, aged 68. He was buried in St. Lewis's church at Rome. He was a most able, skilful, and sagacious negotiator, and in every thing which he undertook, succeeded to increase the influence of his master, and the glory of his nation. His "Letters" have been frequently published, of which the best edition is that of Amsterdam, 5 vols. 12mo. 1708.

Ossian, the son of Fingal, an ancient Scotch bard, who flourished about the beginning of the third century. He accompanied his father in his wars, and in the latter part of his life, which was protracted to a good old age, he became blind. In 1758, some poems appeared in a flowery and poetical style, said to be translated from the original Gaelic poems of Ossian, by the hands of Mr. Macpherson; and as they immediately excited the attention of the learned by their beauty and simplicity, they produced an animated controversy about their authenticity. The ablest writers of the age were engaged in the contest, which never, perhaps, can be decided, and the poems have acquired a deserved celebrity through Europe.

Ostade, Adrian Van, an eminent Dutch painter, born at Lubec, 1610. He studied at Haerlem, under Frank Hals, but he was endued with such powers by nature, that he equalled all other painters in the representations of droll and vulgar scenes. He perfectly understood the chiaro obscuro, and his smoking-rooms, alehouses, kitchens, and stables are particularly admired. He died at Amsterdam, 1685, much regretted. His prints, engraved by himself in aquafortis, make a set of 54 pieces. His brother Isaac studied under him, and would have acquired reputation, but died young at Haerlem.

Ostervald, John Frederick, a protestant minister, born at Neufchatel, 1663. He was learned, pious, and humane, and

from his friendship with Turretin and Werenfels arose the common expression of the triumvirate of Swiss theologians. He died 1747. He wrote a Catechism of the Christian Religion, 8vo.—Arguments and Reflections on the Books of the Bible, 2 vols. 8vo.—Treatise against Uncleanness, 8vo.—on the Sources of Corruptions, 12mo. —Sermons, 8vo. &c. His son, John Rodolph, was minister of the French church at Basil, and was universally esteemed. He wrote a Discourse on the Duties of Communicants, 12mo.

Osterwy, Maria Van, a native of Delft. She excelled as an elegant artist, and her flowers, fruits, and scenes of still life, possessed particular beauty, and displayed great ease and delicacy. She died 1693, aged 63.

Oswald, king of Northumberland, fled to Ireland at the death of his father Ethelfred, to avoid the persecution of his uncle Edwin, who usurped the throne. He returned, became a Christian, defeated and slew Cerdowalla, king of the Britons, and was afterwards killed in battle with Penda, king of Mercia, 643. His virtues have been recorded by monkish writers, who declare that miracles were wrought at his tomb.

Oswald, Erasmus, professor of mathematics and Hebrew at Fribourg, published a translation of the New Testament in Hebrew, and other learned works, and died 1579.

Osymandyas, an Egyptian king, said to be the first who erected a public library.

Otho, Marcus Salvius, became emperor of Rome 69, after the murder of Galba and Piso, and three months after he was defeated near Cremona, by Vitellius, who also aspired to the throne. He killed himself not to fall into the hands of the conqueror.

Otho I. surnamed the great, eldest son of Henry the Fowler, was crowned emperor of Germany at Aix-la-Chapelle 936. He was an active prince; he defeated the Danes, subdued Bohemia, and carried his arms into Italy against Berenger, who had assumed the title of emperor. Berenger was easily routed, and Otho, crowned again at Rome, by the hands of the pope, John XII. assumed the title of Cæsar and Augustus. Displeased with the chains imposed upon him, John XII. revolted against the power of Otho, but he was soon attacked and deposed, and Leo VIII. elected in his room, promised submission to the imperial decrees. The Romans, however, again revolted, and were severely punished by the offended emperor. Afterwards Otho was engaged in a war with the Eastern empire, because his ambassadors had been treated with insult and cruelty by Nicephorus, and he therefore invaded Apulia and Calabria, which belonged still to the Greek emperors, and after desolating the country, he sent his prisoners to Constantinople with their noses cut off. Peace was at last restored between John Zimisces, the successor of Nicephorus, and Otho, and it was cemented by the marriage of Theophania the niece of the eastern prince, with the son of Otho. Otho died 7th May, 973, aged 62.

Otho II. son and successor of the great Otho, was surnamed the bloody. Though his elevation was opposed by the arts of his mother Adelaide, he had the courage, though young, to expel her from the court, and to defeat her partisans, who had raised Henry, duke of Bavaria, to the throne. After routing the Danes and the Bohemians, who wished to take advantage of the troubles of the empire, he invaded the French territories with an army of 60,000 men; but peace was restored in 980. The next year Otho crossed the Alps, to reduce the Calabrians to subjection; but he was defeated in a battle by the Saracens, who supported the cause of his enemies; and in his escape he fell into the hands of pirates, who restored him to liberty for a large ransom. Undismayed by calamity, he assembled another army, and attacked the Calabrians and Saracens, and obtained a great victory. He died soon after, on his return to Rome, according to some, by poison, 7th Dec. 983.

Otho III. only son of Otho II. was crowned emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle, 983, though only three years old. His elevation was opposed by the duke of Bavaria, who before had rebelled against his father; but the energy of his ministers defeated the measures of his rivals. When he took the reins of government, Otho went into Italy, where he was crowned by the hands of pope Gregory V. and soon after he revisited the country to repress the insurrection of Crescentius, and of the antipope, John XVI. On his return to Germany, Otho made Boleslaus king of Poland, and soon after again went to Italy to defend it against the Saracens. He died at the castle of Paterno, in the Campagna, 28th Jan. 1002, aged 22; after having enlarged the power of the pope, and enabled the see of Rome to dispute for temporal sovereignty with his imperial successors.

Otho IV. surnamed the Proud, son of Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, was elected emperor 1197. After being consecrated at Rome by Innocent III. he laid claim, against his solemn promise, to the territories of Ancona and Spoletto, which had been left by Matilda to the Holy See. In consequence of this he was excommunicated, and the princes of Germany, exhorted by their bishops, elected Frederic, king of Sicily, emperor. Otho in vain attempted

to resist the power of his enemies. Though he leagued with the court of Flanders, he had the misfortune to see his army defeated at the battle of Bouvines, in 1214, and therefore he retired in disgrace and despair to the castle of Hantzburg, where he died 19th May, 1218.

Otho, bishop of Frisingen, was author of a chronicle in seven books, of some merit, though abounding in fables. He died at Morimond, 12th Sept. 1158.

Otho, Venius, a Dutch painter, born at Leyden, 1556. He studied at Liege, and afterwards resided seven years at Rome, where he greatly distinguished himself. He was next patronised by the emperor of Germany, the duke of Bavaria, and the elector of Cologne, and then returned to Antwerp, and afterwards was appointed master of the mint at Brussels, by the archduke Albert. He died at Brussels, 1634, aged 78. He had Rubens among his pupils. His brother Gilbert was eminent as an engraver, and Peter as a painter.

Otis, James, a lawyer of Barnstable, Massachusetts, eminent for talents and patriotism. He was for a long time a member of the general court, and of his majesty's council; a colonel of the militia, justice of the court of common pleas, and judge of probate. At the commencement of the controversy with Great Britain he distinguished himself by a zealous defence of the colonial rights. He died in 1778.

☞ L.

Otis, James, a distinguished civilian of Massachusetts, and son of the preceding, was born at West Barnstable, February 5th, 1725, and graduated at Harvard college in 1743. After devoting several years to the cultivation of literature and the study of law, he established himself as an attorney at Boston, and quickly rose to the highest distinction in the profession. After a long course of successful practice, he was in 1661 elected to a seat in the legislature, and continued a member of that body, in which he held the first rank in talents, in zeal in defending the rights of the colony against the encroachments of British despotism, and in influence, till 1772. To recount the services he rendered the public, while in the legislature, would be to give almost a complete history of that period. He was in 1765 a member of the congress which assembled at New-York. At length the partisans of the British ministry who held offices in Boston, provoked at the bold opposition he maintained to their ambitious measures, vilified him in the papers, and proposed to the ministry to arrest him for high treason. Otis in return indignantly denounced those officers in an advertisement, and soon after, in September, 1769, meeting with one of them, John Robinson, was attacked by him, and others, and received several severe wounds. From that time he was subject to the frequent loss of his intellect, and in 1772 retired from public life. He survived till 1783, when he was struck by lightning on the 23d of May, and expired immediately. He was a man of powerful genius, of great wit and humour, and of a temper verging in ardour toward that highly susceptible and enthusiastic complexion, which frequently indicates a tendency to insanity. As an orator he was bold, argumentative, impetuous, and skilful in communicating his own excitement to his hearers. As a lawyer he stood at the head of the profession in talents and knowledge; he was a profound statesman, an inflexible patriot, and a highly accomplished classical scholar. His publications were a Latin and Greek prosody, and several political pamphlets. ☞ L.

Otrokotskiforis, Francis, a Hungarian, who studied at Utrecht, and became a protestant minister in his native country. He afterwards embraced the catholic faith, and was professor of law at Tirnau, where he died 1718. He wrote Origines Hungaricæ, 2 vols. 8vo.—Antiqua Religio Hungorum vere Christiana et Catholica, 8vo. besides some polemical works, which he refuted after he became a member of the church of Rome.

Ott, Henry, a learned Swiss divine, born at Zurich, where he became professor of eloquence, Hebrew, and ecclesiastical history, and where he died 1682, aged 65. As an orientalist, his abilities were very great, and he was the correspondent of several learned men in Europe.

Otter, John, author of Travels in Turkey and Persia, with an account of Kouli Khan's expeditions, was born at Christianstadt, 1707, and died 1748.

Otway, Thomas, a celebrated dramatic writer, born at Trotting, Sussex, March, 1651. He was educated at Winchester school and Christ church, Oxford, but left the university without a degree, and repaired to London, where he became a writer and actor of plays. By the friendship of lord Plymouth, natural son of Charles II. he obtained a cornetcy in the army, and embarked with the forces for Flanders, in 1677; but a military life proved disagreeable to him, and he returned to London poor, and necessitated to write for his support. He died April 14th, 1685, in a manner, says Dr. Johnson, which I am unwilling to mention. Having been compelled by his necessities to contract debts, and hunted by the terriers of the law, he retired to a public house on Tower-hill, where he died of want, or, as related by one of his biographers, by swallowing, after a long fast, a piece of bread, which charity had supplied. He went out, as reported, al-

most naked, in the rage of hunger, and finding a gentleman in a neighbouring coffee-house, asked him for a shilling; the gentleman gave him a guinea; and Otway, going away, bought a roll, and was choked with the first mouthful. As a writer, he had extraordinary powers, in touching the heart, in his tragedies, of which his Orphan, and Venice Preserved, are noble instances. Besides ten dramatic pieces, he wrote some miscellaneous poems and translations. His works have appeared in 3 vols. 12mo. 1757.

Oudenarde, Robert Van, a native of Ghent, who learnt painting under Carlo Maratti, and exercised his art in his native town, where he adorned the churches, and public and private edifices with valuable paintings. He died 1743, aged 80.

Oudin, Casimir, a French monk, born at Mezieres, 1638; son of a weaver. He burst from the obscurity of his father's profession, and became a recluse in the abbey of Boucilly, in Champagne, where Lewis XIV. accidentally passed, and discovered his abilities, which were soon after employed in visiting the archives of the monasteries of Lorrain, Alsace, Burgundy, &c. In 1690 he left France, turned protestant, and was made under librarian at the university of Leyden, where he died 1717. He wrote Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ Antiquis et eorum Scriptis, three vols. folio—Veterum aliquot Galliæ et Belgiæ Scriptorum Opuscula Sacra, &c. 8vo.—Supplement to Ecclesiastical Authors, omitted by Bellarmine, 8vo.—the Monk of Premontre unfrocked.

Oudin, Francis, a native of Vignori, in Champagne, who studied at Langres, and was admitted among the Jesuits, 1691. He became professor of humanity and theology, and settled at Dijon, where he died of a dropsy in the chest, 28th April, 1752, aged 79. He was well versed in divinity and in the ecclesiastical history of the fathers. He published Somnia, an elegant Latin poem, odes, elegies, &c. printed in his Poemata Didascalia, 3 vols. 12mo.; Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu; Celtic Etymologies; Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans; HistoriaDogmatica Conciliorum; Lives of several Persons included in Niceron's Collection, &c.

Oudinet, Mark Anthony, a French medallist, born at Rheims 1643. He quitted his professorship of law at Rheims, to go to Paris with his relation Raissant, as keeper of the medals in the king's cabinet. The order and arrangement which he introduced in this valuable collection, obtained for him a pension from the king, and the honour of a seat in the academy of belles-lettres. He died at Paris 1712. He wrote three dissertations of great merit on medals.

Oudry, John Baptist, a French painter, who studied under Largillieres, and acquired great celebrity in his correct representation of animals. Some of his hunting pieces adorn the palaces of France. His adoration of the Magi is in high esteem. He was treated with distinction by the French king, and received a pension. He died at Paris, his native town, 1st May, 1755, aged 69.

Overall, John, an English prelate, born 1559. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and removed to Trinity, where he became fellow. In 1696 he was made regius professor of divinity, D.D. and master of Catherine-hall, and in 1601, he succeeded to the deanery of St. Paul. In 1614 he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and in 1618 translated to Norwich, where he died May, 1619. His tomb remained neglected till 1669, when his pupil Cosin, bishop of Durham, erected a monument over it. Overall was a learned divine, distinguished by wisdom, erudition, and piety, and connected by literature with the most eminent men of the times. He wrote a "Convocation book," and other works.

Overbeke, Bonaventure Van, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a designer and an antiquarian. He went three times to Rome, to take correct copies of her ancient monuments, and he made beautiful engravings of his pieces. The description with which he accompanied his plates, written in Flemish, was translated into Latin and French, three vols. folio, and possesses great merit. He died at Amsterdam, 1706.

Overbury, Sir Thomas, a polite English writer, born in 1581, at Compton-Scorfen, Warwickshire. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree, and then entered at the Middle Temple; but he soon relinquished the law for literature, and for the favours of the court. He became the confidential friend of Car, earl of Somerset, by whose influence he was knighted; but he stained his character in promoting the amours of that profligate nobleman with the licentious countess of Essex; and as if ashamed of his conduct, he boldly attempted to dissuade him from marrying so worthless a woman. Car was weak enough to reveal the friendly advice, and the enraged countess meditated revenge. By the means of Car, Overbury was appointed ambassador to Russia, and by his insidious advice, encouraged to refuse the office, in consequence of which the king caused him to be sent to the Tower as a disloyal man. In this place poison was administered to him, and he at last thus fell a sacrifice to the diabolical intrigues of his perfidious friend and his guilty mistress 15th September, 1613. The murder, though noised abroad, was hushed by the power of the offender; but two years after, it was fully di-

closed; the under-agents were tried, condemned, and executed, but the earl and the countess, after being found guilty, were pardoned by the king. Sir Thomas, who has been compared in his learning, his wisdom, and his melancholy fate, to Germanicus Cæsar, was the author of some works in prose and verse, of considerable merit, reprinted 1753, 8vo.

Oughtred, William, an English divine, born 1573, at Eton, and educated on the foundation there, from whence he was removed as fellow of King's college, Cambridge. In 1603 he was presented to the living of Aldbury, near Guilford, where he devoted himself to mathematical studies. During the usurpation of Cromwell, he was frequently molested, though a peaceful and harmless resident in his parish, and he was liberated from the danger of sequestration only by the interference of Lilly, Whitelocke, and other friends. He died the beginning of May, 1660, aged 86. On hearing the news of Charles's restoration, he expired, it is said, in a sudden ecstasy of joy. He was the friend and correspondent of the most learned men of the times, and as a mathematician his works are numerous and valuable. He published in1631, his "Clavis," a most valuable work, containing many new theorems in algebra and geometry, which have been adopted by Newton, and other learned philosophers. This little volume became a standard book at Cambridge, by the introduction of Seth Ward. His "Opuscula," were published after his death, at Oxford, 1676.

Ovid, Pub. Naso, a celebrated Latin poet, born at Sulmo, B. C. 43. He was bred up for the bar, but poetry had greater charms for him, and under the patronage of Augustus, he acquired celebrity and honours. He was afterwards banished by his imperial patron, for causes not satisfactorily known, and died on the borders of the Euxine Sea, A.D. 17. His works, which are elegant, polished, and animated, though often licentious, are well known.

Oviedo, John Gonsalvo de, a learned Spaniard, born at Madrid 1478. He was one of the pages of Ferdinand of Arragon and Isabella, and was at Barcelona in 1493, on the return of Columbus from the discovery of the new world. The adventures of this extraordinary man raised his attention; he became his friend, and accompanied him in his next voyage. As he had rendered important services to Spain in the wars of Naples, Ferdinand considered him as the fittest man to examine the commerce and resources of the new world; and on his return from the island of Hayti, he published the result of his intelligent inquiries, called the General and Natural History of the West Indies, afterwards enlarged to a folio volume, Salamanca, 1535. In this work he paid particular attention to the venereal disease, which was lately become known in Europe, and which some thought was introduced from America; and he ascertained that the use of guiacum was very salutary in the relief of this terrible disorder.

Ousel, Philip, a native of Dantzic, descended from a family originally from France. He became protestant minister at Leyden, and afterwards was appointed theological professor at Frankfort on Oder, where he died 1724, aged 53. He was well skilled in Hebrew literature, and published Introductio in Accentuationem Hebræorum Metricam, 4to. in which he supports that the Hebrew points and accents are as old as the Bible—deAccentuationeHebræorum Prosaicâ, 8vo.—de Leprâ, 4to. His relation James wrote valuable notes on the Octavius of Minutus Felix, inserted in the variorum edition of 1672.

Ouwaler, Albert, a historical painter of Haerlem, who died 1515, aged 71.

Owain, a prince of Powys, who fled to Ireland, in consequence of carrying away Ness, the wife of Gerald, constable of Pembroke. He succeeded his father Cadwygan ap Bleddyn in 1110, and was slain by Gerald four years after. He was in the service of Henry I. of England, in Normandy, for some time, and was knighted by him.

Owain, son of Mexen Wledig, a brave warrior, who broke the intimacy which existed between the Britons and their Roman conquerors, and was elected king. His services were such that he became a saint in the British calendar.

Owain, or Owen Tudor, lord of Penmynydd, in Anglesea, married Catharine, the widow of Henry V. in 1426, and was father by her of three sons, the eldest of whom embraced the monastic life; the second was Edmund, earl of Richmond, father to Henry VII. and the third Jasper, earl of Pembroke. After the death of his wife, he was confined in Newgate, but escaped, and died in Wales.

Owain Cyveiloc, a Welch warrior, who attacked Hywel, of Cadwygan, and Rhys of Grufydd, and died about 1197. He was also a poet, and some of his verses are preserved in the Welch Archæologia.

Owain Glandwr, or Owen Glendower, last of the Welch princes, was in the service of Richard II. but was disgraced by Henry IV. In consequence of this he took up arms, burnt Ruthyn, and defeated lord Grey, who had, by false accusation, obtained his lands from the king; but afterwards he restored him to liberty for a large ransom. He continued his hostilities, and in 1402 routed Edward Mortimer in Radnorshire, and caused himself to be proclaimed, by the voice of his assembled and unanimous people, independent sove-

reign of Wales. Though assisted by the French, his affairs, however, became desperate, and unable to withstand the incursions of the English, he led a life of retirement, and died at last in 1415, in the disguise of a poor shepherd.

Owen, Dr. John, an eminent divine among the independents, of whom he is sometimes called the prince, the oracle, and the metropolitan. He was born 1616, at Hadham, Oxfordshire, and was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, which he left in 1637, as unwilling to submit to the regulations introduced by Laud, the university chancellor. He afterwards became chaplain to lord Lovelace, and at the breaking out of the civil war, embraced the party of the parliament with such warmth, that his uncle discarded and disinherited him. His "Display of Arminianism," published in 1642, rendered him very popular among the nonconformists; he was a frequent preacher before the parliament, and obtained the friendship of Cromwell, whom he served faithfully, and by whose influence he was made, in 1650, dean of Christ church. In 1652 he was, by Cromwell, chancellor of the university, nominated vice chancellor, and the next year took his degree of D.D. On the protector's death he was removed from the office of vice chancellor, and at the restoration he was deprived of his deanery, and retired into the country. He lived for some time in London, and then at Kensington, and died at his house at Ealing, Middlesex, 24th Aug. 1683, aged 67. Though violent as the friend of party and of usurpation, it is said, however, that he possessed moderation and kindness, and frequently exerted his influence in favour of such royalists as were distinguished for virtue and learning. His works were numerous, amounting to 7 vols. folio, 20 in 4to. and 30 in 8vo. the best known of which are, an Exposition of the Hebrews, 4 vols. folio—Discourse on the Holy Spirit, folio—treatise on Original Sin, 8vo.—sermons and tracts, folio.

Owen, John, an English epigrammatist, born at Armen, Caernarvonshire, and educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He took the degree of LL.B. 1590, and then taught school at Tyrlegh, near Monmouth, and at Warwick on the foundation of Henry VIII. He had such a vein for satire and epigram, that he even wrote in ridicule of a rich uncle on whom he depended, in consequence of which he was excluded from his will. He was afterwards supported by his friend Williams, bishop of Lincoln. He died poor, 1622, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. His epigrams have been often printed. They are in Latin and much esteemed, and possess the elegance and humour of Martial's pieces. They have been translated into English, French, and Spanish.

Owen, Dr. Henry, was born in Merionethshire, and educated at Ruthyn school, and Jesus college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.D. He had applied himself to mathematics, and afterwards studied and practised physic, and then took orders and obtained the livings of Edmonton, and St. Olave's, Hart-street, London. He left by his wife, daughter of Butler, bishop of Ely, one son and five daughters, and died at the close of 1795, aged 80. He was an able and pious divine, and wrote Observations on the Scripture Miracles—Remarks on the Four Gospels—Inquiry on the Septuagint Version—Sermons at Boyle's Lectures, 2 vols. 8vo.—Introduction to Hebrew Criticism—Modes of Quotation by Evangelical writers explained, &c.—Posthumous Sermons, 2 vols. &c.

Owen, George, a physician, born in Worcestershire, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he became fellow, and took the degree of M.D. 1527. He was physician to Henry VIII. who left him a legacy of 100*l.* and afterwards to Edward VI. and to Mary, whom he brought into the world by the Cæsarean operation. He died 10th Oct. 1558, and was buried at St. Stephen's, Walbrook. He published a meet diet for the new Ague, folio, 1558.

Owen, Charles, a dissenting divine, born in Montgomeryshire, and educated at Shrewsbury. He was minister of a congregation at Bridgenorth, but was obliged to remove to London by the violence of party, till the toleration of James II. permitted him to return. He afterwards went to Ellesmere, and died 1712, aged 58. He wrote some controversial tracts in favour of his persuasion.

Owen, Rev. John, one of the secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society, was born in London about the year 1765, and was educated at Cambridge, where by his superior attainments he obtained several prizes, and was elected fellow of the Corpus Christi college. He soon after took orders and became distinguished as a preacher. He preached some time at Coggleshall, in Essex, and afterwards at Fulham, and at length became minister of Park chapel, near Chelsea, where he laboured with great diligence till deprived of his health. He was present at the meeting held at the London Tavern, March 7th, 1804, to deliberate on the formation of the Bible Society, and was one of the most active in promoting its establishment. From that time he devoted his life with the greatest zeal to the objects of the society, and its progressive extension as well as its first establishment was in a great measure effected through his instrumentality. During several of his last years he suffered

much from ill health in consequence of his arduous labours. His death took place September 26, 1822. He published "Travels in Europe," "The Christian Monitor," "The Fashionable World Displayed," and "A Vindication of the Bible Society." ☞ L.

Owtram, William, prebendary of Westminster in the reign of Charles II. was eminent as a preacher, and as a scholar in rabbinical learning. He died 1679. He published a learned book, "de Sacrificiis," and after his death a volume of sermons was published by bishop Gardner.

Oxenstiern, Axel, grand chancellor of Sweden, and prime minister to Gustavus Adolphus, deserved his elevation by his merit and his abilities. After the unfortunate battle of Lutzen, 1632, in which his master lost his life, he was placed at the head of affairs, and rewarded this confidence of the nation with the most consummate wisdom, and the strictest integrity exerted for the happiness of Sweden. He died universally respected, 28th Aug. 1654, aged 71. The second volume of the History of Sweden, in German, is attributed to him. Of his sons, John was plenipotentiary at the peace of Munster, where he distinguished himself by his firmness and talents; Gabriel was marshal of Sweden, and Benedict grand chancellor, and prime minister of the kingdom. His grand nephew N. was distinguished as a man of letters. He travelled over the greater part of Europe, and published Thoughts on different Subjects, with Moral Reflections, printed 2 vols. 12mo. and died at an advanced age, 1707, governor of the dutchy of Deux-ponts.

Ozanham, James, a French mathematician, born at Boligneaux, in Brescia, 1640. He studied divinity in compliance with the wishes of his father; but after his death he applied himself to mathematics, in which he was doomed to distinguish himself. He left his country, and taught mathematics at Lyons, and afterwards at Paris, where, though occasionally given to gaming and gallantry, he acquired some little property. The Spanish war, however, reduced his income by lessening his scholars, and the death of his wife, by whom he had 12 children, none of whom survived him, embittered with sorrow the last years of life. He died of an apoplexy, 3d April, 1717, aged 77. The best known of his works are, a Dictionary of Mathematics, 4to.—a Course of Mathematics, 5 vols. 8vo.—Mathematical Recreations, 4 vols. 8vo.—Use of the Compass of Proportion, 12mo.—Elements of Algebra, 4to.—Practical Geometry.

Ozell, John, an indefatigable English writer, educated at Ashby-de-la-Zouch school, and afterwards at Christ's hospital. His friends designed him for a college education, but disdaining the restraints of university discipline, he qualified himself by a most perfect knowledge of arithmetic for a public office, and obtained the appointment of auditor general of the city and bridge accounts, and auditor of the accounts of St. Paul's cathedral, and of St. Thomas's hospital. He died 15th Oct. 1743, and was buried in St. Mary, Aldermanbury parish. Though he wrote nothing original, he yet showed great assiduity and judgment in his translations of foreign authors; and Moliere, by his labours, appears in an English dress far from inelegant and disinteresting. In his conversation and manners, Ozell was agreeable; he had a good knowledge of modern languages, and had improved himself by travelling. He was one of those heroes whom Pope immortalized in his Dunciad; and in consequence of this, Ozell published a warm and self-consequential comparison between himself and his antagonist, more deserving ridicule than approbation.

Paas, Crispin, a native of Cologne, eminent as an engraver, and as the pupil of Cornehard, whose celebrity he equalled. He was patronised by the king of Denmark, and died at Copenhagen in the beginning of the 17th century. His engravings were numerous and highly finished, especially those of the Bible, &c. His daughters Magdalen and Barba also acquired celebrity as engravers; and there were besides two engravers of the same family, Simon and Crispin the younger, who were equally distinguished by their merit.

Paaw, Peter, a native of Amsterdam, known as a physician and botanist. He practised with great reputation at Leyden, where he died. 1617, aged 53. His works, once much admired, were a Commentary on Vesalius, 4to.—a treatise on the Plague, 4to.—Hortus Lugduno-Batavus, 8vo.—and other works mentioned by Niceron.

Pabo, a British prince in the fifth century. It is said that after a defeat he retired to the court of the king of Powys, and afterwards became a monk and a saint. The church of Mona was founded by him, and

there his remains were deposited according to the inscription which still records his adventures.

Paca, William, governor of Maryland, was graduated at the college of Philadelphia in 1758, and was educated a physician. He resided at Annapolis, and was several years a delegate to the assembly from that city, previous to the revolution. In 1774 he was appointed a member of the committee of correspondence of Maryland, and the same year a delegate to Congress, in which capacity he was one of the signers of the declaration of independence in 1776. He was afterwards judge of the court of appeals in cases of maritime captures, but resigned the office in 1782 on being elected governor of the state. In 1785 he was again elected governor, as the successor of Smallwood. In 1788 he was a member of the Maryland convention which ratified the federal constitution, and in 1789 was appointed district judge for Maryland. He died in 1799. ☞L.

Pacatianus, Titus Julius Marinus, a Roman general who revolted in Gaul against the authority of the emperor Philip, and assumed the purple. He was defeated and slain 249.

Pace, Richard, a learned Englishman, born 1482. He was patronised by Langton, bishop of Winchester, and cardinal Bainbridge, and recommended himself by his great abilities to Henry VIII. who employed him in several negotiations. He then took orders, and was raised to a prebend of York, and to the deanery of St. Paul's, London, and also that of Exeter. He was afterwards employed in an embassy to Rome, to solicit the popedom for Wolsey, and was next sent as ambassador to Venice. In this distant employment he felt all the weight of Wolsey's jealousy and resentment, no directions were sent him for his guidance, and no remittances of money made, and in consequence of this his spirits were so affected that he became delirious. He returned home, but the ill treatment which he had received was not sufficient to open the king's eyes to the cruelties and oppression of his favourite. He resigned his deaneries some time before his death, and expired at Stepney, where he had retired for his health, 1532, aged 50. He was a man universally beloved, and by his meritorious services deserved and enjoyed the friendship of cardinal Pole, sir Thomas More, Erasmus, and other learned men. He wrote Epistles—de Fructu Scientiarum, 4to.—de Lapsu Hebraicorum Interpretum, &c.

Pacheco, John de, marquis de Villena, was brought up with Henry IV. of Castille, and became his favourite. He acquired in consequence so much power that all offices of trust and honour were at his disposal; but so venal is the attachment of flatterers, that he was bribed by Lewis XI. of France, and on the peace of 1443, he consented to various articles which betrayed the interests of his master, and were prejudicial to the honour of his crown. The injured monarch expostulated with the guilty subject, but Pacheco, full of resentment, revolted against him, and placed the prince Alphonsus on the throne of his brother. Alphonsus, though proclaimed king of Castille, 1465, soon after died, it is said by poison administered by the too powerful favourite, who now was reconciled to his lawful sovereign, and continued in the office of prime minister to the end of life. This artful sycophant died of an abscess in the throat, 1473, and it is reported was sincerely lamented by Henry, who forgot his perfidy in the vigour of his measures for the welfare of the kingdom.

Pachymerus, George, a Greek historian, born at Nice. He was patronised by Michael Palæologus, and his son Andronicus, and obtained honours in church and state. He died 1310. His history of the East, inserted among the Byzantine historians, has been published with a Latin translation at Rome, 1669, folio.

Paciaudi, Paul Marie, a native of Turin, of the order of Theatins. He was correspondent of the Paris academy of belles lettres, and librarian to the duke of Parma. He was an able and learned antiquarian, and wrote Monumenta Peloponnesiaca, 2 vols. 4to.—Memoirs of the Grand Masters of the order of Jerusalem, in Italian, 3 vols. 4to.—Letters between him and count Caylus, 8vo. He died of an apoplexy, 1785, aged 75.

Pacificus, Maximus, born of a noble family at Ascoli, 1400, was an elegant Latin poet. His poems called "Hecatalegium," were printed at Florence, 1489, 4to. and it is remarkable that in them he makes mention of the venereal disease, supposed not to have been known before Columbus sailed to America. The best edition of his works is that of Parma, 1691, 4to. which is free from all licentious passages.

Pacius, Julius, a native of Vicenza, who travelled over Switzerland, Germany, and Hungary, where he maintained himself by giving lectures on jurisprudence. He was afterwards at Sedan, Montpellier, Aix, &c. and distinguished himself so much that he was offered a professor's chair at Leyden, at Pisa, and Padua. He settled at Padua, and was honoured with the collar of St. Mark, and afterwards went to Valence, where he died 1635, aged 85. He is author of a treatise on Arithmetic, written when only 13 years old; de Contractibus, fol. 1606; de Jure Maris Adriatici, 8vo. 1669; in Decretales Libri quinque, 8vo.; Corpus Juris Civilis, fol. 1580; Aristotelis

Organum, 8vo. 1598; an excellent translation of Aristotle's Logic. Pacius was a firm protestant, though it is said that by the representations of his pupil Peiresc he embraced the Catholic tenets a little before his death.

Pacorus, son of Orodes, king of Parthia, is known in Roman history for his defeat of Crassus. He afterwards espoused the cause of Pompey, and was slain in battle by Ventidius B.C. 39.

Pacuvius, Marcus, a Latin poet, nephew to Ennius. He wrote satires and plays, now lost. He died at Tarentum B. C. 154.

Padarn, a British bishop, to whose honour several of the churches of Wales are dedicated. He is one of the three blessed visiters who preached the Gospel to the astonished inhabitants. His two companions were Dewi and Teilo.

Paderna, Paul Anthony, a native of Bologna, eminent as a historical and landscape painter. He died 1708, aged 59.

Paduan, Lewis Leo, surnamed the, was a native of Padua, who acquired celebrity as a painter, and as engraver of medals. He died 1615 aged 75. His son Octavian excelled as a portrait painter.

Paduanino, Francisco, a historical painter of Padua, who died 1617, aged 65. His best piece preserved at Venice, is the Deliverance of two malefactors at the earnest solicitation of a saint.

Padilla, Mary de, a Spanish lady, who became the favourite of Peter the Cruel, king of Castille. She possessed such influence over him that three days after his marriage with the virtuous and beautiful Blanche, of Bourbon, he abandoned his lawful wife for the company of his guilty mistress. After his divorce from Blanche, and his marriage with Jane de Castro, Peter showed himself an equally capricious lover, and two days after he was again at the feet of the all-powerful Padilla, who died soon after, and was buried with all the magnificence due to a crowned head.

Paez, Francis Alvarez, a Portuguese divine, of the order of the Cordeliers. He was patronised by pope John XXII. who made him bishop of Coron, afterwards of Sylves, and sent him as his legate into Portugal. He died at Seville, 8th May, 1532. He is author of a famous treatise de Planctu Ecclesiæ, in which he boldly supports the temporal powers of the see of Rome; a Summary of Theology; Apology of John XXII. fol.

Pagan, Blaise Francis, count de, a French mathematician, born at Avignon in Provence, 3d March, 1604. He entered into the army, and early distinguished himself in various actions, but at the siege of Montauban he lost his left eye by a musket shot. At the passage of the Alps, and at the siege of Susa, he bravely led on his soldiers to glory, and in the year 1642 he was sent by Lewis XIII. with the rank of field-marshal, to gather fresh laurels in the service of Portugal. Here, however, he had the misfortune to lose his eyesight by a distemper, and with the volume of the world thus closed upon him, he retired to study and meditation. The mathematics and fortification were his favourite pursuits, and on these sciences he wrote some valuable works, consisting of a treatise on Fortification; Geometrical Theorems; Astronomical Tables; Theory of the Planets; Historical Relation of the Amazon River, 8vo.; Homme Heroique, &c. This great man, beloved by his sovereign, respected by his country, and by all learned and virtuous men, for his genius, his abilities, and his benevolence, died at Paris, 18th Nov. 1665.

Pagan, Peter, professor of poetry and history at Marpurg, died at Wanfrid 1576. He wrote miscellaneous poetry; Praxis Metrica; History of the Horatii and Curiatii, in elegant Latin verse.

Pagani, Gregorio, a native of Florence, whose pictures were so highly finished as to be regarded equal to those of Michael Angelo. He died 1560, aged 31.

Pagano, Paul, a painter of Milan, whose picture, representing the Christian attribute of Mercy, in clothing the naked, is preserved at Venice, and much admired. He died 1716, aged 55.

Page, William, an English divine, author of Animadversions on John Hale's Tracts of Schism—Genuflexionis ad Nomen Jesu Defensio, Oxon. 1631—Thomas à Kempis de Imitatione Christi, translated into English, &c. He was a native of London, and was in 1619 fellow of All Souls, Oxford. During the civil wars he was exposed to great persecution for his attachment to the royal cause, and he died about 1669.

Page, John, governor of Virginia, was born about the year 1743, and was distinguished for talents, purity of morals, and patriotism. He displayed during the war of the revolution an ardent attachment to the cause of the colonies, and was in 1776 one of the most conspicuous members of the convention which formed the constitution of Virginia, and was appointed one of the first council under that constitution. He was also elected one of the first members of congress from that state after the establishment of the federal government. In 1800 he was appointed one of the electors of the president, and in December, 1802, was chosen governor of the state. He died October 11th, 1808. ☞ L.

Page, Benjamin, was born in Kensington, New-Hampshire, and was the eldest member of one of the most extensive and re-

spectable families in Maine. He was a physician by profession, a member of the New-Hampshire medical society, and for several years, also, a member of the legislature of that state. He was a patriot of the revolution, and acted many months as surgeon in the American army, during the years 1777-81, and was present at the battles of Bennington and Ticonderoga. He removed to Maine in 1800, and continued in medical practice, to which he was ardently attached, until within the few last years of his life. His manners were courtly, and his mind active and intelligent, and he was greatly esteemed for his excellence as a man, his usefulness as a physician, and his patriotism as a citizen. He died in Hallowell, October 28th, 1824, aged 78, in the firm belief of the Christian religion, and assurance of future happiness.

☞ L.

Page, John Odlin, son of the above, was born in Exeter, New-Hampshire, in 1772. In the early part of his life he removed to Maine, and soon became distinguished as one of her most worthy and enterprising citizens. He travelled in Europe for the benefit of his health, and was the bearer of American despatches from Paris to London in 1811, where he died. His remains were interred in St. Michael's church. He was distinguished for his elegance of person, urbanity of manners, decision of character, ardent philanthropy, and love of liberty.

☞ L.

Paget, William lord, though but the son of a sergeant at mace, was noticed by Henry VIII. and on account of his abilities was patronised and made successively clerk of the signet, of the council, and afterwards of the privy seal. He afterwards went as ambassador to France, and on his return was knighted by the king, in approbation of his conduct. He was soon after made secretary of state, and was one of those who were executors of the monarch's will. His consequence increased; in the next reign he was sent ambassador to Charles V. but his intimacy with Somerset proved injurious to his interests, and he shared his disgrace, and was sent a close prisoner to the tower, and fined 6000*l*. On the accession of Mary he was restored to favour, and continued in the service of the court under Elizabeth. He died 1564, and the queen in gratitude for his public services ordered his remains to be conveyed to London at the national expense, and to be magnificently buried.

Pagi, John Baptist, a native of Genoa, author of a treatise on Painting, in Italian, fol. He was eminent not only as a painter, but as an engraver, and died at Genoa 1629, aged 74.

Pagi, Anthony, a Cordelier, the ablest critic of his time, was born at Rogna in Provence, 1624. He was provincial of his order, and distinguished himself by his writings. His great work is "a Critique on the Annals of Baronius," a most valuable performance, the first volume of which appeared at Paris 1689, and the rest was completed after his death, containing 4 vols. fol. Geneva, 1705. He wrote besides a Latin Dissertation on the Consular Office, and other things, and died at Aix 1699. His character was that of a learned chronologer and historian, candid and moderate in his expressions, and simple in his style.

Pagi, Francis, nephew to the preceding, was born at Lambesc in Provence, 1654. He followed his uncle's example, and entered among the Cordeliers, and greatly assisted him by his learning in the completion of his Critique on Baronius, of which he published the three last volumes. He wrote besides in Latin "a History of the Popes," 4 vols. 4to. He died Jan. 21st, 1721. His nephew was also a man of letters, and published a History of Cyrus, the younger, 12mo. 1736—a History of the Revolution in the Low Countries, 1727, 12mo. &c.

Pagninus, Sanctes, a Dominican, born at Lucca, 1466. He was well skilled in the knowledge of the learned languages, and particularly Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic, and for 25 years he was engaged in examining the Vulgate Bible with the originals, and in consequence of these labours published a new translation of it from the Greek and Hebrew, in which he was liberally patronised by pope Leo X. and his two successors. The work, however, is blamed by father Simon, as being too closely and servilely translated, and in language barbarous, obscure, and full of solecisms. He wrote besides a Hebrew Lexicon, and a Hebrew Grammar, much commended by Buxtorf. He died 1536, aged 70.

Paine, Thomas, a political writer, was born in 1737, at Thetford, in Norfolk, where he was brought up to the business of a stay-maker. He afterwards became an exciseman at Lewes; but being dismissed for some malpractices, he went to America, where he contributed much to the Revolution by a pamphlet, entitled "Common Sense;" for which he was rewarded with five hundred pounds by the legislature of Pennsylvania. He also obtained a grant of land in the province of New-York. In 1790 he came to London, and excited considerable notice by his "Rights of Man," in answer to Burke. A prosecution, however, being instituted against Paine, he went to France, where he was chosen into the national assembly; but in the time of Robespierre he was thrown into prison, and narrowly escaped

the guillotine. During this confinement he wrote his infamous work, called "The Age of Reason," in which he endeavoured to bring religion into contempt. After his liberation he published some political tracts of little moment; but one of them was a scandalous attack upon the character of Washington. In 1802 he went to America, where he ended a debauched life, June 8, 1809.—*W.B.*

Paine, Robert Treat, LL.D. one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, was born at Boston, March 11th, 1731. He received his education under the celebrated master Lovell of Boston, and at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1749. After an interval of several years, during which he visited Europe, he commenced the study of law, and about 1759 settled in the practice at Taunton. Ten years after, he was elected a representative from that town, and continued to be engaged in public life without intermission from that period until his appointment to the office of attorney general of Massachusetts under the new constitution of the state. During the eventful period of the revolution he was a firm and powerful supporter of the rights of his countrymen. In 1774 he was appointed a delegate from Massachusetts to congress. In 1777 he was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of Massachusetts, and one of the committee which prepared the draft of it. He was attorney general until 1790, when he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and held the office till 1803. The remainder of his life he spent in retirement, and died at Boston, where he had resided many years, May 12th, 1814, aged 83. He possessed an original, inquisitive, and independent mind, and great liveliness of fancy. No man of his time was more celebrated for brilliancy of wit. He was a profound lawyer, well versed in literature, and eminently upright. ☞ L.

Paine, Robert Treat, a poet, was the son of the preceding, and born at Taunton, Massachusetts, December 9th, 1773. He was graduated at Harvard in 1792 with a high reputation for genius. He was soon after placed in the counting-room of a merchant, but left it for literary occupations, and published several poems and orations, which exhibited uncommon talents and were highly popular. In 1800 he began the practice of law, but failed of success from want of application, and spent the close of his life in poverty. He died November 13th, 1811, aged 38. His works have since been published. ☞ L.

Painter, Gamaliel, judge of the county court of Vermont, was born at New-Haven, Connecticut, May 22, 1743. He enjoyed only the advantages of a common education, and was indebted for the influence and offices to which he was advanced to the superior energy of his mind. He removed in 1773 to Middlebury, Vermont, and erected the first house in that town. In 1776 he joined the American army with a captain's commission, and served in the quartermaster's department. He commenced the settlement of the village of Middlebury in 1788, and resided there till his death, May 21st, 1819, aged 76. He filled at different periods the offices of representative, judge, and councillor, and was a member of the convention which formed the first constitution of Vermont, and was one of the most influential men in the state. He was a principal patron of Middlebury college, one of its trustees, and at his death left the institution a bequest of about 10,000 dollars. ☞ L.

Pajon, Claude, a protestant divine, born at Romorantin, 1626. His abilities highly recommended him, at the age of 24 he entered into orders, and soon after was made professor of theology at Saumur, and afterwards Calvinistic minister at Orleans. He was engaged in controversy with Jurieu, on the power of grace, and on the conversion of sinners; and his followers, who were numerous and respectable, assumed the name of Pajonites. He died 1685, aged 59. He wrote a Defence of the Calvinists, 2 vols. 12mo.—Remarks on l'Avertissement Pastoral, &c. works of merit.

Pajot, Lewis Leo, count of Osembray, was born at Paris 1678. He enjoyed, in consequence of his learning and abilities, the favour of Lewis XIV. and his cabinet, on account of its curiosities in mechanics and natural history, was visited with attention by the Czar Peter, by prince Charles of Lorraine, and other great men. He contributed much to the memoirs of the academy of sciences, of which he was a member, and left his valuable collection to that learned body for the use of the public. He died universally lamented, 1753.

Pakington, lady Dorothy, daughter of lord Coventry, and wife of sir Thomas Pakington of Worcestershire, is supposed by Dr. Hickes to be the author of the Whole Duty of Man, though some ascribe the work to other authors. She was eminently distinguished for her learning, and had among her friends several celebrated divines, such as bishop Fell, Hammond, Sanderson, Hickes, &c. She died 1679, and was buried in Hampton Lovet church, in Worcestershire.

Palæmon, Q. Rhemm. a Roman slave, who, by his application and ingenuity, acquired celebrity as a rhetorician and grammarian in the age of Tiberius.

Palæphatus, a Greek philosopher, au-

thor of a book de Incredibilibus. He lived before the Christian era.

Palafox, John de, a Spaniard of illustrious birth, born in Arragon 1600. He studied at Salamanca, and was patronised by Philip II. and when he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, he was appointed bishop of Los Angelos, in America, with the title of judge of the administration of the three viceroys of the Indies. In his new office he behaved with great humanity, and though he had to encounter the prejudices and the virulence of the Jesuits, he maintained his character of moderation and of benevolence towards the unfortunate natives, and was rewarded by the king with the bishopric of Osma, 1653. He died 30th Sept. 1659, universally respected. He wrote the history of the Siege of Fontarabia, 4to. —history of the Conquest of China by the Tartars, 8vo.—sermons, homilies, and other religious tracts. His works have been published altogether at Madrid, 1762, in 13 vols. folio.

Palage, N. de la Curne, a native of Auxerre, member of the French academy, and that of inscriptions and belles lettres, and author of valuable memoirs of Ancient Chivalry, 3 vols. 12mo.—Memoir on Glaber's Chronicle, inserted in the papers of the academy of inscriptions. He died at Paris 1781, aged 84.

Palaprat, John, a French writer, born at Toulouse, 1650. He distinguished himself as a lawyer, and as a poet, and in 1684, was made judge of the consistory. He paid his court to queen Christina at Rome, in 1686, and afterwards resided at Paris. He wrote eight pieces for the stage, and other things, comprised in 5 vols. 12mo. He was employed as a negotiator, and acted with great sagacity, and died at Paris 1721.

Palati, John, a Venetian historian of the 17th century, whose principal work is monarchia Occidentalis, sive Aquila inter Lilia, et Aquila Saxonica, 2 vols. folio, ornamented with figures of medals, &c.

Palearius, Aonius, an eminent writer, born at Veroli, near Rome. He studied in various parts of Italy, and at last fixed his residence near Sienna where he married, and maintained himself by instructing some pupils in the learned languages. Here he had an unfortunate quarrel with a rival in literature, and afterwards, in consequence of the able defence which he made of a certain nobleman, against the accusation of the monks, he became an object of persecution, and retired to Lucca, and next to Milan. In this place, where he hoped to pass his days in peace, he found himself exposed to fresh persecution, he was again accused by the monks of heresy, and being carried to Rome, was condemned for saying that Luther's followers were to be commended in some degree, and he was accordingly burnt to death, 1566. The best known of his works is his Latin poem on the Immortality of the Soul, 3 vols. Amsterdam, 1696, 8vo.

Paley, William, an eminent English divine, born at Peterborough, July 1743. He was educated under his father, who after removing from Peterborough, where he was minor canon of the cathedral, became master of Giggleswich school, Yorkshire, and then entered at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1763. He was for three years after assistant at Greenwich school, till he was elected fellow of his college, where he now became an active and popular tutor, and had for his coadjutor Dr. Law, afterwards bishop of Elphin. By the kindness of this friend's father, who was bishop of Carlisle, he obtained a living in Cumberland, and next Appleby in Westmoreland, to which were afterwards added a prebend in Carlisle cathedral, and the living of Dalston. In 1780 he was made chancellor of Carlisle, and in 1785 he proved to the world how well entitled he was to the patronage of the great, by the publication of his Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy, in 4to. a most valuable work, often reprinted, in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1789 he declined the mastership of Jesus college, Cambridge, which the bishop of Ely, sensible of his great merit, wished to confer upon him. He was afterwards presented to a prebend at St. Paul's by the bishop of London, to the sub-deanery of Lincoln, by Dr. Prettyman, and to the valuable living of Bishop Wearmouth, by the bishop of Durham. He published, in 1790, Horæ Paulinæ, or the Truth of the Scripture, History of St. Paul, &c. 8vo.—a View of the Evidence of Christianity, 3 vols. 8vo. 1794, dedicated to the bishop of Ely. Natural Theology, 8vo. 1802, besides some single sermons, &c. His Moral Philosophy is become a popular book, and its chapters are frequently subjects for disputation in the schools of the universities, yet it did not establish its reputation without being exposed to the censures of contemporaries, and remarks upon it have been published by Mr. Gisborne, and Mr. Pearson. The preferment which Dr. Paley held was justly due to his merits, as the friend of virtue, and the eloquent advocate of Christianity, and he must be ranked among the few whose services to literature, to morality, and to religion, are honourably rewarded by the patronage of the great. This truly illustrious divine and accomplished scholar, died at Sunderland, 25th June, 1805, in his 62d year. His father, who was 54 years master of Giggleswich school, had the happiness of seeing the distinction and the honours which his son had deservedly ac-

quired, and he died 29th Sept. 1779, aged 88.

Palfin, John, an eminent surgeon, born at Ghent, where he acquired great reputation as reader of anatomy and surgery. He died there advanced in life 1730. He wrote Osteology, much esteemed—Anatomy of the Human Body, translated into French by himself, and with additions by his friend Davaux, 1713, 2 vols. 12mo.

Palingenius, Marcellus, an Italian poet of the 16th century, born at Stellada, in Ferrara. His real name was Pierre Angelo Manzoli. He wrote and dedicated to his patron Hercules II. duke of Ferrara, his poem in 12 books, called Zodiacus Vitæ; but he spoke with such freedom of the popish clergy, that not only the book was prohibited, and publicly burnt as heretical, but the body of the author was ordered to be dug up and burnt, which indignity was, however, prevented by the dutchess of Ferrara.

Palissy, Bernard de, a native of Agen, eminent as a potter, a chymist, and skilful painter on glass. He was patronised by Henry III. who wished him to embrace the Roman catholic religion, which he, as a stern Calvinist, refused to do. He was an able philosopher; he first explained the true theory of springs, and made many valuable discoveries in natural history. He wrote books on subjects of agriculture, fire, earth, salts, &c. collected and published at Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. and again in 4to. 1777, with the notes of Faujas de St. Fond. He died about 1590.

Palladini, Arcangela, a native of Pisa, instructed in the art of painting by her father. She acquired great celebrity as a portrait painter, and died 1622, aged 23.

Palladino, James, an ecclesiastical writer, called also James of Taramo, because born there. He was successively bishop of Monopoli, Tarentum, Florence, and Spoletto, and papal nuncio in Poland. The best known of his works is a pious romance often printed, and possessing some merit, in the midst of many incongruities, called compendium per-breve, Consolatio Peccatorum nuncupatum et apud nonnullos Belial vocitatum, id est Processus Luciferi contra Jessum, Augsburg, 1572, fol.

Palladio, Andrew, a famous Italian architect, born at Vicenza, in Lombardy. He was early instructed in architecture, his favourite study, by George Triffinus, and by visiting Rome he had an opportunity of viewing, and of studying the venerable relics of ancient times, which had been despoiled by barbarian ignorance. He made very beautiful drawings of these precious monuments of departed genius, and published them with commentaries, and afterwards gave to the world his four books of architecture, in 1570, a work translated into French, and also into English, and commented upon by the excellent remarks of Inigo Jones. The most magnificent monument of his architectural genius is the theatre called Degli Olympici at Vicenza. He died 1580, and after his death appeared his work on the antiquities of ancient Rome.

Palladius, Rutilius Taurus Æmilian, a Latin writer, author of a treatise de Re Rusticâ, published among the Leipsic collection, 2 vols. 4to.

Palladius, a Cappadocian, who from a hermit became bishop of Helenopolis in Bithynia, 401. He was the friend of Chrysostom, and wrote the History of Anchorets, printed, 4to. Paris, 1455.

Pallajuolo, Anthony and Peter, two Florentine brothers, eminent for their mutual affection, and their reputation as painters. They were among the first who painted successfully in oil. They both died 1498, aged above 70.

Pallas, a freedman of Claudius. It is said that he caused the death of his master, at the instigation of Agrippina. He was put to death by Nero. Felix, before whom Paul appeared, was brother to this Pallas.

Pallas, Peter Simon, a naturalist, was born at Berlin in 1741. He studied at Halle and Gottingen, at which last university he wrote a treatise, "De infestis viventibus intra viventia," or inquiry concerning worms in the human body. In 1760 he went to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree; and the year following visited London, to improve himself in surgery and medicine. After residing in England about a year, he returned to Berlin, from whence he removed to the Hague, where he published his "Elenchus Zoophytorum," and his "Miscellanea Zoologica." In 1767 he went to Petersburgh; and the next year accompanied an expedition sent to explore the distant provinces of the Russian empire; which tour took up six years, and the account of it was published by Pallas, in 5 vols. 4to. Soon after this he printed his collections relative to the Monguls. In 1794, Pallas made a journey into the Crimea, of which he published an account, entitled "A Physical and Topographical Picture of Taurida." Soon after this he took up his residence in that country; where the empress Catherine gave him an estate. He died at Berlin, in 1811. His other works on natural history, are numerous and valuable.—*W. B.*

Pallavicini, Anthony, a native of Genoa, descended from a noble family. His abilities, as well as his birth, recommended him to the pope, who employed him in several embassies, and in affairs of importance, and made him bishop of Pampeluna, and a cardinal. He died 1507, aged 66.

Pallavicini, Ferrante, an eccentric

Italian, born at Placentia of a noble family. He was early distinguished by his learning, and mental endowments, and assumed the habit of an Augustine friar; but instead of a regular life he devoted himself to the amours of courtezans, and the most libidinous gratifications. Rendered poor by his incontinence, he had recourse to his pen for support, and wrote his "Courier robbed of his Mail," a periodical work, which for a while was read with avidity, but soon, from its satirical nature, attracted the notice of the inquisition. For a while he avoided the dangers of persecution by travelling into Germany; but upon his return to Venice, he again resumed his courier, and in greater violence vented his satire, not only against the secretary of the republic who had been his enemy, but against the pope Urban VIII. and all the Barberini family. In consequence of this he was seized, but he made his escape by means of one of his mistresses, and he might have avoided the impending storm, had not Morfu, a creature of the pope's nuncio, prevailed on him to go to France, in hopes of meeting there encouragement and protection from Richelieu. Pallavicini was caught in the snare, but instead of being conducted by his perfidious friend to Paris, he was brought to Avignon, where his person and papers were seized. After some severe and inhuman treatment he was brought to trial; but though he made an able defence he was condemned to lose his head, which took place at Avignon 1644. Morfu, who was liberally rewarded for his villany, was afterwards murdered by one of Pallavicini's friends. This extraordinary character, who debased the best faculties of the mind by a whimsical fondness for low company, and the most abandoned of prostitutes, wrote some books of merit, which were printed at Venice, 4 vols. 12mo. 1655, the most curious of which is the Celestial Divorce, or separation of Jesus Christ from the Roman church.

Pallavicini, Sforza, an eminent cardinal, born at Rome 1607. Though eldest son of a noble family, he preferred the ecclesiastical state, and he entered into the order of Jesuits, among whom he taught philosophy and theology, and by his regular and exemplary life, he gained the esteem and respect of the world. He was honoured with the confidence of Innocent X. and made a cardinal by Alexander VII. He died 1667, aged 60. He wrote an Italian treatise on Style, and on Dialogue—some letters—but his best known work is the History of the Council of Trent, in opposition to that of father Paul, written in a correct style, but considered as partial. The best edition is that of Rome, 2 vols. folio, 1656.

Palliot, Peter, a native of Paris, eminently known as a bookseller and a printer. He settled at Dijon, where he died 1698, aged 90. He was well skilled in genealogies and in heraldry, and wrote some curious works, le Parlement de Bourgogne, ses Origines, Qualités, Blazon, fol. 1649—Science des Armoiries de Gelliot, avec 6000 Ecussons, Paris, 1660, folio, with plates engraved by himself. He left in MS. 13 vols. in folio, on the families of Burgundy.

Palliser, Sir Hugh, an English admiral, who is known for his dispute with admiral Keppel in the battle off Ushant, 27th July, 1778, which unfortunately prevented the total defeat of the enemy's fleet. These circumstances, which proved so disagreeable to the nation, produced two courts martial. Keppel was tried at the instance of Sir Hugh, and acquitted, and Sir Hugh, as second in command, was next brought to trial, and censured by his judges. His bravery, however, was never impeached, and he was rewarded by the ministry with the appointment of governor of Greenwich hospital, where he died 1786, aged 65. In the former part of life Sir Hugh had served in the Mediterranean under admiral Matthews, and he was also at the storming of Quebec. He was made post 1746, and afterwards was comptroller of the navy, and in 1773, created a baronet.

Palluel, Francis Crete de, a native of Duguy in France, son of the post-master of St. Denis. He was educated at Paris, and as he possessed a strong propensity for agricultural pursuits, he applied his attention to the improvement of this important branch of national prosperity. He was, on the revival of the Paris agricultural society by Malesherbes chosen one of its first members, 1779, and in the revolution he became a member of the national assembly, and directed his labours to the collection of useful papers for the improvement of agricultural knowledge. He was also a justice of peace, on which office he published a dissertation. He died 1799, aged 57. Some of his papers have appeared in the learned memoirs of the Paris academies, and reflect great honour on his abilities. His observations on draining marshes were universally admired.

Palma, James, the elder, a painter born at Sermaletta, in Italy. He was the pupil of Titian, whose style he adopted, and also the manner of Giorgione, though not with equal success. His pictures, though inferior to those of the great masters, are yet esteemed. He died 1588, aged 40.

Palma, James, the younger, was nephew to the preceding, and was born at Venice. He studied under Tintoret, and possessed graces and beauties of his own. The expression of his figures, the boldness and delicacy of his characters are much ad-

mired, and his draperies display great taste and judgment. He died 1628, aged 84.

Palmer, Samuel, an eminent printer of London, in whose office for some time the celebrated Benjamin Franklin was employed. He wrote a History of Printing, 4to. of some merit, and died 1732.

Palmer, John, son of the door-keeper of Drury-lane Theatre, imbibed from his earliest years a strong partiality for the stage, and despising the meaner occupation of a fruiterer to whom he had bound, he began his theatrical career in a low character at Norwich; he rose to provincial eminence, and there married, and instead of fixing himself in some respectable company, he preferred the uncertain profits of an itinerant player and lecturer on heads. He afterwards acquired distinction as a comic actor at the Hay-market and at Drury-lane; but his erection of the Well-close square theatre ruined his fortunes, as he was, through the opposition of the other theatres, unable to obtain a license from the lord chamberlain. Thus reduced from a comfortable situation to indigence, he again engaged in provincial companies, and died suddenly while performing on the Liverpool stage in the Stranger, 1798, aged 57. The last remarkable words which he uttered when he dropped down were engraved on his tomb, "there is another and a better world!"

Palmieri, Matthew, a native of Florence, distinguished in the council of his country, where he died 1475, aged 70. He wrote a treatise Della Vita Civile, 8vo. 1529—Citta Divina, a poem in three books, in which he maintained that our souls are those angels which in the revolt of Lucifer against God stood neuter, and that in punishment for this they are sent into the world, where their good or evil conduct is to entitle them hereafter to eternal happiness or misery. This work was condemned as dangerous, and was publicly burnt. He wrote besides a continuation of Prosper's Chronicle to 1449, which was afterwards continued still further to 1483, by Matthias Palmieri of Pisa, in that age, who was the translator of Aristeas's History of the Septuagint version, printed with the Bible, 2 vols. folio, Rome, 1471.

Palonini, Anthony, a native of Cordova. Though an ecclesiastic, he employed himself sedulously in painting, and many of his pieces, which possess great merit, still adorn the churches of Spain, especially Valencia. He wrote the lives of painters—a work on painting, 2 vols. folio, &c.

Palsgrave, John, an English writer, born in London. He studied at Cambridge, and afterwards at Paris, and when Mary of England, sister to Henry VIII. was married to Lewis XII. he was nominated her tutor in the French language. He afterwards returned to England, became chaplain to the king, and settled at Oxford, where he took the degree of B.D. He was an able French grammarian, though an Englishman, and published very useful rules for the pronunciation of that language. He translated also into English the Latin comedy called Acolastus, by Fullonius. He died after 1540.

Paludanus, John, a native of Malines, divinity professor at Louvaine, and minister of St. Peter's church there, died 1630. He was an able divine, and wrote Vindiciæ Theologicæ adversus Verbi Dei Corruptelas, 2 vols. 8vo. 1620—Apologeticus Marianus, 4to. de S. Ignatio Concio Sacra, 8vo. —Officina Spiritualis Sacris Concionibus adaptata, 4to.

Paludanus, Bernard, professor of philosophy at Leyden, travelled over the four quarters of the globe, and wrote valuable notes on Linschot's Voyages Maritimes, folio. He died at Leyden 1634.

Pamelius, James, a learned Fleming, born at Bruges, 1536. He became canon of Bruges, and archdeacon of St. Omer's, and was nominated bishop of St. Omer's by Philip II. of Spain; but he died at Mons as he was going to take possession of his see, 1587, aged 51. He wrote Liturgica Latinorum, 2 vols. 4to.—Micrologus de Eccles. Observationibus—Catalogus Commentariorum in Bibliam, 8vo.—Conciliorum Paralipomena—besides editions of Tertullian's and Cyprian's works, and Cassiodorus's treatise de Divinis Nominibus, &c.

Pammachus, St. a Roman senator, converted to Christianity. He married Paulina, daughter of St. Paula, the friend of Jerome, and by his conduct and writings he displayed great zeal in favour of Christianity. He founded a hospital at Porto, and died 410.

Pamphylius, a Macedonian under Philip, the father of Alexander. He was an able painter, and established a school at Sicyon. He had Appelles among his disciples.

Pamphylus, St. a priest of Cæsarea, in Palestine, who suffered martyrdom under Maximin, 308. His explication of the Acts of the Apostles was published by Montfaucon.

Panagioti, a Greek of Chios, interpreter to the grand Seignor. He was a zealous opponent of the patriarch Cyril Lucar, and wrote in modern Greek the orthodox confession of the Catholic and Apostolic eastern church, printed in Holland. He died 1673.

Panard, Charles Francis, a French poet, born at Couville, near Chartres, 1691. He was drawn from obscurity by Le Grand, the player, and was universally beloved for his probity and sweetness of

manners. He died at Paris, of an apoplexy, 1765. His works, consisting of comedies, comic operas, epigrams, songs, anacreontic odes, &c. were published in 4 vols. 12mo. 1763.

Pancirollus, Guy, a famous lawyer, born of an illustrious family at Reggio, 1523. He studied law under his father, and improved himself further at Ferrara, Pavia, Bologna, and Padua, under the best masters; and in consequence of his great celebrity was nominated by the republic of Venice, in 1547, second professor of institutes in the university of Padua. He succeeded to the chair of Roman law, but at last, under pretence of ill treatment, he retired to Turin, 1571, and was there made also professor of the Roman law. He was, however, recalled by his grateful countrymen, and in 1582, he was honourably replaced in his professoral chair at Padua. He died 1599, universally respected. He wrote De Rebus Inventis et Perditis, in Italian, translated by H. Salmuth into Latin—Commentarius in Notitiam Utriusque Imperii, et de Magistratibus, folio—De Magistrat. Municipal. et Corporibus Artificum.—De XIV. Regionibus Romæ, earumque Ædificiis, &c.

Panckoucke, Andrew Joseph, a bookseller of Lisle, who died at Paris 1753, aged 53. He was an indefatigable writer; the best known of his works are the Best Studies for Young Ladies, 2 vols. 12mo.—Chronological Epitome of the History of the Counts of Flanders, 8vo.—a Collection of Bon Mots, 2 vols. 12mo.—Dictionary of French Proverbs, 8vo.—Philosophical Manual, 2 vols. 12mo.—Elements of Geography and Astronomy, 12mo.—Essay on Philosophers, 12mo.

Panckouke, Charles Joseph, son of the preceding, was born at Lisle 1736. He followed his father's profession, and as he possessed genius and perseverance, he acquired celebrity in the typographical art at Paris. He wrote Mathematical Memoirs, addressed to the academy of Sciences—Translations from Lucretius, Tasso's Jerusalem, Orlando Furioso, &c. 10 vols. 12mo.—Philosophical Discourse on the Beautiful, 8vo.—another on Pleasure and Grief—Methodical Encyclopedia, &c. He died at Paris 1799.

Panel, Alexander Xavier, a native of Franche Comté, who embraced the order of the Jesuits, and then passed into Spain, where he became preceptor to the royal family. He wrote a Letter on the Medal of Le Bret, 4to.; Dissertation on Alexander's Medal; de Cistophoris, 4to.; de Coloniæ Tarraconæ Nummo, 4to. and other treatises on Coins and Antiquities. He died in Spain, 1777, aged 82.

Panetius, a stoic of Rhodes, who settled at Rome, and had among his pupils Lælius, Scipio, and other illustrious Romans. He exerted his influence at Rome in favour of his countrymen. He flourished about 150.

Panigarola, Francis, a native of Milan, who was made by Sixtus V. bishop of Asti, in Piedmont, and was sent in 1590 with Gaetan and Bellarmin into France to support the interests of the league against Henry IV. His eloquence was powerfully exerted in encouraging the Parisians to resist their sovereign, and to submit to every privation, and to all the horrors of famine and pestilence, rather than to yield. On his return to Italy, he was so zealous in reforming the abuses of his clergy and of his diocess, that he was poisoned, as is generally supposed. He died at Asti, 1594, aged 46. His sermons appeared at Rome, 1596, in 4to. but of all his works his Il Predicatore, or on the Eloquence of the Pulpit, published at Venice, 1609, in 4to. is the best.

Panin, Nakita Ivanowitz, count de, a Russian statesman, one of the lieutenant-generals of the armies of the Czar Peter, originally of Lucca, was born 15th Sept. 1718. From being a horse soldier in the guards of the empress Elizabeth, he became by the friendship and patronage of prince Kourakin, gentleman of the imperial chamber, and rose gradually to offices of trust and dignity. In 1747 he was sent as ambassador to Copenhagen, and two years after to Stockholm, and on his return he was appointed governor of the grand duke Paul, and soon after became the prime minister of the great Catherine. During his residence at Stockholm he was so warm an admirer of the constitution, and of the aristocratical senate of the country, that he formed the plan of introducing it into Russia, which, however, he had not the courage to effect. With great powers of mind, and a comprehensive knowledge of the affairs and political connexions of independent states, he was, nevertheless, indolent in business, haughty in his conduct, and in his manners luxurious and intemperate. He died March, 1783; but though long at the head of affairs, so disinterested had been his conduct, that his property was inadequate to pay his debts. His brother distinguished himself as a general against the Prussians and the Turks, and by the taking of Bender. He also established the independence of the Crimea, and crushed the rebellion of Putgatscheff, and died soon after, respected as an able general.

Panini, Paul, a native of Placentia, eminent as a painter. His pieces in architecture are deservedly admired. He died 1758, aged 67.

Pannartz, Arnold, a German, who left Mayence with Ulric-Han, to come and establish a printing-office in Italy, in the

beginning of the pontificate of Paul II. They first published Donatus, and then Lactantius, 1465, and Augustin, 1467, and afterwards the Letters of Cicero, &c. issued from their press, which was set up, from the monastery of Sublac, their first residence, in the house of Francis de Maximis, a rich Roman.

Pannonius, James or John, a Hungarian bishop, author of some elegant epigrams, elegies, and poems, printed Venice, 8vo. 1553, and among the Deliciæ Poetarum Hungaror. 1619. He died 1472, aged 38.

Panopion, a Roman, saved from death by the fidelity of his servant, who assumed his dress, and suffered himself to be killed for his master.

Panormita, Anthony, a Sicilian, secretary to Alfonso, king of Naples. He possessed great poetical powers, and had such veneration for classical works, that he sold an estate to purchase a copy of Livy. He died 1471.

Pansa, C. Vibius, a Roman consul, killed in battle against Antony.

Pantænus, a stoic of Sicily, at the head of the Alexandrian school in the reign of Commodus. He wrote Commentaries on Scripture, and was an able supporter of Christianity.

Pantin, William, a physician of Bruges, author of a Commentary on Celsus's treatise De Re Medicâ, fol. &c. He died 1583. His great nephew Peter was born at Thiel, in Flanders, and taught the learned languages with reputation at Louvain, Toledo, &c. and was dean of the church at Brussels, where he died 1611, aged 56. He wrote a a treatise De Dignitatibus et Officiis Regni, et Domus Regiæ Gothorum, &c. besides translations from Greek authors, &c.

Panvinius. *Vid.* Onuphrius.

Panzachia, Maria Helena, a lady of Bologna, of noble birth, born 1668. She possessed great abilities as a painter, and her pieces on subjects of history, and in landscapes, are much and deservedly admired.

Paoli, Sebastian, an ecclesiastic, born at Lucca. He was well skilled in antiquarian history, and contributed to the Italian journals various dissertations, full of learning and deep research, on subjects of physic, history, sacred criticism, and antiquity. He wrote besides, the lives of several illustrious Italians, &c. He died of a dropsy, 1751, aged 67.

Paoli, Hyacinth, a native of Corsica, who acquired great weight among his countrymen, and was one of their chief magistrates, 1735. In consequence of the civil dissentions which distracted his country, and the oppression of the Genoese, he left Corsica and retired to Naples, where he died. His son Pascal was distinguished by his zeal in the cause of Corsican freedom, but all his struggles against the Genoese and the French were unavailing, and when the island became the conquest of France, he retired in 1769 to England, where he gained an honourable asylum, and where he died in privacy.

Paoli, Pascal de, was born in the island of Corsica, in 1726. His father, Hyacinth Paoli, after labouring in vain to establish the freedom of his country, went to Naples, where Pascal was educated in the college of Jesuits. In his twenty-ninth year he was chosen generalissimo of Corsica, where he exerted himself in promoting such objects as were best calculated to secure the independence of the republic. The Genoese, however, having made a transfer of the island to France, that power sent such an overwhelming force into it as compelled Paoli to seek an asylum in England, where he obtained a pension. On the breaking out of the French revolution, he returned to Corsica, and prevailed upon his countrymen to submit to the English government; after which he returned to London, and died in 1807.—*W. B.*

Paoluccio, Paul Anafeste, a noble Venetian, elected for his services first doge of Venice, 697. He died 717. Before his time the government had been administered by annual tribunes for 200 years.

Papebroch, Daniel, a Jesuit of Antwerp, born 1628. He was a respectable professor of belles lettres and philosophy, and assisted Bollandus and Henschenius in their collection of the acts of the saints. In these labours he proceeded with great caution and impartiality, and rejected the improbable legends of former ages, but in consequence of this he drew upon himself the violent persecution of the Carmelites, because he had called Berthold their first general, and refused to ascribe the foundation of their order to the prophet Elijah. Notwithstanding this persecution, which dragged him as a criminal before the pope, and caused the Spanish inquisition to condemn 14 of the volumes of the acts of the saints, in which he was concerned, he continued his literary labours, and died 1714, aged 86, universally respected for his learning and his virtues. He wrote also Propylæum ad Acta Sanct. Maii, fol. which gives an account of the popes.

Paphnutius, bishop of Thebes, treated with great severity under the persecutions of Galerius and Maximinus. He opposed the celibacy of the clergy, and warmly supported the cause of Athanasius at the council of Tyre.

Papias, a bishop of Hierapolis, author of the doctrine of the millennium, or the reign of Christ on earth 1000 years before the resurrection. Some suppose him to be the disciple of St. John the Evangelist. A grammarian of

that name lived 1053, and wrote Vocabularium Latinum, Milan, 1476, fol.

Papillon, Thomas, a native of Dijon, celebrated for his knowledge of jurisprudence, and his popularity as a pleader. He was advocate in the parliament of Paris, and died at Paris, 1596, aged 82. He wrote Libellus de Jure Accrescendi—De Directis Hæredum Substitutionibus, 8vo.—Commentarii in quatuor priores Titulos Libri Primi Digestorum, 12mo. &c.

Papin, Isaac, a French divine, born at Blois, 1657. He studied divinity at Geneva, and also at Saumur, under his uncle Pajon, whose opinion he espoused and defended, concerning the doctrine of efficacious grace, in opposition to the reformed church, and also to Jurieu. This measure proved offensive to the protestants, and Papin, to avoid contempt and persecution, came over to England, 1686, and was ordained according to the forms of the Anglican church. He afterwards left England, and went to Hamburgh, where the resentment of Jurieu followed him, and from thence he was invited to Dantzic, to fill a chair among the French refugees. His refusal, however, to subscribe to the decrees of the Walloon churches in Holland, brought on him fresh troubles, and at last he, in 1690, embraced the Roman catholic tenets, for which he was accused, not only of inconsistency, but of all disregard for religion. He died at Paris, 19th June, 1709. His theological works were published by his relation Pajon, of the oratory, 1723, in 3 vols. 12mo. His cousin Isaac was a physician, and the author of several medical works; and his uncle Nicholas was also an eminent physician, whose treatises on the Saltness of the Sea, its Flux and Reflux, and on the Origin of Rivers and Fountains, &c. were much admired.

Papinian, a learned lawyer of the third century. He was put to death by Caracalla, for refusing to vindicate that tyrant's murder of his brother Geta, 212. His works on jurisprudence are much esteemed.

Papirius, Cursor, a Roman dictator, who triumphed over the Samnites, &c.

Papirius Prætextatus, a Roman youth, who was admitted into the senate, and refused to reveal to his mother the secrets of that august assembly.

Papon, John Peter, a native of Pujet, near Nice, who was a priest of the oratory, and died at Paris in the winter of 1803, aged 65. He was a man of amiable manners, and regardless of the calls of ambition, concealed himself during the storms of the revolution. He wrote an Ode on Death—the Art of the Poet and Orator—and an Essay on Education, five times edited—Funeral Oration on Charles Emanuel, king of Sardinia, 8vo.—History of Provence, 4 vols. 4to.—Travels in Provence, 2 volumes, 12mo.—History of the French Government, from the Assembly of the Notables, 22d Feb. 1787, to the end of 1788, 8vo.—Memorable epoch of the Plague, &c.

Pappus, a philosopher of Alexandria in the fourth century, whose works consist of Commentaries on Ptolemy's Almagest—a Description of the Rivers of Libya—Treatise on Military Engines, &c.

Parabosco, Girolamo, a comic writer, born at Placentia, in the 16th century. He was author of six comedies, which possess merit and originality, and he also wrote some romances in the style of Boccacio and Bandelli, besides letters, &c. All these were published at Venice, 1558.

Paracelsus, Aureolus Philippus Theophrastus Bombast de Hohenheim, a celebrated physician, born at Einfidlen, a village near Zurich, 1493. His father, the natural son of a master of the Teutonic order, himself distinguished as a practitioner in medicine, educated him with great attention, and permitted him to pursue his inclination towards alchymical studies. The young student, eager after fame, travelled through the various countries of Europe in pursuit of knowledge, and carefully treasured up the medical information respecting cures, which he could collect from physicians, barbers, old women, chymists, and conjurors. On his return to Switzerland he was honourably received by the magistrates of Basil, who in 1527 made him professor of medicine. He soon became eminent here by the number, respectability, and attachment of his pupils; and by the many extraordinary cures in the leprosy, itch, dropsy, and particularly the venereal disease, which he performed by the prudent use of mercury and of opium, whose powers, till then, were little known, or unskilfully applied. In the midst of his medical celebrity he was called to the bed of a sick canon of Liechtenfels, who had been given over by his physicians, and so successful were his applications, that by the taking of three pills of laudanum, he recovered; but when he demanded the 100 crowns which the patient had promised, he was rejected with contempt. The offended physician brought his cause before a court of judicature; but the judge, regarding more the medicine given than the skill of the practitioner, awarded him but a small gratuity, and Paracelsus, indignant at the treatment, left the court and the country with the highest disdain. He went to Alsatia, where he led a wandering, unsettled life, accompanied by his friend and follower, Oporinus; but while he pretended to have discovered the philosopher's stone, and to have invented an elixir which would prolong his days to the age of Methusalem, he

found himself poor, and he fell a sacrifice to a fever at a public inn at Saltsburg. He died Sept. 1541, aged 48, and was buried in St. Sebastian's hospital, Saltsburg. The works of Paracelsus have been frequently edited. The best edition is that of Geneva, 1658, 3 vols. folio. The celebrity of Paracelsus is to be attributed as much to the ignorance and superstition of his contemporaries, as to the successful cures which he performed by the proper use of his empirical art. He pretended that there was a regular agreement between the planets and the various parts of the human body, and considered the seven planets as equally corresponding with the seven metals or minerals. With such and similar chimerical opinions, the effect of a heated and disordered imagination, which depended more upon revelations from departed or evil spirits, than the results of sound and clear experiment, he thus raised himself to consequence, and obtained a reputation for a while regarded as the fruit of superior intelligence, and of a divine agency.

Paradin, William, a laborious French historian, dean of Beaujeu, who died about 1582, aged 81. He published Aristeas' History of the Septuagint Pentateuch, 4to.; Latin History of his own Times, 1552, Annals of Burgundy, in French, folio; De Moribus Galliæ Historia; Memoirs of Lyons; De Rebus in Belgio; Historia Ecclesiæ Gallicaniæ; Chronicle of Savoy, &c.

Paramo, Lewis de, a Spanish inquisitor, who published "The Holy Office," at Madrid, in fol. 1598. This work is an account of the inquisition, and is curious and valuable.

Parcelles, John, a native of Leyden, eminent as a painter, born 1579. His sea pieces, his storms and shipwrecks possessed singular merit. His son Julius was also an artist of eminence, and in the same walk of science.

Parcieux, Anthony de, a French mathematician, born at Clotet de Cessoux, in the diocess of Uzes, 1703. He studied at Lyons and Paris, and acquired reputation by his valuable and intelligent publications, as well as by his lectures. He was member of the learned societies of Berlin, Sweden, &c. and died universally regretted, 2d Sept. 1768. His works are a Treatise of Trigonometry, 4to.; Essays on the Probability of the Duration of Human Life, 4to.; Memoirs on the Practicability of bringing to Paris the Water of the Yvette, 4to. His nephew, of the same name, possessed equal abilities. He was brought up at the college of Navarre, at Paris, and at the age of 24 became a public lecturer. He was in 1779, professor of experimental philosophy in the military college of Brienne, and afterwards succeeded to a chair at the Lyceum at Paris. He was author of Orozio, a tragedy, written when young, and an elementary book on geometrical and astronomical calculations, &c. He died at Paris, 1798.

Pardies, Ignatius Gaston, a French Jesuit, born at Paris, 1636. He for some years devoted his time to polite literature, and afterwards applied himself to the more laborious studies of mathematics and philosophy, in which he became a distinguished professor. He died at Paris, at the early age of 37, in consequence of a contagious distemper. He wrote Horologium Thaumaticum Duplex, 4to.; Dissertatio de Motu et Naturâ Cometarum, 8vo.; Discourse on Local Motion, 12mo.; Elements of Geometry, 12mo.; the Science of Moving Bodies, &c.

Pare, Ambrose, an eminent surgeon, born at Laval. Though a protestant he was surgeon to Henry II. of France, and to his three successors; and his services were so highly valued, that at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Charles IX. saved his life by shutting him up in his own closet. He made some useful discoveries in anatomy, and died much respected, Dec. 1590, at an advanced age. His works were translated into Latin by Guillemeau, of which the best edition is that of Paris, 1614, folio.

Pare, David, a protestant divine, born 1548, at Francolstein, in Silesia. By the jealous treatment of his stepmother, his studies were checked, and he was placed with an apothecary, and afterwards with a shoemaker; but his father at last recovered to a sense of his duty, and permitted him again to cultivate literature. By the advice of his master Schilling he exchanged his German name of Wangler for the Greek word Pareus, which was equally derived from the substantive cheek; and he recommended himself so much by his abilities, that he was patronised by the elector palatine, and made theological professor at Heidelberg. The best part of his life was engaged in controversy, in which he displayed learning, spirit, and moderation. He died June, 1622, in his Pareanum, a house which he had in the suburbs of Heidelberg. Besides some tracts against the pope, and Bellarmine, he published a commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, which, when translated into English, was, for its anti-monarchial expressions, condemned by the university of Oxford, and burnt publicly by order of James I. His exegetical works were published, 3 vols. folio, Frankfort, 1617.

Pare, Philip, son to the above, was a celebrated grammarian, born at Hambach, 24th May, 1576. He was early eminent for his abilities, and was received in various universities of Germany with respect. He was rector of the college of Neustadt, and afterwards of Hanau, and died 1650. Besides publishing his father's works, and de-

fending them against David Owen, he wrote Lexicon Criticum, 8vo.; Lexicon Plautinum, or a Vocabulary of Plautus's Comedies; Galligraphia Romana, 8vo.; Analecta Plautina; a valuable edition of Plautus; Electa Symmachiana, &c.

Pare, Daniel, son of Philip, was equally known as an able classical scholar. He was unfortunately killed by some highwaymen, in his father's lifetime. He published the Hero and Leander of Musæus, with notes; Mellificium Atticum, 4to.; Medulla Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ; Lexicon on Lucretius, &c.

Pareja, Juan de, a native of the West Indies, originally the slave of Diego Velasquez, the painter. With strong natural genius for painting, he copied by stealth the finished pieces of his master, and he acquired such skill, that he ventured to show one of his performances to Philip IV. of Spain, who often visited the house of Velasquez. The monarch was pleased with the abilities of the slave, and obtained his liberty; but the faithful Pareja would not abandon the service of his master, to whom he owed his own celebrity, and from whom he had received every mark of kindness and protection. He died 1670, aged 60. His pieces are highly finished, and deservedly admired.

Parennin, Dominic, a Jesuit of Lyons, who went in 1698 as missionary to China. He was kindly treated by the emperor Cam-Hi, for whom he translated into Chinese, some of the most interesting articles on geometry, anatomy, astronomy, &c. from the memoirs of the French academy. His interference was honourably exerted in producing a reconciliation between the courts of Moscow and Pekin. He published the Chart of the Chinese Empire, and wrote besides, several curious letters on the Chinese, which appeared in 1759, with the letters of Mairan. He died at Pekin, 27th Sept. 1741, in a good old age, and the emperor, in respect for his great learning and his many virtues, ordered his funeral expenses to be defrayed by the public, and his remains to be honourably attended to the grave by the noblest of the Chinese mandarins.

Parent, Anthony, a French mathematician, born at Paris, 1666. His propensity to mathematical studies was so great, that even at the age of 13, he filled the margins of his books with notes on the subject. His friends indeed wished him to pursue the law; but though he went through a course in that faculty, he returned to his favourite studies in the college of Dormans, and soon after gave lectures on mathematics and fortification. He was made member of the academy of sciences, to whose memoirs he communicated some valuable papers. and was cut off by the smallpox, 1716, aged 50. His works were Mathematical and Philosophical Researches, 3 vols. 12mo.; Theoretical and Practical Arithmetic, 8vo.; Elements of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy, 12mo. &c.

Parfait, Francis, the historian of the French drama, was born of an ancient family at Paris, 1698, and died 1753, much respected for his good nature, innocent conviviality, and original fund of anecdotes. He wrote General History of the French Theatre, 15 vols. 12mo.; History of the Ancient Italian Theatre, 2 vols.; Theatrical Dictionary, 7 vols. 12mo.; Dramatic Pieces, never represented, &c.

Paris, Matthew, an English historian, who was a Benedictine of the order of Clugny, in the monastery of St. Alban's, in the 13th century. He was a universal scholar, and confessedly possessed in that dark age, great and astonishing erudition. His abilities, and his well-known integrity were usefully employed in visiting and reforming the monasteries, and in re-establishing the ancient unsullied discipline of the church, even against the influence and power of the pope. His great work was "Historia Major," in two parts, from the creation of the world to William the Conqueror, and from the Conqueror to the year 1250, which he afterwards continued to 1259. The work was afterwards brought down to 1273, by Rishanger, a monk of the same monastery. This valuable work was first published by archbishop Parker, London, 1571, folio, and by Dr. W. Watts, 1640, 2 vols. folio.

Paris, Francis, a native of Chantillon, near Paris. From poverty and servitude in the house of Varet, grand vicar of Sens, he rose to distinction, and by the friendship of his master, he was admitted into orders, and procured the benefice of St. Lambert. He wrote the lives of the saints, and other works, and died at Paris, 1718.

Paris, Francis, an abbé at Paris, of the order of the Jansenists. He was the son of a counsellor of parliament, but he renounced the honours and emoluments which, by means of his family, he might have obtained; and after bestowing all his property on his brother, and rejecting the preferment offered by cardinal Noailles, he devoted himself to the austerities of an ecclesiastical life. He died May 1st, 1727, at the early age of 37, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Medard, where his brother erected a monument to his honour. Those who had admired his sanctity visited his tomb in reverence, and at last pretended that their diseases were cured by the touch of his holy monument. The report no sooner spread, than thousands flocked to the hallowed spot, through superstition or curiosity, till the government, apprehensive of the enthusiastic madness of the people,

ordered the churchyard to be shut; and the miracles of Paris ceased. He wrote Annotations on the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, and Hebrews.

Pariseau, N. a native of Paris, distinguished as a dramatic writer. The seven plays which he produced were received with great approbation by the public, but his popularity was unable to save him from the horrors of the revolution, as he was guillotined among thousands of other victims, 1794.

Parker, Matthew, the second protestant archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich, 1504, and educated at Benet college, or Corpus Christi, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He was not only eminent as a scholar well versed in antiquity, but as a preacher, and he was made chaplain to queen Anne Boleyne, and to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He was chosen master of Corpus college by the recommendation of Henry VIII. and under Edward VI. he was elected dean of Lincoln; but under Mary he was stripped of all his ecclesiastical honours, on pretence that he was married. On the accession of Elizabeth, over whose education he had presided, he was recalled from privacy, and made archbishop of Canterbury. His consecration took place in Lambeth chapel, though the malevolence of the Romanists spread the report that this consecration took place at the Nag's head, Cheapside, a wicked falsehood, warmly refuted by some able writers. In his new character he behaved with great spirit and firmness, and zealously promoted the cause of the reformation not only in his own diocess, but over the whole kingdom. This venerable character died May 17th, 1575, aged 72. He published an edition of Matthew Paris, folio—an historical work on the Antiquity of the English church, besides other works, and he also improved the translation called the Bishop's Bible.

Parker, Samuel, an English prelate, born at Northampton, Sept. 1640. His father was a practitioner of the law, and by his servility to the parliament and to Cromwell, he obtained a place in the high court of justice, and was made one of the barons of the exchequer, and sergeant at law at the restoration. The son was educated among the puritans, and in 1659 was admitted at Wadham college, Oxford, and became known in the university as a strict and regular student, more given to fasting and prayer, than to the amusements of the age. Soon after, however, interest or conviction induced him to renounce his favourite opinions; he became a zealous antipuritan, was patronised by archbishop Sheldon, and continued a servile and temporising follower of the court. Under James II. his hypocrisy was rewarded: he was made bishop of Oxford, privy counsellor, and by royal mandamus, appointed president of Magdalen college in the university, against the statutes of the society. Thus elevated in dignity, he sacrificed his religion to his interests, and became contemptible to his clergy. Though thus devoted to the papists, in compliance with the times, it is said that he wrote a letter to James II. to persuade him to return to the protestant faith. He died at Magdalen college, unlamented, 20th March, 1687. He wrote various things, respectable in themselves, in favour of the papists, beside a history of his own times, which has appeared in Latin and English. His descendants have continued to reside in Oxford.

Parker, George, earl of Macclesfield, son of Parker the first earl and lord chancellor of England, is known for his knowledge of mathematics, which he evinced in preparing the bill by which the style, in 1752, was to be altered according to the Gregorian calendar. The speech which he spoke on the occasion was published, and shows him in a very respectable light. He was at one time president of the Royal Society, and died 1766.

Parker, Richard, a native of Exeter, who served in the navy as midshipman, but was dismissed from the service for ill conduct. He was afterwards as a common sailor on board of the fleet, and with all the mean arts which dissatisfaction could suggest, he obtained universal influence over the sailors during the unfortunate rebellion which distracted and dishonoured the fleet at the Nore, in 1797. The address, ready elocution, and above all, the deep dissimulation which he possessed, marked him for a desperate leader; but after he had for some days exercised the sovereign power over his associates in the character of admiral of the fleet, he was delivered up by his penitent associates. When tried by a court martial, he answered to his accusation with great firmness, and when condemned, implored mercy on his accomplices. He was hanged on board the Sandwich, the scene of his short glory, 30th June, 1797.

Parkhurst, John, an able divine, born in London, and educated at Clarehall, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow in 1751. He devoted himself much to classical literature, especially Greek and Hebrew, and published an excellent Greek and English Lexicon, 4to. and also a Hebrew and English Lexicon, 4to. reprinted in 8vo. These works display great learning and deep critical knowledge. He published also a pamphlet against J. Wesley—an Answer to Dr. Priestley on the preexistence of Christ, &c. and he ably defended, with Bishop Horne and other celebrated characters of those times, the popu-

lar opinions of Hutchinson. He settled at Epsom, in Surrey, and died universally respected, 1797.

Parkinson, John, an eminent botanist, born 1567. He was bred an apothecary in London, and obtained such reputation in his profession, and such botanical knowledge, that he was appointed botanist to Charles I. He published Paradisus in Sole, Paradisus Terrestris, a valuable book, in which he described nearly 1000 plants, and was thus the first who gave figures of the subjects of the flower garden. By the words Paradisus in Sole, he quaintly Latinized his own name, Park-in-sun. He published besides, Theatrum Botanicum, in which he describes above 3800 plants, and in this and in his other work he shows himself, according to Dr. Pulteney, more of an original author than Gerard or Johnson. He died about 1645.

Parmenides, a philosopher of Elis, disciple to Xenophanes, B. C. 436. He maintained the rotundity of the earth, &c.

Parmenio, one of Alexander's generals. His attachment was cruelly rewarded by the conqueror, who ordered him and his son to be put to death.

Parmegiano. *Vid.* Mazzuoli.

Parmentier, James, a Frenchman, eminent as an historical and portrait painter. He came to England, and settled in Yorkshire, where his abilities were exerted and liberally patronised. The altar piece of St. Peter's church by him is much admired. He died 1730, aged 72.

Parmentier, Jean, or Jehan, a native of Dieppe, celebrated as a merchant and a navigator. He was the first who fitted out vessels to the Brazils, and also the first Frenchman who discovered the Indies as far as the Island of Sumatra, where he died 1530, aged 36. His knowledge of astronomy and of cosmography was very great, and he constructed maps with much skill.

Parnell, Thomas, an eminent poet, the friend of Pope, was born in Dublin, 1679. He was educated at Dublin university, where he took his degree of M. A. 1700, and was ordained. He came to England in 1706, where his fame had preceded him, and he was introduced among the Scriblerus club, with Gay, Pope, Arbuthnot, Swift, and Jervas. He obtained a prebend in Ireland, and the vicarage of Finglass by the recommendation of his friend Swift, from archbishop King, and might have risen to higher dignities had not the death of his wife rendered the latter part of his life melancholy. He fled to society for relief, but acquired, instead of consolation, habits of intemperance, which proved fatal. He died at Chester, on his way to Ireland, July, 1717, in his 39th year, and was buried in Trinity church there. His poetical pieces were selected by Pope, and published, 1721, 8vo. to which a volume was added at Dublin, 1758. As a man, his character was benevolent, mild, and amiable; as a poet, he possessed not the higher powers of the muse, but elegance, delicacy, and grace, every where abound. The moral tendency of his poems besides, cannot be sufficiently admired; and if he had written only his Hermit, Parnell would have ranked among the most pious and useful poets in the English language. He contributed also to the Spectator, Guardian, &c. and the Life of Homer, prefixed to Pope's version, was written by him. He had by his wife, two daughters, who died before him, and a daughter who survived him. His estates in Ireland were inherited by his nephew sir John.

Parodi, Dominico, a painter of Genoa. He was also eminent as a statuary. His portraits possess merit, and his altar pieces are much admired. He died 1740.

Parr, Catherine, sixth queen to Henry VIII. was daughter of sir Thomas Parr, and widow of lord Latimer. She was carefully educated in polite literature, in the fashion of those days, and was well skilled in divinity, upon which she frequently conversed with the king. She laboured much for the establishment of the reformation, and her interference proved at one time so disagreeable to the capricious monarch, that he permitted Gardiner, and her other catholic enemies, to draw articles of impeachment against her, but her prudence restored her to the confidence and affection of the king. After Henry's death she married sir Thomas Seymour, lord admiral of England, who treated her with great harshness, so that she died the next year in child-bed, not without suspicion of poison, 1548. She published her Lamentations of a Sinner—Prayers and Meditations, &c.

Parr, Thomas, a peasant of Shropshire, who lived to the great age of 152 years and nine months. It is remarkable that he performed penance in his parish church at the age of 100, for a bastard child, and at the age of 120 he married a second wife, by whom he had a child. He was, in 1635, brought to London, and introduced by lord Arundel to Charles I. but the change of situation, and his altered mode of life, and particularly drinking wine, soon proved fatal to a constitution hitherto supported by more temperate and abstemious habits, and he died the same year.

Parrhasius, a celebrated painter of Athens, the rival of Zeuxis, B. C. 420. From his great success in his art, he was crowned king of painters.

Parrhasius, James, an Italian grammarian, born at Cosenza, near Naples, 1740. According to the affectation of the times,

he exchanged the name of Parasio for the more learned word Parrhasius, and taught belles lettres and rhetoric at Milan, where he was much admired for his graceful delivery. On a charge of improper converse with his pupils, he retired to Vicenza, and afterwards to Rome, where he was patronised by Leo X. His great application, however, soon rendered him incapable of acting as professor, and upon his return home he fell into a fever, which proved fatal. He wrote some Fragments of Antiquity—Commentaries on Horace's Art of Poetry—Ovid's Ibis—Claudian, &c.

Parrocel, Joseph, a native of Brignoles in Provence, eminent as a painter and engraver. He studied at first under one of his brothers, and afterwards under Bourgignon, and deserved to be admitted member of the French academy of painting. His portraits, and also his historical pieces, and his battles, were executed with great taste and effect. He died 1704, aged 56. His son Charles was also an eminent artist, and member of the academy, and died 1752, aged 53. His conquests of Lewis XV. possess merit. Peter, the nephew and pupil of Joseph, was also distinguished as a painter of merit, and died at Avignon, 1739, aged 74.

Parry, Richard, rector of Wichampton, Dorsetshire, and preacher at Market Harborough, Leicestershire, was a student of Christ-church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1747, and that of D.D. 1757. He died at his cure, Leicestershire, very poor, 9th April, 1780. He wrote some sermons, besides divinity tracts—a Dissertation on Daniel's Seventy Weeks—Remarks on Dr. Kennicott, &c.

Parry, Richard, an able divine, educated at Oxford, and made master of Ruthyn school, Denbighshire, after which he was raised to the see of St. Asaph, 1604. He revised the first edition of the Welch Bible, which was published 1620.

Parsons, Robert, or Persons, an English Jesuit, son of a blacksmith of Netherstoway, near Bridgewater, was born 1546, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford, at the expense of the vicar of his parish. He soon distinguished himself as an able disputant, and became fellow and tutor of his college; but being accused by his society of incontinence, and of embezzling the college money, he left the university, and retired to Antwerp, then to Louvain and Padua, and afterwards to Rome, where he renounced the protestant faith, and entered among the Jesuits. Here he acquired such reputation, that the pope permitted him to establish an English college at Rome, for the instruction of missionaries to attempt the conversion of the English nation to the catholic religion. He came himself in disguise to London, and in the character of preacher, he strongly and efficaciously recommended the Romish faith to his auditors, and prevailed upon the papists never to frequent or join in the service of the protestant church. This violent attack against the established religion of England, and the doctrine that Elizabeth might safely be deposed, were too daring to be long concealed from the penetrating knowledge of Burleigh, but Parsons escaped his pursuers, though some of his associates were seized. On the preparations of Philip to invade England, the good father was laboriously active in stirring up not only foreigners, but natives abroad against their country; and when the armada was destroyed he endeavoured by means of lord Derby, to excite a rebellion in the kingdom. This turbulent, insidious, and intriguing Jesuit, who proved so virulent an enemy to his country, died on the 18th April, 1610, and was buried with all the honours due to a cardinal, a dignity to which he aspired, but which he did not obtain. His writings were numerous, amounting to 33 tracts, chiefly on divinity and controversial subjects, and in favour and support of his religion and politics.

Parsons, James, an eminent physician, born at Barnstaple, Devon, March, 1705. His father, the youngest of nine sons, was soon after his birth, appointed barrack-master at Bolton in Ireland, and removing with his family into that kingdom, his son received his education at Dublin college. He studied medicine with great assiduity, and after improving himself in the celebrated schools of Paris, he took his degrees at the university of Rheims, and returned to London, 1736. He became physician to the Saint Giles infirmary, and was made member of the Royal Society in 1740, licentiate to the college of physicians, 1751, and he acquired deserved reputation, especially in the obstetrical art. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Douglas, Sir Hans Sloane, Mead, and other celebrated men, and the learned correspondent of Buffon, and other great literary characters on the continent. He died in London, 4th April, 1770, and was buried at Hendon, 17 days after, as he had required that his remains should not be entombed before a visible alteration took place in his corpse. He had by his wife, Elizabeth Reynolds, two sons and a daughter, who died young. He was a man of great and extensive erudition, as Dr. Maty, his successor in the office of secretary to the Royal Society, has, in the language of truth and friendship observed; and he has obliged the world with various publications, the best known of which is his "Remains of Japhet, or Historical Inquiry into the Affinity and Origin of European Languages."

Parsons, Jonathan, minister of Newbu-

ryport, Massachusetts, and distinguished for his talents, piety, and usefulness, was graduated at Yale college, in 1729; and was soon after settled in the ministry at Lyme, Connecticut, where he continued several years. He removed about the year 1746 to Newburyport, where he laboured in the presbyterian church with great reputation and success till his death in 1776. He was esteemed for his acquaintance with the classics, for superior theological knowledge, and unusual skill as a reasoner. ☞ L.

Parsons, Samuel H., a general in the army of the American revolution, was the son of the reverend Jonathan Parsons of Newburyport, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1756. He soon after established himself as a lawyer in New-London county, Connecticut, and rose to distinction in the profession. At the commencement of the revolution he entered the army as lieutenant-colonel, and during the progress of the war, through the whole of which he served with reputation, was advanced to the rank of major-general. On the arrival of peace he resumed his profession. He was not long after appointed one of the commissioners to form a treaty with the Indians, northwest of the Ohio; and on the establishment of a territorial government over that district, was appointed its first judge. He removed to Marietta, and entered on the office in 1778. He was drowned in the great Beaver Rivulet, near Pittsburgh, Nov. 17th, 1789. ☞ L.

Parsons, Theophilus, LL.D. chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, was born at Byfield, in that state, February 24th, 1750, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1769, with a high reputation for talents and knowledge. After qualifying himself for the bar, he settled at Falmouth, now Portland, Maine, and after the destruction of that place by the British in 1776, removed to Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he soon rose to the highest eminence in the profession. In 1777 he was one of the delegates appointed in Essex county to consider the constitution formed by the legislature, and drew up the famous report on it, called the Essex Result, and in 1780 was a member of the convention which formed a new constitution for the state, and was one of the most able in that body. He was also one of the convention in 1780 which accepted the constitution of the United States, and employed his influence to procure its adoption. In 1800 he removed to Boston, where among many distinguished lawyers, he held the first rank in talents, learning, and extent of business. In 1806 he was appointed chief justice of the state, and continued in that station till his death in October, 1813. He was justly considered one of the greatest men who had adorned the American nation. His mind was of the first order. His memory retained whatever came within his observation; his imagination was prolific; his wit keen, and his understanding seldom equalled in strength, rapidity of perception, or facility in classifying its knowledge. He was a powerful speaker, unrivalled in the knowledge of the law, surpassed by few in acquaintance with the sciences and literature, and was equally distinguished for integrity in public and private life. ☞ L.

Parthenay, John de, lord of Soubise, was born 1512. While commanding the French troops in Italy, he imbibed the principles of the protestants, which he afterwards maintained with much firmness and constancy. He was made governor of Lyons, 1562, by the prince of Condé, the head of the Huguenots, and he bravely defended it when besieged by the duke de Nevres. He died 1566, aged 54.

Parthenay, Catherine, daughter and heiress of the preceding, is eminent for her wit, her beauty, and her writings. In 1568, at the age of 14, she married du Quellence, baron du Pont, a man distinguished in the wars of those times, but accused of impotency by the malice of his mother-in-law. While the suit was pending, the husband was slaughtered among those who fell in the Bartholomew massacre; and his widow, who paid great respect to his memory, took for her second husband, 1575, Renatus, viscount Rohan, who died 1586, leaving her two sons and three daughters. She was at Rochelle when the town was besieged, and she shared with magnanimity all the calamities of that disastrous siege, and refusing to be included in the capitulation, she was, with her surviving daughter, Anne, conveyed a prisoner of war to Niort. She died 1631, aged 77. She wrote some poems, printed 1572, besides a tragedy, called Holofernes, acted at Rochelle, and the Precepts of Isocrates, translated into French, and other works. Her eldest son was the famous duke de Rohan, who supported the cause of the protestants with such intrepidity in the reign of Lewis XII. Her daughter Catherine, who married the duke of Deux-ponts, was the celebrated female who so nobly met the amorous addresses of Henry IV. in these words: "I am too poor, sire, to be your wife, and too nobly born to be your mistress."

Parthenay, Anne de, a lady of illustrious birth. She married Anthony de Pons, count de Marennes, and was the most distinguished ornament of the court of Renata, dutchess of Ferrara. She was a protestant, and well skilled in Grecian and Roman literature.

Partridge, William, lieutenant-gover-

nor of New-Hampshire, obtained the appointment through the agency of Sir Henry Ashurst, and succeeded Usher in 1697. He was a native of Portsmouth, and had been treasurer of the province. He was a shipwright of an extraordinary mechanical genius, of a politic turn of mind, and a popular man. In 1703 Usher was again commissioned as lieutenant-governor, and Partridge retired to Newbury, where he died, January 2, 1729. ☞ L.

Paruta, Paul, a noble Venetian, who usefully served his country in various embassies, and was afterwards governor of Brescia, and procurator of St. Mark. He died 1598, aged 58. He was the author of notes in Italian on Tacitus—Political Discourses—a History of Venice, from 1513, to 1572, and other works.

Pas, Manasses de, marquis de Feuquierres, was born at Saumur, after the death of his father who was slain at the battle of Ivry. He trode in the steps of his father for valour, and distinguished himself at the siege of Rochelle, where he was taken prisoner, but liberated after a month's confinement. His abilities were equally displayed in the cabinet, and he went as ambassador to the courts of Sweden and of Germany. He was placed at the head of the French army with the duke of Saxe Weimar in 1635, and died of the wounds which he received at the siege of Thionville, 14th March, 1640. The account of his negotiations in Germany was published 1753, in 3 vols. 12mo.

Pas, Anthony de, marquis of Feuquierres, a famous French officer, whose military merits remained unknown till his 40th year. In 1688, at the head of 1000 men in Germany, he so eminently distinguished himself, and afterwards in Italy, that his promotion was very rapid. He was so strict a disciplinarian that the wits said of him he was the boldest man in Europe, since he daily slept in the midst of 100,000 enemies, meaning his soldiers. He died 1711, aged 63. His memoirs, which, as containing the History of the generals of Lewis XIV. are considered very interesting, were published in 4to. and in 4 vols. 12mo.

Pascal, Blaise, a celebrated French divine, born at Clermont in Auvergne, 19th June, 1623. He was educated by his father, who was president of the court of aids in his province, and possessed great mathematical abilities; but while his father sought for distinction as the friend of Des Cartes, he forbade his son the use of all books of geometry, that his attention might not be diverted from belles lettres and classical knowledge. Young Pascal from his infancy displayed extraordinary abilities; he inquired into the reasons and causes of every thing, and never was satisfied but with what appeared most probable and rational. His father, who knew he had no opportunity of studying mathematics, accidentally discovered him surrounded with figures in charcoal on the floor of his chamber, and found on inquiry that he was engaged in what makes the 32d proposition of Euclid's first book, which the unassisted powers of his genius, by a connected series of ideas and of demonstrations, had pointed out to him. At 16 he wrote his treatise of Conic Sections, and so ably composed, that Des Cartes attributed it to the labours of the father and not of the son. At 19 he contrived an arithmetical machine, much admired for its ingenuity, and at 23 he saw, corrected, and improved the Toricellian experiment, and soon after solved a problem proposed by Mersennus, which had hitherto perplexed the ablest mathematicians of Europe. But in the midst of this increasing reputation, Pascal all at once renounced literary and mathematical pursuits for religion, and after being one of the greatest of philosophers, he became the most humble and penitent of devotees. He rejected all the pleasures of life, and frequently wore an iron girdle with sharp points towards his skin, that he might thus mortify himself, and by inflicting pain on his body banish the vain or profane thoughts which might intrude on his holy meditations. Though, however, regardless of the world, he embraced the cause of the Jansenists against the Jesuits, and in his "Provincial Letters," attacked them with all the shafts of genuine wit, yet with the force of truth and conscious virtue. These letters, according to Voltaire, who calls him the first, and Boileau the second, satirist against the Jesuits, are a model of eloquence and wit, equal to the finest comedies of Moliere, and possessed of the sublimity of the finest of Bossuet's orations. These celebrated letters have been frequently published, and have appeared in all the languages of Europe. Pascal died at Paris, 19th August, 1662, aged only 39. He was in the last year of his life engaged in a work against atheists and infidels, which, however, he did not complete. After his death were published from among his papers, "Pensées," on religion and other subjects, much admired, and also the "Equilibrium of Fluids," and the weight of "the Mass of the Air." Pascal was undoubtedly a very extraordinary man. If rivalled in talents, says his biographer, no one, however, of equal eminence, can be found who lived with such exemplary innocence. His works were printed, Paris, 5 vols. 8vo. 1799

Paschal I. St. Paschasius, a Roman, who succeeded Stephen IV. on the papal throne, 817. He was benevolent in his conduct, and received with great humanity the Greeks who had been exiled for their

attachment to image worship. He crowned Lothaire emperor at Rome, and died 12th May, 824.

Paschal II. Reinier, a Tuscan who succeeded Urban II. on the papal throne 1099. He excommunicated the antipope Gilbert, and claimed with the most unyielding pertinacity the right of investitures, which was opposed by Henry I. of England, and Henry IV. emperor of Germany. Henry visited Italy in hopes of receiving from the sovereign pontiff the imperial crown; but Paschal refused to officiate till he renounced his claims to the investitures. The emperor incensed, seized the person of the pope, and though the Romans immediately took up arms in defence of their sovereign, he carried him away captive, and refused to restore him to liberty, till he had renounced his pretensions to the disputed rights. This extorted concession was cancelled by two councils held at Rome, in 1112, and 1116. The pope, tired with the dissensions which harassed him, wished to resign the sovereignty, but died before, 22d January, 1118. Some of his letters are preserved in the councils of P. Labbe. There were two antipopes of that name, one in the age of Sergius II. and the other in the reign of Alexander III.

Paschius, George, author of Tractatus de Novis Inventis quorum accuratiori Cultui Facem prætulit Antiquitas, 4to.; de Fictis Rebus Publ. 4to.; de Variis Modis Moralia Tractandi, 4to. was the son of a merchant of Dantzic, and became professor of moral philosophy at Kiel, and died 1707, aged 56.

Pasor, George, a protestant, Greek professor at Franeker, where he died 1637. He wrote Lexicon Novi Testamenti, a useful work. Manuale Testamenti, &c. 12mo.; Collegium Hesiodæum, &c.

Pasor, Matthias, son of the preceding, was born at Herborne, April 12th, 1599. He studied at Heidelberg and Marpurg; but in consequence of the wars which disturbed his countrymen, he left Germany and came to England, and was incorporated A.M. at Oxford, 1624. He here resided at Exeter college, and read lectures in oriental languages, and with great reputation and success, but 1629, he was induced to go to Groningen, where he was presented to some of the professorial chairs. He died there Jan. 1658. He wrote several things, but never published them.

Pasqualino, an Italian painter, whose conversations, and groups of common people were highly finished, and particularly interesting. He died 1700, aged 59.

Pasquier, or Paquier, Stephen, an eminent advocate in the parliament at Paris, rewarded by Henry III. with the office of advocate general to the chamber of accounts, in consequence of his able pleadings against Versoris, the defender of the Jesuits. He resigned this honourable place to his eldest son Theodore, and died at Paris, Aug. 31st, 1615, at the great age of 87. As a man his character was mild and benevolent, as a writer acute and sensible, and as a poet graceful and sublime. Of his poems the best known is his "Puce," or flea, in consequence of a flea which he saw on the breast of the learned Catherine de Roches, 1569. His other works consist of epigrams, epitaphs, letters, researches, portraits, &c. He left three sons worthy of him.

Passemant, Claude Simeon, a native of Paris, brought up to trade, which he quitted to pursue the bent of his genius in the construction of optical and mathematical instruments. Among his ingenious labours are mentioned an astronomical pendulum with a moving celestial sphere, presented to Lewis XV. a burning mirror, and some globes. He wrote a treatise on the reflecting telescope, and another on the use of telescopes. He died suddenly 6th Nov. 1769, aged 67.

Passerat, John, professor of eloquence in the Royal college at Paris, was born at Troyes in Champagne, 1534. He studied law at Bourges under Cujacius, and became professor of eloquence upon the assassination of Ramus, 1572. He acquired great and deserved eminence in this employment, and died of the palsy, 1602. His works are numerous, and his poetry is particularly admired: besides some French and Latin poems, he published Commentaries on Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius—Orationes et Præfationes—Conjecturarum Liber—de Literarum Cognatione, &c.

Passeri, Giovanni Battista, a painter, the pupil of Dominichino, and author of the lives of the painters, sculptors, and architects of his time, died at Rome 1679, aged 70. He wrote also poetry. His nephew Joseph studied under him and Maratti, and was much admired for his portrait painting. He died at Rome 1714, aged 60.

Passeri, Gio. Battista, an Italian antiquary, born at Gubio, in the dutchy of Urbino, Nov. 1694. He studied the law at Rome for four years, and began to make collections of Etruscan antiquities; but in 1738, the loss of his wife had such influence on his feelings, that he embraced the ecclesiastical state. He became apostolic prothonotary, and vicar general of Pesara, and died Feb. 1780, in consequence of being overturned in his carriage. He wrote Lucernæ Fictiles Musci Passeris, 3 vols.—on the History of Fossils—Pictura Etruscorum in Vasualis in unum collectæ, Dissertationibus Illustratæ, 3 vols.—Thesaurus Gemmarum Astrii Ferarum Antiquarum, tom. 2 and 3, in continuation of

Gori's first vol.—Thesaurus Gemmarum Selectissimarum, and other works mentioned in Saxius, Onomasticon.

Passerotti, Bartholomew, a painter of Bologna, the disciple of Zucchero. His portraits were highly finished, and his church pieces were also much admired. He died 1595. His sons Tiburzio and Ventura were also eminent as painters.

Passinelli, Lorenzo, a Bolognese painter. Several of his historical pieces of great value are preserved in his native city. He died 1700, aged 71.

Passionei, Dominico, an Italian cardinal, born at Fossombrone, in the dutchy of Urbino, 1682. He studied at Rome, where he made a most valuable collection of books and manuscripts, and in 1706 he came to Paris, where he became acquainted with Mabillon, Montfaucon, and other learned men. In 1708, he went to Holland, and continued there, and attended the congress of Utrecht, 1712, as the pope's secret agent. He was afterwards employed by the pope in various negotiations, and every where displayed his zeal, sagacity, and talents. He published an account of his Embassy in Switzerland, with the title of "Acta Legationis Helveticæ," fol. 1738. While nuncio at Vienna, he pronounced the funeral oration of prince Eugene, and for his many services was made archbishop of Ephesus, and raised to the dignity of cardinal by Clement XII. This learned man, particularly distinguished as the friend and patron of literature, died 15th July, 1761, aged 79. His nephew Benedict published his collection of Latin and Greek inscriptions, &c. Lucca, 1765, folio.

Patel, a celebrated French painter, of whose birth and age nothing is known. He is called by his countrymen, the French Claude, as he imitated most successfully that able master. His buildings, scenery, and trees, are particularly admired.

Pater, Paul, a native of Menersdorf in Hungary, who was exiled from his country for his attachment to the protestant faith. He became successively librarian to the duke of Wolfenbuttle, mathematical professor at the college of Thorn, and afterwards at Dantzic, where he died 1724, aged 68. He was an able mathematician, and so ardent in the pursuit of knowledge that he slept only two hours in the summer and four in the winter. He wrote Labor Solis, sive de Eclipsi Christo patiente Hierosolym. Visa.; de Astrologia Persicâ; de Mari Caspio; de Cœlo Empyrio; de Insignibus Turcicis ex Variis Superstitionum Tenebris Orientalium maxime Illustratis, &c.

Pater, John Baptist, a painter, born at Valenciennes. He studied under Watteau, with whom he unfortunately quarrelled. He excelled in the colouring of his pieces, though his designs were often incorrect. He was more anxious after money and independence than after fame, and therefore his landscapes were often executed with hurry and inelegance. He died at Paris 1736, aged 41.

Paterson, Samuel, a native of London, chiefly educated in France. He settled as a foreign bookseller in the Strand, but did not succeed in business, in consequence of which he retired to the continent in 1776, and made a valuable collection of books, which on his return to England, he recommended to the public in his catalogue called Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta. This performance was so much approved by the public that he acquired some celebrity as a bibliographer, and was not only engaged as a librarian by Lord Lansdown, but was employed by the London booksellers in forming their catalogues, several of which, especially of the Beauclerk, Crofts, Pinelli, and other collections, he completed in a very satisfactory manner. He was author of Cursory Remarks on a Journey through the Netherlands by Coriat, 3 vols. 12mo.; Joineriania, or Scraps, 2 vols. 8vo.; the Templar, a periodical paper: Speculation on Law and Lawyers, 8vo. At one time of life he was engaged as an auctioneer, and had the good fortune to save from destruction Sir Julius Cæsar's manuscripts, which from mere waste paper were made productive to him of 350*l*. He died 1802, aged 74.

Paterculus, Caius Velleius, a Latin historian, general of cavalry in Germany under Tiberius. He wrote an epitome of Roman history still extant.

Patin, Guy, an eminent French writer and physician, born at Houdon, near Beauvais, in Picardy, 1602. His father intended him for the active life of an advocate, but he soon found medicine more congenial to his feelings, and after studying that science with great application, he became professor of physic in the Royal college of Paris, and distinguished himself by his defence of the ancients against the moderns. He also violently opposed the use of Antimony as a medicine, and wrote a book on it called "Martyrology of Antimony, &c." His "Letters," published in 3 vols. after his death, acquired him great celebrity; they were read, says Voltaire, with avidity, because they contained things which every body loves, and satires liked still more. He died 1682. It is said that his features greatly resembled those of Cicero, as represented in his statues.

Patin, Charles, second son of the preceding, was born at Paris 23d Feb. 1633. His abilities were so early displayed, that at the age of 14, he maintained for five hours a disputation in Greek and Latin, and was admitted M. A. with great applause. He studied the law, but had a stronger inclination for physic, in which

faculty he at last took his degrees. He practised with great success, and read lectures to numerous and admiring auditors; but dreading persecution and imprisonment for some unknown causes, he suddenly left France, 1668. After visiting England and the North of Europe he fixed at Basil, and afterwards removed to Padua, where he became professor of physic, and was honoured with the title of knight of St. Mark. He died there 2d Oct. 1693, of a polypus in the heart. His two daughters were distinguished for their learning. They were with their mother, members of the Ricovrati academy at Padua, of which their father was president, and they wrote some respectable books. His chief works are Itinerarium Comitis Brienne; Familiæ Romanæ ex Antiquis Numismat. fol.; Introduction to History by Medals, 12mo.; Imperatorum Romanor. Numismata, folio; Travels in different parts of Europe; Prattica della Medaglie; Suetonius ex Numismat. Illustratus, 4to.; de Optimâ Medicorum Secta; de Avicenna; Lycæum Patavinum, &c. His works, says Voltaire, are read by men of learning, as his father's are by men of leisure.

Patkul, John Reginald de, a Livonian gentleman, who resented the oppressions which his country suffered from the power of Charles XI. and XII. of Sweden. He appeared before Charles XI. 1689, at the head of six other deputies, who were empowered by their country to lay their grievances at the feet of their sovereign, but the circumstance was regarded as treasonable, and he escaped with difficulty into Russia, from his persecutors, who condemned him to death. Though afterwards invested with the sacred office of ambassador of Russia in Saxony, Charles XII. refused to make peace with Augustus of Poland, except Patkul was delivered into his hands, and by this base treachery the unfortunate man was seized, and broken on the wheel, and quartered, at Casimir, 1707. This cruel measure, so outrageous to humanity and to the independence of nations, has deservedly fixed an indelible stigma on the character of the otherwise heroic Charles of Sweden.

Patrick, St. the apostle and guardian saint of Ireland, was, as is supposed, a native of Wales or of Cornwall, who was seized by pirates and carried to Ireland, where he converted the inhabitants to Christianity. He was made the spiritual head of Ireland, and fixed his residence at Armagh, which is become the metropolitan see; and further to establish the doctrines which he taught with such eloquence and effect, he built several churches and religious houses. He died about 460, aged 83. Some pieces in Latin, under his name, have been published in London by sir James Ware, 1658, in 8vo.

Patrick, Peter, a native of Thessalonica, in the age of Justinian, whom he served as ambassador to Amalasonte queen of the Goths, and Chosroes, king of Persia. For his services he was made master of the palace. He is author of the history of ambassadors in the collection of Byzantine historians, folio, Louvre, 1648.

Patrick, Samuel, a learned English divine. He was one of the masters of the Charter-house, and is known for his edition of Hederic's Greek Lexicon, which has since been improved by Ernesti, Morell, and others.

Patrick, Simon, a learned prelate, son of a mercer at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, where he was born, 8th Sept. 1626. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and of which in 1661 he was elected master, against Sparrow, appointed by royal mandamus. His opponent, supported by power, prevailed, while he himself retired from Cambridge, and became rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, where he continued an active parish priest during the whole of the plague. He took his degree of D.D. as a member of Christ church college, Oxford, 1666, and was made chaplain to the king. In 1672 he was made prebendary of Westminster, and in 1679 dean of Peterborough. During the reign of James II. he showed himself an active advocate for the protestant cause, and though flattered and courted by the king, was steady and sincere in his principles. At the revolution his abilities were employed in settling the affairs of the church, and in reviewing the liturgy. In 1689 he was made bishop of Chichester, two years after translated to Ely, where he died, 31st May, 1707, aged 80. This worthy prelate, so highly commended by Burnet, wrote sermons—tracts against popery—Commentaries on the Scriptures, 3 vols. fol. which with Lowth on the prophets, Arnold on the apocrypha, and Whitby on the New Testament, contain a regularly continued commentary on the Bible.

Patrix, Peter, a French poet, born at Caen, 1585. He became a favourite at the court of Gaston, duke of Orleans, by his wit and his social conversation. His poems are little above mediocrity, some are licentious, and gave much sorrow to the author in his old age, when reflecting on the fatal consequences which his lines might have produced by the corruption of morals. He died at Paris, 1672, aged 88. Among his poems, that called the "Dream," though of a serious cast, is known to most English readers by being introduced into our common jest books. "I dreamt that buried in my fellow clay," &c.

Patrizi, Francis, author of dialogues in Italian, on the Manner of studying and writing History, 4to.; de Institutione Reipublicæ; de Regno et Regis Institutione, fol.; del Vero Regimento; Poemata de Antiquitate Sinarum, was bishop of Gaieta in Italy, and died there 1494.

Patrizi, Francis, a native of Cherso, in Istria, who became professor of philosophy at Ferrara, Padua, and Rome, and distinguished himself by his learning, and his bold opposition to the philosophy of Aristotle. He wrote some poems in Italian; a Parallel of the Military Art between the Ancients and Moderns, and edited the works of Mercurius Trismegistus. He died at Rome 1597, aged 67.

Patru, Oliver, a polite scholar, born at Paris 1604. He became eminent for his knowledge of literature, and as an advocate, he was the first, says Voltaire, who introduced correctness and purity of language in pleadings. When admitted into the French academy in 1640, he pronounced an animated speech, and from that circumstance the same adulatory address has continued to be expected from every new member. As a critic Patru was well informed and judicious, but rigid, so that he was called the Quintilian of France, and his grammatical decisions were submitted to as oracles. His abilities were universally respected not only by the learned, but the great, and even by Colbert, and by the king. He died 16th Jan. 1681. His miscellaneous works were printed at Paris 1670, 4to. of which the third edition appeared 1714, and the whole in 1732, 2 vols. 4to.

Patten, Thomas, fellow of Corpus Christi, Oxford, and D.D. 1754, died 1790, rector of Childrey, Berks. He wrote the Christian Apology, a sermon; St. Peter's Christian Apology, a sermon against the objections of Ralph Heathcote, 8vo.; the Sufficiency of the external Evidence of the Gospel against Heathcote; Opposition between the Gospel and the religion of Nature; David's Character vindicated, 1762, &c.

Patterson, William, governor of New-Jersey, was a native of that state, and educated at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1763. His superior talents procured him several important offices, both from his native state and from the United States. He was a member of the convention in 1787 which formed the federal constitution, and on the organization of the new government was elected a member of the United States senate. In 1790 he was chosen governor of New-Jersey; and some time after was appointed judge of the supreme court of the United States, and held the office till his death in September, 1806. His talents, integrity, and patriotism, rendered him one of the most useful and popular men of that state. ☞ L.

Pattison, William, an English poet, born at Peasmarsh, Sussex, 1706. He was educated at Appleby school, where his rising talents were noticed and encouraged by Mr. Noble, a neighbouring clergyman, and from thence he went to Sidney college, Cambridge, which, from a spirit impatient of discipline, he left without taking a degree. He came to London, but as he had nothing to support him he soon experienced all the horrors of indigence and distress. An intimate acquaintance with the wits of the time, and repeated solicitations for the cold and tardy patronage of the great, were little calculated to dispel the miseries which poverty, intemperance, and imprudence, gathered around him, and therefore we find him describing himself as destitute of friends, of money, a prey to hunger, and passing his nights on a bench in St. James's park. The success of some of his pieces recommended him at last to Curl, who took him into his house, but a month after the smallpox came to put an end to the sufferings of a dejected and broken heart. He died 1727, in his 21st year, and was buried in St. Clement Danes's churchyard. He possessed great genius, but without the cheering patronage of a friend his blossoms withered under an unpropitious sky. His works appeared, 2 vols. 8vo. 1728.

Patu, Claude Peter, a native of Paris, author of some poems, dramatic pieces, and also plays translated from the English. His works possessed merit, and were received with applause by the public. He died 1757, aged 28.

Paucton, Alexis, a French mathematician, born of obscure parents near Lassay, in Mayenne. He studied at Nantes, where he paid great attention to mathematics and navigation, and afterwards he came to Paris, where with some difficulty he recommended himself and obtained patronage in the military school. He was amiable in his manners and possessed of great erudition. He died at Paris 1799, aged 67. He is author of Theory of the Force of Archimedes, 12mo., Metrology, or a treatise on the Weights, Measures, and Moneys of all Countries, Ancient and Modern; Theory of the Laws of Nature, with Dissertations on the Pyramids of Egypt, 8vo. It is said that he left in MS. a translation of the Hymns of Orpheus.

Pavillon, Nicholas, a French ecclesiastic, whose abilities were distinguished at Paris, and became known to cardinal Richelieu, who made him bishop of Alet. In his diocess he laboured with zeal for the suppression of vice and the dispersion of ignorance, but though he founded schools, and in every respect devoted himself to enlighten the people, his conduct was misre-

presented at court, and the king sent commissioners to examine the complaints preferred against him. Though acquitted, a fresh offence, and his unwillingness to submit to the royal mandate, incensed the monarch against him, and he was deposed from his see, and died in exile, 8th Dec. 1677, aged above 80. His works are a Ritual for his Diocess; Synodal Statutes and Ordinances, &c.

Pavillon, Stephen, a French poet, born at Paris 1652. He was advocate general in the parliament of Metz, but the laborious office was too difficult for his weak constitution, and he retired to literary ease. He was a member of both the academies, and received a pension from Lewis XIV. His poems, which are after the manner of Voiture, and possess some merit, were published in 1720, 2 vols. 12mo. He wrote also in prose, the Portrait of Pure Love, disinterested counsels, and other moral pieces, &c.

Paul, Mark, or Marco Paulo, a Venetian traveller. He penetrated, 1272, as far as the capital of Cublai Chan, the sixth descendant of Genghis Chan, of which he published an interesting account. Some authors imagine that Cambalus, which he mentions, is the town of Pekin. It is remarkable that he makes no mention of the great wall of China.

Paul, St. originally called Saul, was a native of Tarsus, in Cilicia, and educated among the Pharisees of Jerusalem under the care of Gamaliel. He imbibed among this sect a most violent hatred against the Christians, and when Stephen was stoned he kept the raiment of his murderers and assented to his death. He afterwards set out for Damascus with authority from the chief priests to imprison the Christians, but in the way a supernatural vision, and a voice from heaven, converted his rancour into zeal for the persecuted faith, and he entered into the city the adherent, and not the foe of the Christian name. From Damascus he went into Arabia, Jerusalem, Tarsus, Cæsarea, and Antioch, and assumed the name of Paul. He preached the gospel with such eloquence and efficacy that he was called the apostle of the Gentiles. When accused by the Jews before Felix, whom in his spirited address he made to tremble, he appealed to the emperor and was conveyed to Rome; but after two years of captivity he was liberated without any punishment from his persecutors. He afterwards travelled over various parts of the world, where he founded churches, and increased the number of the saints. He was at last imprisoned at Rome, and put to death by Nero, the emperor, 29th June, 66. A magnificent church, still in existence, was built on the spot where his remains were deposited. His 14 epistles are nervous and persuasive. Among his converts were the learned Dionysius, the Areopagite, and according to some, king Agrippa and many others.

Paul I. pope after his brother, Stephen II. 757, died 10 years after, respected for his wisdom and learning.

Paul II. Peter Barbo, a Venetian noble, elected pope after Pius II. 1464. He permitted the cardinals to wear a purple habit, and the red cap of silk, and the mitre which hitherto had distinguished the sovereign pontiff. He died 26th July, 1471, aged 54.

Paul III. Alexander Farnese, bishop of Ostia, was elected pope 1534, after Clement VII. In his time began the famous council of Trent, whose first sitting was in 1545. He made a treaty with the Venetians and the emperor against the Turks, and he established the inquisition, and approved of the institution of the Jesuits, but condemned the interim of Charles V. and pursued measures of severity against the defection of Henry VIII. He was a pontiff of high character, respectable in private life, and at all times anxious to procure concord among the Christian princes. He died 10th Nov. 1549, aged 82.

Paul IV. John Peter Caraffa, succeeded Marcellus II. on the papal throne, 1555, aged near 80. He behaved with great haughtiness on his elevation; he not only issued a bull against all heretics, but he threatened with his severest displeasure Charles V. because he did not oppose sufficiently vigorous measures against the protestants; and when Elizabeth by her ambassador announced to him her accession, he complained that she had ascended the throne, especially as she was illegitimate, without the concurrence of the holy see, on which all the crowns of Europe were dependent. His reign tended little to advance the true interests of Rome, so that he died unlamented, 18th Aug. 1559. He wrote treatises de Symbolis; de Emendandâ Ecclesiâ, &c.

Paul V. Camillus Borghese, a native of Rome, made a cardinal by Clement VIII. and raised to the popedom after Leo XI. 1605. He was engaged in a dispute with the Venetians, and as he had humbled the Genoese, he expected the same success with this powerful republic; but though he excommunicated the doge and the senate, he found his decrees little regarded. He had recourse to arms, but without intimidating the Venetians, till at last by the friendly interference of Henry IV. of France a reconciliation was effected. Paul deserved the gratitude of the Romans for the various embellishments which he introduced, the collections of paintings, sculpture, &c. which he made, and the erection of public fountains and aqueducts. Greater as a priest than as a politician, Paul acqui-

red the esteem of the learned whom he patronised. He died 28th Jan. 1621, aged 69.

Paul, Petrowitz, emperor of Russia, son of the great Catherine and Peter III. was born 1st Oct. 1754. He married 1774, the daughter of the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, who died two years after, and for his second wife he took a princess of Wirtemberg, niece to the king of Prussia. He began to travel in Europe in 1780, and during 14 months visited Poland, Austria, Italy, France, and Holland, and every where displayed an amiable character, and a strong desire of understanding the various establishments which guide the destinies of Europe. On the death of his mother in 1796, he ascended the throne, and then began to take an active part in the general confederacy of Europe, against the tyrannical and ambitious conduct of France. He sent the brave Suwarrow into Italy, where victory followed his steps, and he attacked the northern frontiers of France, in conjunction with the English; but all at once, while the world expected still higher exertions in the cause of the allies, the fickle monarch was reconciled to his enemies. To show more strongly his change of sentiments, he seized the property of the English, and with unparalleled cruelty, banished their unhappy sailors to Siberia, while his own subjects experienced all the misfortunes of distracted councils and of capricious measures. This extravagance was stopped by the sudden death of the unfortunate Paul, who was assassinated in April, 1801, by some of his discontented nobles. The cause of his extraordinary change of politics has been ascribed to the influence of a beautiful French mistress, who was sent by the cabinet of Paris to second the labours of diplomatic intrigue, by the prostitution of her charms to the capricious monarch.

Paul, a celebrated heresiarch of Samosata, a city on the Euphrates. He was raised to the see of Antioch in 260, and soon after he was invited to the court of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, who favoured the Jewish religion, but could not comprehend the mysteries of Christianity. Paul represented to the queen that the Trinity consisted not of three real persons, but only three attributes, and that the Saviour had appeared on earth not as a god, but as a man endowed with a superior portion of wisdom. This doctrine, which at first was propagated to convert Zenobia, was more fully defended by Paul, and therefore drew upon him the censures of the church. He was deposed from his dignity by a synod at Antioch, 270, and excommunicated. His followers, who were called Paulinists, did not increase, and few of them remained at the end of the fifth century.

Paul, of Tyre, a rhetorician, who went as ambassador from his country to Adrian, 120, and obtained the title of metropolitan to his native city.

Paul, the silentiary, a Greek writer, so called from the office which he held in the palace of the emperor Justinian. He wrote in Greek verse a curious History of the Church of St. Sophia, besides epigrams —a poem on the Pythic Baths, &c.

Paul, of Sancta Maria, a learned Jew of Burgos, who, it is said, was converted to Christianity by reading a work of St. Thomas Aquinas. After the death of his wife he embraced the ecclesiastical state, and by his merits obtained places of honour and trust. He was preceptor to John II. king of Castile, and was afterwards successively archdeacon of Trevigno, bishop of Carthagena, and then of Burgos, where he died 29th Aug. 1445, aged 82. Some authors report that he was patriarch of Aquileia. He was a learned prelate, and wrote Scrutinium Scripturarum, folio, 1474—Additions to Nicholas de Lyra's works, &c. His three sons were baptized at the same time with him, when he became a Christian convert, and they all distinguished themselves by their merit. The eldest, Alphonso, bishop of Burgos, wrote an Abridgment of Spanish History; the second, Gonsalvo, died bishop of Placentia, and the third, Alvares, published a History of John II. king of Castile.

Paul, deacon of Aquileia, was secretary to Didier, the last king of Lombardy. He was afterwards in the service of Charlemagne; but when accused by his enemies, of conspiring against the life of his protector, he was banished to the island of Tremiti, in the Adriatic. He left his exile for the court of the duke of Benevento, after whose death he retired to a monastery. He died 801. He is author of a History of the Lombards, in 6 books, to the death of Luitprand, 744—History of the bishops of Metz, and he contributed much to the composition of the Historia Miscellanea, in continuation of the work of Eutropius.

Paul, an ecclesiastic of Merida, in Estremadura, in the seventh century, author of a History of the Spanish Fathers, edited at Antwerp, 1635, 4to.

Paul, a physician of Ægina, in the seventh century, author of a treatise de Re Medicâ, an Epitome of Galen's works, and other Greek works.

Paula, St. a Roman lady of noble birth, and of great learning. She embraced Christianity, and when become a widow, she retired to Bethlehem, where she built a monastery, and displayed in the sight of her female associates, all the virtues and mortifications of ascetic life. St. Jerome was the director of her charitable institu-

tions, and he also taught her to understand the Hebrew Scriptures. She died 407, aged 60. It is said that she was descended from the illustrious families of the Gracchi and Scipios.

Paulet, William, marquis of Winchester, son of Sir John Paulet, of Somersetshire, was one of the courtiers of Henry VIII. and of his three successors. He had the art during those times, when religious opinions and political sentiments were so liable to persecution, to retain his places, and when asked how he had so securely weathered the storm, he replied, by being a willow, and not an oak. He died 1572, aged 97, and transmitted his honours and fortunes to his family, 103 of whom he saw descended from his loins.

Pauli, Simon, author of treatises on Malignant Fevers; against Tobacco and Tea; Flora Danica, 4to.; and other medical works, was professor of medicine at Copenhagen, and physician to Christian V. who rewarded his services by making him bishop of Arrhas. He died 1680, aged 77.

Paulian, Aimé Henry, a Jesuit, born at Nimes, 1722. He was a learned man, and wrote some valuable works, the best known of which are Dictionnaire de Physique, 5 vols. 8vo.—Systeme General de Philosophie, 4 vols. 12mo.—Dictionnaire Philosopho-Theologique, 4to. &c. He died at the advanced age of 80.

Paulinus, St. a native of Bourdeaux, whom his learning and virtues recommended to the highest offices of the state. He was made consul in 378, and soon after married Therasia, a Spanish lady of great opulence and high birth. He settled in Spain, and by the persuasion of his wife became a convert to Christianity, and he applied his large resources to charitable uses, and the most benevolent munificence. To increase the labours of his Christian calling, he took orders, 393, and soon after coming to Italy, was chosen bishop of Nola, where he died 431, aged 74. Some authors ascribe to him the invention of church bells. Some of his Latin poems, letters, and other works, are extant. There was another who was bishop of Treves, and the defender of Athanasius. He died an exile in Phrygia, 359. Another was bishop of Aquileia, and distinguished himself at the council of Frankfort, in 794. He was author of a Treatise on the Trinity; a book of salutary instructions, &c. and died 804.

Paulmier de Grentemesnil, Julian de, a French physician, educated under Fernel. He was physician to Charles IX. whom he succeeded to restore to health. He was afterwards in the service of the duke of Anjou, and died at Caen, 1588. He wrote treatises de Vino et Pomaceo; De Lue Venerea; De Morbis Contagiosis, &c. His son James was also a physician, but educated in the protestant faith. He wrote Observationes in Optimos Auctores Græcos, 4to; a Latin Description of Ancient Greece, 4to.; poems in Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish, not very valuable. He died at Caen, 1st Oct. 1670, aged 83.

Paulmy, Mark Anthony René de Voyer, marquis de, son of the marquis of Argenson, is known for his valuable library, which he sold to the count of Artois, brother to Lewis XVI. He was also distinguished as a man of letters, and was honoured with a seat in the French academy, and raised to the dignity of minister of state. He published Melanges d'une grande Bibliotheque, sixty-nine vols. 8vo. and also essays in the style of Montaigne, 9 vols. 8vo. 1778. He died 1787, aged 65.

Paulze, N. a native of Montbrisson, made one of the farmers general of France by the influence of his relation Terray. He was a man of great intelligence and erudition, and he formed a company for the improvement of Guyenne, which was not, however, fully adopted. He was imprisoned during the revolution, and guillotined, 1794. The commercial details on the Indies in Raynal's History, are attributed to his pen.

Pausanias, governor of the kingdom of Sparta, during his nephew's minority, was brave in war and intriguing in the cabinet. After serving against the Persians, he grew discontented with his country, and made a secret treaty with the enemy. The measure was discovered, and to escape punishment he took refuge in a temple, where, on account of his perfidy, his mother first brought a stone to ensure his confinement. He was starved to death, B. C. 474.

Pausanias, a celebrated Greek orator and historian, who settled at Rome in the second century. Of his Account of Greece, the best edition is that of Kuhnius, 1696, folio.

Pausias, a painter of Sicyon, about 352 B.C. He first applied colours to wood and ivory, by the power of fire, called encaustic painting. His pictures were purchased by Scaurus, and preserved at Rome.

Pautre, Anthony le, an architect of Paris, whose abilities were patronised by Lewis XIV. He built the church of the nuns of the Port Royal at Paris, and contributed by other works to the embellishment of Paris. He was made member of the academy of sculpture, 1671, and died a few years after. His works appeared at Paris, 1652, in folio, with 60 engravings. One of his relations, John, was also a native of Paris, and eminent as a designer and engraver, especially in architectural ornaments. He was member of the academy of painting and sculpture, and died 2d Feb. 1682, aged 65. His works appeared in 3

vols. folio, adorned with above 1000 plates. His son Peter, who was born at Paris, 4th March, 1659, directed his attention to sculpture, and was made director of the academy of St. Luke. His Æneas and Anchises, which adorns the Thuilleries, and his Lucretia stabbing herself in the presence of her husband, are very valuable specimens of his great genius. He died at Paris, 22d Jan. 1744.

Pauw, N. de, a German ecclesiastic, uncle to the famous Anacharsis Cloktz. Though bold and singular in his opinions, he was respected for his learning and virtues, and was much noticed by Frederic the Great, of Prussia. He wrote Inquiries on the Greeks, the Americans, the Chinese, and Egyptians, 7 vols. 8vo. a work full of curious details, bold conjectures, and energetic description, mixed with occasional weakness of thought and paradoxical sentiments. He died at Xanten, near Aix-la-Chapelle, in the summer of 1799.

Pauw, Cornelius, a native of Utrecht, eminent for his learning. He published some valuable editions of several Greek authors, especially of Anacreon, 1732, 4to. Calaber, Æschylus, &c.

Payne, Nevil, a dramatic author in the reign of Charles II. He wrote the Fatal Jealousy—the siege of Constantinople, tragedies—the Morning Rambles, or Town Humours, a comedy, 1675.

Payne, Roger, an English book-binder, who ended a life of labour, poverty, and intemperance, in St. Martin's lane, 1797, and was buried at the expense of Mr. Payne the bookseller, his friend, though no relation. His workmanship was in a very superior style, and consequently procured him high prices, so that for the binding of an Æschylus for lord Spencer, it is said that he received not less than 15 guineas. He was very singular in his conduct; he made himself all his tools, and never would work before any person, but always in some dark cellar, and when his necessities called upon him for exertion.

Pays, René le, a French poet, born at Nantes, 1636. He was comptroller of the imposts of Dauphiné and Provence, and rendered himself known at court, and the favourite of the ladies, by his miscellanies, called "Amitiés, Amours, et Amourettes," published 1685. He died 30th April, 1690. He wrote besides Zelotide, a romance, some colloquies, sonnets, &c.

Pazzi, James, a banker of Florence, of illustrious family. He headed the faction which opposed the Medicis, and he conspired with Salviati, archbishop of Pisa, and with cardinal Riario, to cut off the two brothers, Julian and Laurent, and to seize upon the sovereign power. The elevation of the host, 26th April, 1478, was the signal for this murderous action, and at the moment of this solemn ceremony, Julian was stabbed to the heart by a brother of Pazzi; but Laurent escaped with a slight wound. The popularity of the Medicis, and the atrocity of the deed soon armed the people in their favour, and the conspirators were seized, and punished with death, and among them Pazzi suffered. The house of the Pazzis was afterwards reconciled to the Medicis, and became allied to them by marriage. One of their descendants, Cosmo, was archbishop of Florence, 1508, and would have risen to the dignity of cardinal, if he had not died before the elevation of his uncle Leo X. to the chair of St. Peter. He translated Maximus Tyrius into Latin. His brother Alexander wrote some tragedies, and translated the Poetics of Aristotle.

Peacock, Reginald, an Englishman, made by the interest of his friend Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, bishop of St. Asaph, and afterwards of Chichester, from which he was banished in disgrace, for opposing the papal authority, and denying transubstantiation. He was obliged to make a public recantation, and then retired to an abbey, where he died 1486. His books were burnt publicly, as profane and heretical.

Peaps, William, a dramatic writer, educated at Eton, where, it is said, he wrote the only piece mentioned of his composition, Love in its Ecstasy, or the Large Prerogative, 1649, in 4to.

Pearce, Zachary, an English prelate, son of a distiller in Holborn, born 1690. He was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge, and distinguished himself at the university by some light compositions, and by some entertaining papers in the Guardian and the Spectator. He was patronised by lord Parker, earl of Macclesfield, to whom he dedicated his edition of Longinus, and from whom he obtained some preferment. He received, in 1724, the degree of D.D. from Lambeth; but though noticed after the disgrace of his friend, lord Macclesfield, by lord Hardwicke, by Potter, Pulteney, Newton, and even the queen, he was not raised to any ecclesiastical dignity till 1739, when he was made dean of Winchester. In 1748, he was made bishop of Bangor, and in 1756, bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster. These last honours were conferred unsolicited, and the bishop, who longed for the privacy of retired life, was anxious to resign; but as some of the ministry objected to the person thought of for his successor, he was permitted to divest himself only of the deanery of Westminster, in favour of Dr. Thomas. He died June, 1774. Dr. Pearce was eminent as well for his philological learning, as his classical knowledge. He wrote a Vindication of the Miracles against the attacks of Wool-

ston, besides an Account of Trinity College, Cambridge—Letters against Conyers Middleton, &c.—a Review of Milton's Text—an Essay on the Origin of Temples —sermons, &c. After his death appeared his Commentary on the four Evangelists, and the Acts, 2 vols. 4to.—and 4 vols of sermons, 8vo.

Pearson, John, an English prelate, born 12th Feb. 1612, at Snoring, Norfolk, and educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge. In 1639 he resigned his fellowship at King's, and afterwards became chaplain to lord keeper Finch, and to lord Goring, and obtained the living of Torrington, Suffolk, and of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, London. In 1661 he became Margaret professor at Cambridge ; in 1662 was made master of Trinity college, and in 1673 succeeded Dr. Wilkins in the see of Chester. He died at Chester, 16th July, 1686. He is particularly known for his valuable "Exposition of the Creed," which appeared 1659, in 4to. and has often been republished. He wrote besides "Vindiciæ Ignatii," against Daille—Annales Cyprianici, &c. and some posthumous works.

Pechantre, Nicolas de, a French poet, born at Toulouse, 1638. He obtained three times the laurel at the academy of Floral games, and acquired great popularity by his tragedy of Geta, acted at Paris, 1687. He wrote, besides, the tragedies of the Sacrifice of Abraham—Joseph sold by his Brethren—the death of Nero—Jugurtha, &c. He died at Paris 1709.

Pechlin, John Nicholas, a native of Leyden, who studied medicine and became professor of it at Kiel. He was afterwards physician to the duke of Holstein Gottorp, and preceptor to the prince, his son. He wrote treatises De Purgantium Medicament. Facultatibus—De Vulneribus Sclopetorum—De Aeris et Alimenti Defectu et Vita sub Aquis—De Habitu et Colore Æthiopum—Observationum Physico-Medicarum—a poetical Panegyric on Tea, in Latin, &c. He died at Stockholm, 1706, aged 39.

Pechmeja, John de, professor of eloquence in the college of La Fleche, was born at Villa Franca, in Rouergue, and died April, 1785, aged 44. His Eulogium on Colbert merited and received the approbation of the French academy in 1773. His best work is his Telephus, in 12 books, in which he draws a beautiful description of true friendship, of which he gave, with his friend Du Breuil, so interesting an example, that the two friends were called the Pylades and the Orestes of France.

Peck, Francis, an eminent antiquary, born May 4th, 1692, at Stamford, Lincolnshire. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, and soon after obtained the living of Godeby, near Melton, Leicestershire, where he died 13th August, 1743. He published 1727, in folio, "the Antiquarian Annals of Stamford," &c. inscribed to the duke of Rutland—Memoirs of Cromwell and of Milton, 2 vols. 4to. He published besides "Desiderata Curiosa," 2 vols. containing curious pieces of English history, &c. and it is said, that before his death he had in contemplation no less than nine different works on historical and antiquarian subjects.

Peckwell, Henry, an English divine, rector of Bloxham, Lincolnshire, and a popular Calvinistic preacher. He chiefly resided in London, where he studied physic and anatomy for the benefit of poor persons of his persuasion. He died of a mortification, caused by a wound in the dissection of a young woman who had died of a putrid fever, 1787, aged 40. He published some sermons, &c.

Pecquet, John, a physician, born at Dieppe. He is distinguished for discovering the receptacle of the chyle, which he perceived to be conveyed by the lacteal vessels to the heart, and thence to the subclavian vein. This ingenious author died at Paris, Feb. 1674. He published his Discoveries in Anatomy, 4to. 1654—De Thoracis Lacteis, 1661.

Pecquet, Anthony, a French writer, grand master of the water-works, and the forests of Rouen. He presided also over the military school there. He wrote Analysis of the Spirit of Laws and of Political Maxims, 3 vols.—the Forest Laws of France, 2 vols.—Thoughts on Man, besides French translations of Guarini's Pastor Fido, and other Italian works. He died 1762, aged 58.

Peele, George, a native of Devonshire, in the reign of Elizabeth, entered at Broadgate hall, Oxford, and thence was elected student of Christ-church, where he took his master's degree 1579. From Oxford he went to London, where he became the city poet, and had the management of the pageants. He died before 1598. He is mentioned by Wood as no inconsiderable poet, whose tragedies and comedies were acted at Oxford with great applause. His pastorals were also in high esteem. Only five of his plays are known, Edward I.—King David and fair Bethsabe—the Turkish Mahomet and Hyren—the Old Wives' Tale, &c.

Peiresc, Nicholas Claude Fabri, descended from a noble family at Pisa, was born 1580, and studied at Avignon, Aix, and Tournon, under the care of the Jesuits. He devoted himself with uncommon assiduity to mathematics, and particularly to antiquities, though he studied the law to please an uncle from whom he expected some considerable property. In 1599 he began to travel in Italy, and after visiting Padua, Ve-

nice, Naples, Rome, and all the curiosities of that celebrated country, during a residence of three years, he returned to France, loaded with valuable collections of antiquities, and accompanied by the friendly wishes of men of learning and science. In 1604 he took his degree of doctor of laws at Aix, and succeeded his uncle, who fondly resigned to him his senatorial dignity. In 1606 he visited England, where he was honoured with the friendship and attentions of Camden, Cotton, Saville, and other men of celebrity, and even of James I. himself, and then returned through Antwerp, Brussels, and Paris, to his residence at Aix. Though a layman, he was made by Lewis XIII. abbot of Santa Maria Aquistriensis. He died at Aix, 24th June, 1637, aged 57, of a retention of urine; and as he was a member of the Humorists' academy at Rome, his eulogium was recited by Bouchier, and verses in his praise were publicly repeated, which were afterwards printed in a collection of funeral elegies in 40 different languages, called Panglossia. This learned man, so deservedly esteemed by Casaubon, by de Thou, by Grotius, by J. Scaliger, and other eminent men, was a most amiable and benevolent character, and not improperly compared by one of his biographers to the Roman Atticus. He wrote Historia Provinciæ Gallicæ Narbonensis—Nobilium ejusdem Provinc. Familiarum Origines—Commentarii Rerum omnium Memoria dignarum suâ Ætate gestarum—Liber de Ludricis Naturæ Operibus—Mathematica et Astronomica Varia—Nummi Gallici, Saxonici, Britannici, &c.—Linguæ Orientales, Hebræa, &c.—Observationes in Varios Auctores, and other learned works. His library was very choice and valuable, and from it his friends were at liberty to take whatever pleased their taste or fancy.

Pelagius I. a native of Rome, elected pope 555. He was a moderate and pious pontiff, but laboured ardently in reforming the manners of his clergy, and in promoting the true spirit of Christianity. When Rome was besieged by the Goths under Totila, and at last plundered, he softened the calamities of war among his subjects, by his interference with the enemy's general, who respected his virtues. He died 2d March, 560. He wrote sixteen epistles, still preserved.

Pelagius II. a Roman, who succeeded on the papal throne after Benedict I. 578. He maintained with spirit the rights of the church, and opposed the pretensions of John, patriarch of Constantinople, who had assumed the title of Œcumenical bishop. He died 12th Feb. 590, of a pestilential disorder, which proved very fatal at that time, and was so violent in its effects, that the patients expired suddenly, either in sneezing or in gaping, whence arose, as is supposed, the custom still observed of saying, God bless you! to persons who sneeze, and of making the sign of the cross on the mouth of those who gape.

Pelagius, an illustrious Spaniard, related to the king of the Visigoths. He was driven from his possessions by the Moors, but after an obscure exile of three years, he attacked his enemies and defeated them in 716, and assumed the title of king of Leon and the Asturias. He died 737, universally respected for valour, piety, and prudence.

Pelagius, a celebrated heresiarch in the fifth century. He was a native of Wales, and as is supposed, a monk of Bangor, and he went to Rome, where he dropped his name of Morgan for the more classical Greek name of Pelagius. In his zeal to make converts, and to rouse those who pleaded temptations and human infirmities for their lukewarm conduct in the cause of practical religion, he became the supporter of new opinions, and rejected the doctrine of original sin, while he maintained free will in its fullest extent, and asserted that man may be saved by his own merits and virtuous exertions. His opinions, which he published in his book against St. Jerome, drew upon him the censures and condemnation of the synod of Carthage, and of several other councils. Pelagius left Rome with Celestius, the ablest of his followers, and retired to Jerusalem, but it is unknown where and when he died. He wrote besides letters, Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles, &c. The History of the Pelagian schism has been written in a very able manner by cardinal Norris, and also by Patouillet, 12mo. 1751.

Peletier, Claude de, counsellor of the Chatelet, and of the parliament, president of the chamber of requests, provost of merchants, and builder of the quay which still bears his name at Paris, was born in that city 1630. He was educated for the law, and was the intimate friend of Boileau, Bignon, Lamoignon, and other great men, and he succeeded in 1683 the famous Colbert, as comptroller general of the finances. After six years' laborious application, he resigned this office, and exchanged the court for a life of retirement and devotion. He died Aug. 1711, aged 81. Though much engaged in public affairs, he however found time to publish Extracts and Collections from the Fathers, &c.—Comes Senectutis—ComesRusticus—Pithou's Comes Theologus et Comes Juridicus—the Body of the Canon Law, &c. His brother Michael was counsellor of state, and member of the academy of inscriptions, to whose memoirs he contributed. He resigned his offices at the age of 80, and retired to the abbey of St. Victor, at Paris, where he died 1725.

Pell, John, an English mathematician, born at Southwyke, Sussex, 1st March, 1610. He was educated at Stenning school, and at 13 entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he applied himself to mathematics with unusual assiduity. After taking his master's degree, he was incorporated at Oxford in 1631, and by his various publications he acquired so much reputation that he was invited in 1639 to fill up a professor's chair at Amsterdam, to which he succeeded 1643. In 1646, he settled at Breda as professor of philosophy and mathematics, at the request of the prince of Orange, and in 1652 returned to his native country. In 1654 he was sent by Cromwell as English resident to the protestant cantons of Switzerland, and returned a little while before the protector's death. In 1661 he was ordained by the bishop of Lincoln, and obtained from the crown the rectory of Fobbing in Essex, to which the bishop of London afterwards added the rectory of Lavingdon in that county. Though respectable as a scholar and a man of science, Dr. Pell was unfortunately very inattentive to the state of his domestic affairs, and consequently became poor in his old age, and was even confined in the king's bench as a debtor. He died Dec. 12th, 1685, and was interred by the charity of Busby, master of Westminster school, and Sharp, rector of St. Giles. He had by his wife 4 sons and 4 daughters. He published Controversia cum Longomontano de Verâ Circuli Mensurâ, 4to.—an Idea of Mathematics, 12mo.—Table of 10,000 Square Numbers, folio—Demonstration of the second and tenth book of Euclid—Description of the Use of the Quadrant—Letter on Logarithms—Astronomical History of the Heavenly Motions and Appearances—Eclipticus Prognostica, &c. and he left various MSS. which by means of Dr. Birch were obtained for the collection of the Royal Society.

Pellegrin, Simon Joseph, a French ecclesiastic, born at Marseilles 1663. He was of the society of the Servites, and obtained in 1704 the prize of the French academy, for his poetical "Epistle to the King on the glorious success of his Arms." This made him known at Court, and by means of madame de Maintenon, he was permitted to remove to the ecclesiastical order of Clugny; but as he kept a shop for the sale of poetical pieces, amorous odes, and ballads, and even wrote for the stage, he drew upon himself the animadversion of cardinal de Noailles, who insisted upon his relinquishing either his theatrical employments, or the privilege of officiating at the mass. He chose the latter, and subsisted afterwards by his pen. He died 5th Sept. 1745, aged 82. His works consist of dramas from the Old and New Testament; the Psalms of David; besides a translation of Horace, 2 vols. with notes, &c.

Pellegrini, Antonio, a native of Padua, celebrated as an historical painter. He visited England through the friendship of the duke of Manchester, and several specimens of his excellent execution are preserved in this country. He died 1741, aged 67.

Pellegrino, Tibaldi, or Pellegrin of Bologna, where he was born 1522, was eminent as an architect and painter. He displayed his abilities at Rome and Pavia, and also at Milan, where he built the cathedral of St. Ambrose, and afterwards he was invited to Spain, to direct the paintings and architecture of the Escurial. His services were liberally rewarded by Philip II. who made him a marquis, and sent him back loaded with presents. He died at Milan, 1592, aged 70.

Pellegrino of Modena, a painter, born 1511, was bred under Raphael, and employed in adorning the Vatican. He died of some wounds received in rescuing his son, who had unfortunately committed a murder in the streets of Modena.

Pellerin, Joseph, commissary-general and chief clerk of the French marine, is famous for his fine and valuable collection of medals, which was purchased by the king in 1776. He published his interesting Observations on Medals, in 9 vols. 4to. with plates, a work of great beauty. He died Aug. 1782, aged 99.

Pelletier, John le, a native of Rouen, who studied painting, which he afterwards abandoned for literature. Blessed with strong powers of mind, he made himself completely acquainted with the learned languages, Italian, Spanish, mathematics, chymistry, astronomy, &c. without the assistance of a master; and in the latter part of life he devoted himself to religious studies. He died 1711, aged 78. He wrote a Dissertation on Noah's Ark—on St. Benedict's Hemina—on the Journal of Trevoux—the Life of Sixtus V. by Leti, translated—Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia, or Queen Elizabeth's History translated, &c.

Pelletier, Gaspard, physician and counsellor of Middleburg in Zealand, acquired reputation in his profession, and died in his native town, 1659. He is author of Plantarum tum Patriarum, tum Exoticarum in Wallachia, Zealand, nascentium Synonyma, 8vo. 1610.

Pelletier, Bertrand, a native of Bayonne, distinguished for his knowledge of chymistry and pharmacy. He settled at Paris as an apothecary, and deserved to be admitted member of the academy of sciences, and afterwards of the Institute. He wrote various dissertations in the memoirs of the French academies, and had a share in the Journal of Natural History, and

wrote besides, Observations on Arsenic. He died 1797, aged 36.

Pelletier, James, a French physician, born at Mans, became principal of the colleges of Bayeux and Mans at Paris, where he died 1582, aged 65. He published Latin Commentaries on Euclid—Description of Savoy—treatise on the Plague—Curious Dialogue on Orthography—Poetic works—a French Art of Poetry, and other works.

Pellican, Conrad, a native of Rusac in Alsace, who became a cordelier in 1494, and afterwards presided over the convent of Basle. He embraced the tenets of Luther, and abandoning the religious habit in 1556, came to Zurich, where he settled and taught Hebrew, and married. He died 1556, aged 78. He was the friend of Erasmus, and published some controversial works, and commentaries illustrative of Scripture, in 7 vols. fol much commended by Richard Simon.

Pellison-Fontanier, Paul, a French writer, born of an ancient family at Beziers, 1624. He studied the law, which he afterwards abandoned for belles lettres. He settled at Paris, where he became the friend and correspondent of madame Scuderi, and in 1562 was made secretary to the king, and admitted into the French academy, in consequence of his excellent "History" of that society. He was much patronised by Fouquet, superintendent of the finances; but upon the fall of that minister, he shared his disgrace, and was sent for four years to the Bastille. When set at liberty 1666, he was honoured with the attention of the learned and the great, and his merits as well as his innocence soon restored him to the favour of Lewis XIV. whom he accompanied in his expedition against the United States, of which he wrote an intersting account. In 1670 he renounced the protestant religion, and embraced the ecclesiastical life, and thus obtained preferment. He died at Versailles, 7th Feb. 1693. His works are very respectable, consisting of the History of Lewis XIV.—the life of Anne of Austria—History of the Conquest of Franche Comté—Poems—Historical Letters—Reflections on Religious Differences—treatise on the Eucharist—Pleadings in favour of his friend Fouquet, &c.

Pelloutier, Simon, a protestant divine, descended from a Lyonese family, but born at Leipsic. He was member of the Berlin academy, and became there an active pastor, and distinguished himself also as an able writer. His History of the Celts, particularly of the Gauls and Germans, is a valuable work, edited in 2 vols. 4to. and 8 in 12mo. He died 1757, aged 63.

Pelopidas, a celebrated Theban, the friend of Epaminondas. Devoted to the interest of his fellow-citizens, Pelopidas, with the assistance of his friend, raised Thebes from a dependent state to glory and victory. He was at last slain in battle, B.C. 364.

Pemberton, Henry, an English physician of eminence. His treatise on Chymistry, and his View of sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy, in 4to. display his abilities as a man of science and erudition, in a very favourable view. He was fellow of the Royal Society, and died in an advanced old age, 1771.

Pemberton, Ebenezer, minister of Boston, Massachusetts, was born in that town in 1672, and graduated at Harvard college in 1691. He was afterwards a tutor in that seminary. He devoted himself to the ministry, and in 1700 was ordained assistant pastor of the Old South church, Boston, where he remained till his death in 1717. He is regarded as one of the most accomplished preachers his country has produced. He possessed a mind of uncommon energy, and had enriched it with extensive learning. His style of writing was highly forcible, and his delivery vigorous and impressive. A volume of his sermons has been published since his death.

☞ L.

Pemberton, Thomas, distinguished by his knowledge of American history, was born at Boston in 1728. He employed himself a number of years in merchandise, but at length devoted his attention to American history, and wrote fourteen or fifteen historical and biographical manuscript volumes. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and furnished a large proportion of its collections. He bequeathed his manuscripts to that institution. He died on the 5th of July, 1807, in his eightieth year. ☞ L.

Pemble, William, an English ecclesiastic, tutor and divinity reader at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. His abilities as a scholar and a divine were of a superior rank, but unfortunately he did not live long to display them. His works appeared in one vol. folio. He died 1623, aged 32.

Pembroke, Thomas, an English painter, the pupil and imitator of Larroon. He painted much for the earl of Bath, and excelled chiefly in historical pieces and portraits. He died at London 1730, aged 28.

Pendleton, Edmund, of Virginia, who was distinguished for talents and patriotism, and was one of the most conspicuous among the great men of that state during the war of the revolution. His education was defective, but his fine endowments and vigorous application soon remedied that disadvantage. He was for a long time one of the leading members of the house of burgesses of that state, and in 1773 was appointed one of the committee of correspondence for gaining intelligence of the

acts of the British government, and communicating with the colonies. He was a member of the congress of 1774. In 1787 he was appointed president of the convention of Virginia, elected to consider the constitution of the United States, and employed his influence to obtain its adoption. In 1789 he was appointed judge of the United States' district court for Virginia, but declined the office. He was for many years a judge of the court of appeals of that state, and its president at the time of his death, which took place at Richmond, 23d October, 1803. He held the first rank as a lawyer and statesman, and was particularly distinguished for the force and clearness of his thoughts, for subtlety in discrimination, and dexterity in argument.

☞ L.

Penington, Isaac, son of a lord mayor of London, was born 1617. He was well educated, and much given to religious meditation; and by the conversation and preaching of George Fox, he became a zealous and active quaker. Not only as a writer, but as a travelling minister, he spread the tenets which he had embraced, and at last drew the attention of the magistrates so severely upon his conduct, that he was imprisoned not less than six times in the reign of Charles II. After suffering much undeserved persecution, this man, who was of inoffensive manners, and of a meek and quiet spirit, died at Goodnestone court, Sussex, 1679. His publications were numerous, and all in favour of the quakers. They are mostly dated from Alesbury, where he chiefly lived, and were collected into one folio volume, 1681, and afterwards reprinted in 2 vols. 4to. and 4 in 8vo. The persecution exercised against the son arose, it is said by some, from the conduct of Isaac Penington, the father, who was an alderman, violent against Charles I. and who headed some of the riots against the court. He sat also as one of the king's judges, and at the restoration was tried and condemned, but respited, and kept a prisoner in the Tower, where he died.

Penn, William, a native of Bristol, distinguished in the British navy as an able admiral. He was commander of the fleet in the reduction of Jamaica in 1655 by Venables, but he lost for a time the good opinion of the protector, who confined him in the Tower for absenting himself from the American station without leave. He was member for Weymouth, and after the restoration he obtained a high command under the duke of York, and greatly contributed to the defeat of the Dutch fleet, 1664. He was knighted by Charles II. for his services, and died at his house, Wanstead, Essex, 1670, aged 49.

Penn, William, a celebrated quaker, son of the above, was born in London, 1644. From a private school at Chigwell, Essex, he entered in 1660 as a gentleman commoner at Christ-church, Oxford; but as he withdrew from the national forms of worship with other students, who, like himself, had listened to the preaching of Thomas Loe, a quaker of eminence, he was fined for non-conformity, and the next year, as he pertinaciously adhered to his opinions, he was expelled from the college. This disgrace did not promote his comfort, his father considered his singularly sober and serious conduct as tending to impede his elevation to the favours of the licentious court, and therefore, after being, as he says, whipped and beaten, he was turned out of doors, 1662. His father, however, sent him to France, and on his return he entered at Lincoln's-inn as a law student. In 1666 he was sent to manage an estate in Ireland, and during his residence there he renewed his acquaintance with Loe, and showedsuch partiality to the quakers, that he was in those days of persecution, taken up at a meeting at Cork, and imprisoned by the mayor, who at last restored him to liberty, at the request of lord Orrery. His return to England produced a violent altercation with his father, who wished him to abandon those singular habits, so offensive to decorum and established forms, and when he refused to appear uncovered before him and before the king, he a second time dismissed him from his protection and favour. In 1668 he first appeared as a preacher and as an author among the quakers, and in consequence of some controversial dispute he was sent to the Tower, where he remained in confinement for 7 months. The passing of the conventicle act soon after again sent him to prison in Newgate, from which he was released by the interest of his father, who about this time was reconciled to him, and left him on his decease some time after a valuable estate of about 1500*l.* per annum. In 1672 he married Gulielma Maria Springett, a lady of principles similar to his own, and then fixed his residence at Rickmansworth, where he employed himself zealously in promoting the cause of the Friends by his preaching, as well as by his writings. In 1677 he went with George Fox and Robert Barclay to the continent on a religious excursion; and after visiting Amsterdam, and the other chief towns of Holland, they proceeded to the court of princess Elizabeth, the grand-daughter of James I. at Herwerden or Herford, where they were received with great kindness and hospitality. Soon after his return to England, Charles II. granted him, in consideration of the services of his father, and for a debt due to him from the crown, a province of North America, called the New Netherlands, but now denominated Pennsylvania.

In consequence of this acquisition he invited, under the royal patent, settlers from all parts of the kingdom, and drew up in twenty-four articles the fundamental constitution of his new province, in which he held out a greater degree of religious liberty, than had at that time appeared in the Christian world. A colony of people, chiefly of his persuasion, soon flocked to share his fortunes; the lands of the country were cleared and improved, and a town was built, which, on the principle of brotherly love, received the name of Philadelphia. In 1682 Penn visited the province, and confirmed that good understanding which he had recommended with the natives, and after two years' residence, and with the satisfaction of witnessing and promoting the prosperity of the colonists, he returned to England. Soon after Charles died, and the acquaintance which Penn had with the new monarch was honourably used to protect the people of his persuasion. At the revolution, however, he was suspected of treasonable correspondence with the exiled prince, and therefore exposed to molestation and persecution. In 1694 he lost his wife, but though severely afflicted by the event, he in about two years married again, and afterwards employed himself in travelling in Ireland, and over England, in disseminating as a preacher the doctrines of his sect. He visited in 1699 his province with his wife and family, and returned to England in 1701. The suspicion with which he had been regarded under William's government ceased at the accession of queen Anne, and the unyielding advocate of quakerism was permitted to live with greater freedom, and to fear persecution less. In 1710 he removed to Rushcomb, near Twyford, Berks, where he spent the rest of life. Three repeated attacks of an apoplexy at last came to weaken his faculties and his constitution, and after nearly losing all recollection of his former friends and associates, he expired 30th July, 1718, and was buried at Jordan, near Beaconsfield, Bucks. The character of Penn is truly amiable, benevolent, and humane; his labours were exerted for the good of mankind, and with the strictest consistency of moral conduct and religious opinion, he endured persecution and malice with resignation, and guided by the approbation of a pure conscience, he showed himself indefatigable in the fulfilling of what he considered as the law of God, and the clear demonstration of the truth of the gospel. He published various works to advance and support his religious opinions, which were widely disseminated among the friends of his persuasion. The best known of these are No Cross, No Crown, to show that the denying of self and daily bearing the Cross of Christ is the only way to the kingdom of God—a Brief Account of the Rise and Progress of the People called Quakers—Primitive Christianity revived—Innocency with her Open Face, written in his vindication when confined in the Tower.

Penn, Thomas, son of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was born March 8th, 1702, and succeeded to the share in the proprietary previously owned by his brother John, who died in 1746. He left the province and went to England in 1741, but had the principal direction of its affairs for half a century. He was a principal founder of the college at Philadelphia, and the hospital, the library, and other literary, charitable, and religious societies, shared his bounty. He died in London, March 21st, 1775. ☞ L.

Pennant, Thomas, an able naturalist and antiquary, born at Downing, his family estate in Flintshire, 1726, and educated at Wrexham school, and Oxford. He early distinguished himself by his application to natural philosophy, and after examining with judicious attention whatever was curious and valuable in England, he travelled on the continent, and was introduced to the wits and learned men of Europe, especially Buffon, Voltaire, Linnæus, &c. Soon after his return to England he commenced author, and from the year 1750, when his British Zoology appeared, to the time of his death, he was usefully employed in elucidating the history, geography, and natural curiosities of his country. This truly amiable and virtuous man, whose learning was equalled by his goodness of heart, died at Downing, 1793. His works are numerous and very respectable, the best known of which are Tour in Scotland, 1771, often edited—Tours in Wales, from Chester to London—Account of London—Literary Memoirs of himself—a Geographical Account of India, of which only the first volume appeared before his death, and other publications.

Penni, John Francis, surnamed Il Fattore, as the prudent steward of his master Raphael's affairs, was a painter, born at Florence. His landscapes were much admired. He died 1528, aged 40. His brother Lucas was also eminent as a painter, and was patronised by Henry VIII. in England, and also by Francis I. at Fontainebleau.

Pennicuik, Alexander, a Scotch physician, born at New Hall, Edinburghshire. His father, who was of a very respectable and ancient family, had been surgeon under general Bannier in the Swedish army, and the son, after travelling abroad settled in his native country, where he published a topographical account of Tweedale, some poems, descriptive of the manners of his countrymen, &c. He died 1722, aged 70.

It is said that he communicated to Allen Ramsay the incidents which he hath clothed in such interesting beauty of language in his Gentle Shepherd.

Penny, Thomas, an English naturalist of celebrity. He travelled over England and other various countries in search of botanical knowledge, and brought from Majorca the curious plant called Hypericum Valericum, which Clusius in honour of him names Myrto Cistus Pennæi. He was very communicative of his information to his friends, especially to Lobel, Gerard, Gesner, and other botanists. He wrote letters on insects, inserted in Trew's collection. He was fellow of the college of physicians, London.

Penruddock, John, son of Sir John of Wiltshire, was zealous in the cause of his sovereign during the civil wars, and obtained the rank of colonel in the royal army. He was defeated by colonel Croke, who, after he had solemnly promised him pardon, caused him to be beheaded in 1655. He was a man of great piety, and equally distinguished for the virtues of private life. The letters which passed between him and his wife after his condemnation, have been published by Steele, and display him in the most affecting language, in the amiable light of the good Christian and the loyal subject.

Penry, John, or Ap-henry, a native of Brecknock, who studied at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford, where he took his master's degree. In consequence of some offence he altered his religious principles, and became an anabaptist or Brownist, and not only preached, but wrote with great virulence against the episcopacy. His writings, under the assumed name of Martin Mar-Prelate, gave great offence to the ministry; and in consequence of their seditious tendency he was arrested, and condemned, and executed in 1593. His publications were numerous and all on divinity subjects.

Pens, George, a native of Nuremberg in the 16th century. He greatly distinguished himself as a painter and engraver.

Pepin, the Short, son of Charles Martel, was the first monarch of the second French dynasty, and was elected at Soissons 752. Though small of stature he commanded the respect of his people, by the valour and heroic firmness of his conduct. He listened to the complaints of the pope Stephen II. and marched to attack Astolphus king of the Lombards who besieged Rome, and after he had routed him, he turned his victorious arms against the dukes of Saxony, and of Aquitaine, whom he defeated and made tributary to his power. He died at St. Denys, 23d Sept. 768, aged 54, and divided his possessions among his sons, Charlemagne and Carloman.

Pepin, the Fat, mayor of the palace, governed Austrasia, Neustria, and Burgundy, and maintained his power by firmness, vigour, and wisdom. He died 16th Dec. 714, after governing more as a master than as a minister 27 years.

Pepperell, Sir William, lieutenant-general in the British service, was a native of Maine, Massachusetts, and bred a merchant. He was early appointed an officer in the militia, and after advancing through several grades of rank, was at length intrusted by the colonies with the command of the expedition against Louisburg, which he succeeded in capturing. In reward for his services on that occasion he received from the king the dignity of baronet of Great Britain, and was regarded with great respect and admiration by the colonies. He possessed great courage, activity, and an aptness for command, and was prepossessing in his manners. Besides his military offices he held a seat in his majesty's council for thirty-two years. He died in 1759, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

☞ L.

Pepusch, John Christopher, an eminent musician, born at Berlin 1667. His abilities were so early displayed, that at the age of 14 he was employed at the Prussian court to teach music to the prince royal. In 1700, he came over to England, and was engaged at Drury-lane, and acquired some celebrity and more fortune as a teacher. In 1713, he was admitted doctor of Music at Oxford, and about 1725, he married Margarita de l'Epine, an Italian singer, of light character, but who had by her engagements on the stage amassed a fortune of 10,000 guineas. This woman, whose figure and complexion entitled her to the appellation of Hecate, by which her husband distinguished her, brought him one son, who died before his parents. Pepusch lost his wife in 1740, and died himself 20th July, 1752, aged 85, at the Charter-house, of which he was organist.

Pepys, Samuel, a learned Englishman, known as the indefatigable secretary of the admiralty under the reign of Charles II. and his brother. He introduced order, regularity, and method in his department, and devoted much of his time to the collecting of memoirs of the navy, and other valuable documents, which have been preserved, together with his library, at Magdalen college, Cambridge. To his great exertions, his patriotic conduct, and his judicious arrangements, the navy of Britain is much indebted for the superiority in naval affairs which it began to acquire after the fatal effects of the civil wars. This respectable man died 1703. He was related to the great earl of Sandwich, who

fell gloriously while fighting against the Dutch fleet, and he was descended from an ancient family settled at Impington, Cambridgeshire.

Peranda, Santa, a native of Venice, eminent as an historical painter. He imitated very successfully the style of Titian, Tintoretto, and Paul Feronese, and died 1738, aged 72.

Perau, Gabriel Lewis Calabre, a French ecclesiastic of the Sorbonne, who continued d'Auvigné's lives of Illustrious Frenchmen, and wrote the life of Jerome Bigno, besides an edition of Bossuet's works, &c. He died March, 1767, aged 67.

Perceval, Spencer, was born in 1762. He was educated at Harrow school, and next at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1782, and the year following became a student of Lincoln's-Inn. He commenced practice as a barrister in the King's Bench, from whence he removed to the court of Chancery. In 1796 he was made king's counsel, and, about the same time, attracted the notice of Mr. Pitt, by a pamphlet, proving that an impeachment of the House of Commons does not abate by a dissolution of parliament. The same year he was returned for Northampton. In 1801 he was made solicitor-general, and the next year, attorney-general. On the change of administration in 1807, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, in which situation he displayed great political talents, particularly in the settlement of the regency; but, unhappily, he fell soon afterwards, in the lobby of the House of Commons, by the hands of an assassin, named Bellingham, who was actuated by no other motive than that of a determination to murder a minister, May 11, 1812.—*W.B.*

Percival, Thomas, an English physician, born and educated at Warrington, Lancashire. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and afterwards visited the continent, and took his degrees at Leyden, 1765. He settled in 1767, at Manchester, where he continued to practise with increasing reputation till his death in 1804. In private life Dr. Percival was a most amiable man, and to his zeal in the cause of philosophy, Manchester is chiefly indebted for the establishment of its literary society, to whose memoirs he made many valuable contributions. He published besides moral and literary dissertations—medical ethics, &c. besides a Father's Instructions to his Children, &c. In his principles Dr. Percival was a dissenter, and it is remarkable that one of his sons, after receiving all the instruction which so able and so learned a father could communicate, became a convert to the principles of the church of England, and was made one of its most active ministers.

Percy, William, the progenitor of the illustrious house of the Percys, was one of the courtiers of William the Conqueror, and attended him from Normandy on his invasion of England, and was rewarded for his services and attachment by the grant of lands in the counties of York and Lincoln. The Percys, distinguished by their zeal in the cause of their sovereigns, were raised in 1377, to the rank of earl of Northumberland by Richard II. The most celebrated of the Percys was Henry, surnamed Hotspur, who after being the firmest support of the throne of Henry IV. took up arms against him, and after various encounters was at last defeated at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. His father, who had instigated him to hostilities, made peace with the conqueror, but again abandoned his allegiance, and at last three years after fell in the field of battle, fighting against the forces of his sovereign in Yorkshire.

Percy, George, president of the colony of Virginia, was appointed by the council in the place of captain John Smith, when he returned to England in September, 1609. lord Delawar succeeded him in June, 1610. He was also at the head of the administration from the departure of lord Delawar in March until the arrival of Sir Thomas Dale in May, 1611. ☞ L.

Percy, Thomas, a learned prelate, and related to the family of Northumberland, was born at Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, in 1728. He was educated at Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his master's degree, in 1753, and, on entering into orders, was presented to the vicarage of Easton Mauduit, in Northamptonshire, which he held with the rectory of Wilbye, in the same county. In 1769 he was made chaplain in ordinary to the king, in 1778 promoted to the deanery of Carlisle, and in 1782 advanced to the bishopric of Dromore in Ireland, where he died in 1811. His works are—1. Han Kiou Chouan, a translation from the Chinese. 2. Chinese Miscellanies. 3. Five Pieces of Runic Poetry, translated from the Icelandic Language. 4. A new Translation of the Song of Solomon. 5. Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, 3 vols. 6. A Key to the New Testament. 7. The Northumberland Household Book. 8. The Hermit of Warkworth, a poem, in the ballad style. 9. A translation of Wallet's Northern Antiquities.—*W.B.*

Perdiccas, one of Alexander's generals. He engaged after his master's death in the wars which were kindled among the ambitious generals, and was killed in Egypt, B.C. 322.

Perefixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de, author of an excellent History of Henry IV. of France, was patronised by Richelieu, made a doctor of the Sorbonne, pre-

ceptor to Lewis XIV. and in 1664, raised to the see of Paris. He died 1670, much respected. He wrote besides Institutio Principis, 1647.

Pereira-Gomez, George, author of Nova Veraque Medicine, Experimentis et Rationibus Evidentibus Comprobata, fol. 1558—and a now scarce treatise, to prove the Brute Creation to be mere Machines, 1554, was a physician of eminence, born at Medina del Campo in Spain.

Pereira de Figueiredo, Anthony, a Portuguese divine, born at Macao, 14th Feb. 1725, died at Lisbon 14th Aug. 1797. In the dispute between the courts of Rome and Lisbon, he published various tracts to prove the independence of kings in ecclesiastical affairs, and received the applause of his countrymen for his learning and spirited conduct. He wrote also a New Method of Latin Grammar, edited ten times—a Portuguese Translation of the Bible, 23 vols. 8vo.—Tentativa Theologica, 1769—Elements of Ecclesiastical History in the form of dialogues, 2 vols. 8vo. 1765, left unfinished.

Perez, Anthony, a Spanish writer, nephew to the secretary of Charles V. When disgraced in Spain he retired to Paris, where he died 1611. He published "letters," which are well written and interesting. His works appeared at Paris 1598. There was also a Spanish lawyer of eminence of that name, who died at Louvain 1672, aged 89. Also another who was surgeon to Philip II. and wrote a treatise on the plague.

Pergolesi, John Baptist, an Italian musician, born at Casoria, and educated under Gætano Greco at Naples. He was afterwards patronised by prince Stigliano, and his operas, when introduced on the theatre, were attended with extraordinary success. His Olympiad appeared at Rome, but by some accident did not meet the applause which its merits deserved. He died of a consumption at Naples, at the early age of 33, 1737. In compliment to his abilities he is called by the Italians the Dominichino of music. His chief works are "Stabat Mater," "Dixit et Laudate," "Sylve Regina," la Serva Padrona—Orfeo et Eurydice. Dr. Burney thinks very highly of his genius and of his compositions.

Periander, tyrant of Corinth, is placed among the seven wise men of Greece, though he oppressed his country, murdered his wife Melissa, and banished his son Lycophron. He died B.C. 585.

Periander, Giles, a native of Brussels, 1540, who became professor of belles lettres at Mentz, and published Germania, in qua Doctiss. Virorum Elogia et Judicia continentur, 12mo. 1567—Nobilitatis Moguntiæ Diæcesis, Metropolitanæque Ecclesiæ, 8vo. 1568.

Pericles, an illustrious Athenian, known as a general, orator, and statesman. By his arts and influence he gained an extraordinary ascendency over his countrymen, and prevailed upon them to begin the famous and fatal Peloponnesian war. He was cut off by the plague, B.C. 429.

Peringskioll, John, a native of Stregni in Sudermania, who became professor of antiquities at Upsal, secretary to the king, and counsellor. He wrote a history of the Kings of the North, 8vo. 1720—of the Kings of Norway, 2 vols. fol. 1697—Historical and Chronological tables from Adam to Christ, 1713, folio, besides an edition of J. Messenius's treatises on the kings of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, 14 vols. folio, 1700. He died 24th March, 1720, aged 66.

Perizonius, James, a learned German, born at Dam in Holland, 26th Oct. 1651. He studied at Deventer, and afterwards at Utrecht under the learned Grævius, and in 1674, he removed to Leyden. He was afterwards made rector of the Latin school at Delft, and then professor of eloquence and history at Franeker. He went in 1693 to Leyden, to fill the chair of eloquence, history, and Greek, and died there 6th April, 1717. He was a man of extensive erudition, great application, and sound judgment. He published various works in Latin on history, classical literature, and antiquities, the chief of which are Animadversiones Historicæ, 8vo.—Dissertations on various Points of Antiquity, &c.—orations—Origines Babylonicæ et Ægyptiacæ, 2 vols. 8vo.—an edition of Ælian, 2 vols. 8vo.—Historical Commentaries—an edition of Q. Curtius—notes on Sanctius's Minerva, &c.

Perkins, William, a native of Marston, Warwickshire, educated at Christ college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He was in his principles a strict Calvinist, and his writings when translated into Dutch, drew upon him the attack of Arminius, and other polemics, and this occasioned the calling of the Synod of Dordt for the settlement of theological disputes. His works are comprised in 3 vols. fol. He died 1602, aged 46.

Pernety, James, a native of Forez, historiographer of Lyons, and member of the academy there. He was an able writer, and assumed the pompous title of Miles Ecclesiæ Lugdunensis. He wrote History of Cyrus, 3 vols. 12mo.; Counsels of Friendships; Letters on Physiognomy, 3 vols.; Abuses of Education, 12mo.; Picture of Lyons; Lyonese worthy to be recorded, 2 vols. 8vo. He died 1777, aged 81.

Pernety, Anthony Joseph, a relation of the preceding, born at Roanne en Forez,

13th Feb. 1716. He became librarian to the king of Prussia, and after residing for several years at Berlin, he returned to France, and died in the bosom of his family. He wrote a Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving, 12mo.—Dissertation on America against Pauw, 2 vols. 8vo.—History of a Voyage to the Maldives, 8vo. &c.

Perouse, John Francis Galoup de la, an illustrious navigator, descended from a noble family at Toulouse, and born at Albi, 1741. He early entered into the French navy, and distinguished himself by his services for 17 years in the Indian seas, and in 1778, was employed in America under d'Estaing. He was present at the taking of Grenada, and, in 1782, he destroyed the English factories which were established in Hudson's bay. At the peace he was selected by Lewis XVI. to command the Astrolabe and the Boussole, on a voyage of discovery, and the expedition was so popular that the monarch himself traced out the places which he wished the bold adventurer to examine. After following the track of Cook, visiting the northwest coast of America, and advancing to Behring's straits, Perouse came down the eastern coast of Asia along Japan, and in Feb. 1788, visited Botany bay in New Holland, where he was received with merited distinction by the English settlers. After leaving Botany bay, no intelligence whatever has been received of this unfortunate navigator, but it is imagined that he perished with his valiant crew on some unknown shoals, or fell a sacrifice to the fury of some inhuman savages. In 1791, the national assembly ordered two ships under Entrecasteaux, and Petit-Thomas, to go in pursuit of him; but after exploring those seas which he had lately visited, they returned without being able to satisfy their countrymen and the friends of humanity with respect to the fate of these unhappy adventurers. His voyages, as far as he sent a report of them to Europe, have been published, in 4 vols. 4to.

Perrault, Claude, an eminent author, born at Paris, 1613. He was bred up a physician, but he practised only in his own family, and for the poor, and abandoned the profession for the more pleasing pursuits of literature and the fine arts. In architecture he was particularly great, and the entrance into the Louvre, as Voltaire observes, is one of the most august monuments of architecture in the world. At the request of Colbert he translated Vitruvius, and adorned the work with plates. He also contributed some valuable papers to the memoirs of the academy of sciences, of which he was member. He was unfortunately engaged in a quarrel with Boileau, against whom he maintained the superiority of the moderns against the ancients; but though the poet ridiculed the artist, and was consequently abused in his turn, they were afterwards happily reconciled. Perrault died 9th Oct. 1688, aged 75. He wrote besides, Abridgment of Vitruvius, 12mo.—Description of Machines of his own Invention—Memoirs for a Natural History of Animals, folio—on the Ancient Columns of Architecture and their Ornaments, &c. Though he never practised physic, the faculty of Paris placed his picture by the side of those of Fernelius, Riolanus, and others, in respect not only for his knowledge of medicine, but for his superior acquirements in physics, and in the fine arts.

Perrault, Charles, brother of Claude, was born at Paris, 1626. His abilities early recommended him to Colbert, by whom he was made clerk of the buildings, and afterwards comptroller general of the finances. This high situation enabled him to gratify the wishes of his heart. He patronised learned men, and encouraged the arts and the sciences, and to his honourable influence the establishment of the academies of painting, sculpture, and architecture, was owing. The death of Colbert, however, in 1683, produced his disgrace, and he retired from an ungrateful court to a life of solitude and study. He wrote various works in verse and prose, and his poem called La Heinture, was received in 1668 with great applause. Le Siecle de Louis le Grand, which appeared in 1688, was a declaration of war against the opinions of learned men, and by elevating the moderns to a rank superior to the ancients in every species of composition, he brought on a controversy, in which he had to oppose the powerful abilities of Boileau, Menage, and other respectable writers. The opposition of Boileau was guided by interest as well as pride; and when the prince of Conti threatened to write on his seat in the academy, "tu dors, Brutus," thou sleepest, Brutus, the poet considered himself seriously called upon to combat Perrault, which he did most ably, in his work annexed to Critical Reflections on Longinus. These two great antagonists were reconciled in 1699, and Perrault some time after published his Historical Eulogiums on the Great Men of the 17th century, 2 vols. folio. Perrault died 1703, aged 77. He was a man of great respectability, since madam Dacier, who has censured him with severity as an author, describes him as a pious, sincere, virtuous, polite, and modest character, employing his influence not to serve himself, but his friends. He wrote besides, Parallel of the Ancients and Moderns—the Cabinet of the Fine Arts, folio—Reflections on Longinus, 8vo.—Poems—

Taernus's Fables, &c. He had two other brothers, Nicolas and Peter, also distinguished in literature.

Perrier, Francis, a French painter, born at Maçon, 1590. He was dissipated in his youth, and ran away from his parents, and then joined himself to a blind beggar, whom he accompanied to Rome, and with whom he shared the alms obtained on the road from the hands of charity. In the midst of his distress at Rome he applied himself to his pencil, and soon was enabled to live independently. He then returned to France through Lyons, and after a second residence of 10 years in Italy, he came again to Paris, in high favour with the great. He painted the gallery of the Hotel de la Vrilliere, and died professor of the academy, 1650. He etched some of Raphael's works, and other pieces, and also engraved in the chiaro obscuro, some antiquities in an admired style, of which he was said by some to be the inventor. In his manner he chiefly imitated Lanfranc, and in his landscapes was little inferior to Caracci.

Perrier, Charles, a French poet, nephew to the preceding, was born at Aix in Provence. As a Latin poet he possessed such excellence, that Menage, who had the settlement of a political dispute between him and his pupil Santeuil, honoured him with the title of prince of lyric poets. He afterwards applied himself to French poetry, and with such success that he obtained twice the prize of the French academy. He died 1692. Though respectable as a writer, he was, as a man, very affected, self-conceited, and disagreeably proud of his poetical name.

Perron, James Davy du, a cardinal celebrated for his learning and his political knowledge. He was born of noble parents, 25th Nov. 1556, and educated in the protestant faith; and he displayed so much attention to his studies, that he was early distinguished as a scholar, and in 1576, he was introduced by Desportes, abbot of Tiron, to Henry III. at Blois, as a prodigy of great learning. As a theological disputant he acquired much celebrity at Paris; but he soon after abjured the tenets of the protestants, and laboured with great assiduity to convert others to the catholic faith. Henry IV. was in the number of those on whom his eloquence and subtilty prevailed, and so highly valued were his services, that he was made by the grateful monarch, at first bishop of Evreux, and afterwards grand almoner of France, archbishop of Sens, and at last raised to the dignity of cardinal, 1604. His abilities as a negotiator were repeatedly employed by the king with the see of Rome; and with the most persuasive eloquence and inviolate integrity he served his master without injuring the interests of the church. The last years of his life were devoted to retirement and the revision of his works. He died at Paris, 5th Sept. 1618, aged 63. Du Perron was universally acknowledged to be a man of deep erudition, well versed in profane and ecclesiastical history, artful and penetrating, capable of painting his plans as plausible and reasonable, and so powerful and argumentative in disputes, that the ablest scholars were afraid of him, and even Du Plessis Mornay, himself so celebrated, appeared against him in the presence of Henry with almost inferior abilities. He wrote a Treatise on the Eucharist—another against king James I. of England—Letters—Dissertations—Acts of Conference with Du Plessis Mornay, &c. all of which have been collected in 3 vols. folio, with an account of his life. The "Perroniana," published after his death, are unworthy of his fame, and probably were impositions on the credulity of the world.

Perron, Anquetil du, a learned Frenchman, member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, and of the national institute. He undertook a voyage to the East, and became acquainted with the original works of Zoroaster, and also the language of the ancient Persians; and after surmounting many difficulties he returned to Europe, loaded with the literary spoils of India, which were deposited in the king's library at Paris. An account of this journey, so interesting to science, was published in 1771, 3 vols. 4to.; but it is to be lamented that he speaks with virulence and disrespect of the English, from whom he had received every mark of attention and courtesy. This learned man died at Paris, Nov. 1805, aged 73. He published several historical works besides, and left some valuable MSS.

Perronet, John Rodolphus, member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and of the learned societies of London, Stockholm, &c. rose by his merit to the respectable office of director general of bridges and roads in France. He was a pupil of Beaufire, and for his services was rewarded with the order of St. Michael, and became inspector, and afterwards director of the school of engineers at Paris. The bridges of Neuilly, Nantes, Orleans, &c. were constructed under his direction, and the public roads of the kingdom were improved by his judicious plans. This worthy man, as respectable in private life as he was esteemed for his public services, died 1794, aged 86. He published a Description of the Bridges which he had erected, 2 vols. folio—Memoirs on the Method of Constructing Grand Arches of Stone from 200 to 500 feet, over Valleys, 4to. &c.

Perrot, Nicholas, a native of Sassoferrato, who became archbishop of Siponto.

and died 1480. He was author of a Commentary on Martial; of a Treatise on Hippocrates; and of a Translation of Polybius into Latin, &c.

Perrot, Sir John, was born of a respectable family, about 1527. Educated for the services of the court in the house of the marquis of Winchester, he quickly became one of the favourites of Edward VI. and was made a knight of the Bath at his coronation. Under Mary he was disgraced, and with difficulty escaped with his life, for extending his protection to some suspected protestants; but in the next reign he was recalled to court, and sent in 1572, as president of Munster, to quell a dangerous rebellion in Ireland. He also distinguished himself as admiral of the fleet, against the meditated invasion of Ireland by the Spaniards; but when appointed lord lieutenant of that kingdom in 1583, he rendered himself very unpopular by the severity of his measures. His enemies had, in consequence, sufficient influence to procure his recall, and in 1588, he returned to England, and was sent to the Tower, and four years after tried for high treason, and condemned. His services pleaded so strongly in his favour with Elizabeth, that she acknowledged his innocence, and respited him. He died the same year in his confinement.

Perrot, Nicolas, sieur d'Ablancourt, a learned Frenchman, born at Chalons sur Marne, April 5th, 1606. He studied at Sedan and at Paris, and applied himself to the law, and was admitted advocate of the parliament. He soon after abandoned that profession, abjured the protestant faith, and devoted himself to literature. His preface to the "Honnete Femme" of du Bosc procured him high reputation, and soon after he was again reconciled to the protestant tenets, and then visited Holland and England, till the clamour excited by his religious inconsistency had been hushed. In 1637 he was admitted into the French academy, and afterwards undertook a translation of Tacitus. He spent his last years in retirement, and died on his estate of Ablancourt, of the gravel, Nov. 17th, 1664. He translated into French Tacitus, Minutius Felix, Lucian, Cæsar, Arrian, Thucydides, and others. He wrote, besides, a Discourse on the Immortality of the Soul; and a History of Africa, 3 vols. 4to.

Perry, John, an Englishman, captain in the navy, and celebrated as an engineer. He was employed by Peter the Great, of Russia, to form a communication between the Wolga and the Don, and in making the Veronise navigable; but though thus useful to the kingdom, and though laboriously engaged in improving the Russian navy, he was unhandsomely treated by the government, and when unable to obtain any remuneration for his services, he quitted the place, 1712, under the protection of the English envoy, Mr. Whitworth. His abilities were next successively engaged in 1721, in stopping the breach at Dagenham, in Essex, of which he published an account. He wrote also the State of Russia, 1716, 8vo. and died 11th Feb. 1733.

Perry, Oliver Hazard, captain in the navy of the United States, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, in August, 1785. He entered the navy as a midshipman, in 1798, and served in the Mediterranean during the war with Tripoli. He became a lieutenant in 1810, and in 1812 had charge of a flotilla of gun-boats in the harbour of New-York. He was soon after removed to lake Ontario, to serve under commodore Chauncey, and was despatched by that officer to take charge of the squadron fitting on lake Erie. Having equipped a fleet of nine small vessels he met the enemy on the tenth of September, who were superior in force, and succeeded after a conflict of three hours in capturing their whole fleet. This extraordinary victory gave him great reputation, and procured his immediate advancement to the rank of captain. After the peace he commanded the Java in the expedition under commodore Decatur to the Mediterranean. In 1819 he sailed in the John Adams on a cruise to the West Indies, and died of the yellow fever near Port Spain, Trinidad, August 23d, 1820. Congress exhibited the respect in which they held him, by making provision for the support of his family. ☞ L.

Perseus, son of Philip of Macedonia, was defeated at Pydna, and his kingdom destroyed by Paulus Æmilius, B.C. 168. He was carried a captive to Rome.

Persius, Aulus Flaccus, a celebrated Roman satirist in the age of Nero. Cornutus, the stoic, was his master. He died A.D. 62. His satires are very severe and obscure.

Pertinax, Publius Helvius, a Roman emperor of obscure origin. From an instructer of youth he became a soldier, and on the death of Commodus, 193, he was raised to the imperial purple. His virtues promised a happy reign for Rome, but the state was too deeply sunk into vice and debauchery to suffer the rule of a magnanimous prince. He was assassinated by his soldiers a few months after his elevation.

Perugino, Pietro, an Italian painter, born 1446, at Perugia. He was the disciple of Verocchio, at Florence, and chiefly excelled in the natural and elegant expression of his female figures. He was the master of Raphael, and was patronised by Sixtus IV. for whose chapel at Rome he painted some beautiful pieces. He was remarkably

fond of money, and the loss of his treasure, which he always carried about him, and of which he was robbed, caused his death, 1524, in his 78th year. His best piece is an altar piece, in St. Peter's church, Perugia.

Peruzzi, Balthasar, eminent as a painter and architect, was born at Volterra or Sienna, 1481. He was patronised by the popes Alexander VI. Julius II. and Leo X. and under the last he finished some designs and models for the ornamenting of St. Peter's, under the architect Bramante. He was taken prisoner at Rome, when that city was sacked by Charles V. but he was restored to liberty by painting a portrait of the constable Bourbon. His execution of the perspective, and of the chiaro obscuro, was so perfect as to excite the astonishment of Titian. He died poor, 1556.

Peselli, Pesello, a painter of Florence, who died 1517, aged 77. He was the pupil of Andrea del Castagno, and his historical pieces, his animals, &c. were finished in such correct and elegant style as to command universal approbation.

Pesselier, Charles Stephen, member of the academies of Nancy, of Amiens, Rouen, and Angers, was born at Paris, 9th July, 1712. His parents wished to educate him for the law, but such was his partiality for literature and poetry that his leisure hours were assiduously devoted to the muses. He was united with Lallemand in the management of the finances of the kingdom, and the plans he proposed were applauded by the French ministry. His extreme application to financial affairs proved too powerful for his delicate constitution, and he fell a victim to excessive mental fatigue, 24th April, 1763. He wrote "Ecole du Temps," a comedy—Esope au Parnasse, a comedy—la Mascarade du Parnasse, a comedy in one act—Letters on education, 2 vols. 12mo.—General Idea of the Finances, folio, 1759—Doubts addressed to the Author of Theory of Taxation, 12mo.—Fables after la Fontaine's manner, &c.

Petavius, Dionysius, or Denis Petau, a French Jesuit, born at Orleans 21st Aug. 1583. His abilities were early observed and encouraged by his father, and after acquiring the most perfect knowledge of belles lettres, the classics, mathematics, and philosophy, he was at the age of 19 made professor of philosophy at Bourges. He was admitted among the Jesuits 1605, and his great and extensive erudition was employed in the defence of the catholic religion against the protestants, and his criticisms were particularly directed against Scaliger, and even against his friend Casaubon. He died after a laborious life spent in the service of science and literature, 11th Dec. 1652, at Paris, in the college of Clermont. He was, according to Gassendus, the most consummate scholar the Jesuits ever had, and so high was his reputation that Urban VIII. and Philip IV. of Spain, invited him with the most liberal promises to settle in their respective territories, which his attachment to his native country and the precarious state of his health obliged him to decline. As a chronologist he was particularly eminent, and his Latin is universally acknowledged as elegant and refined. He wrote de Doctrina Temporum, 2 vols. fol.—Uranologia, 3 vols.—Rationarium Temporum, fol. and Leyden, 2 vols. 8vo. a valuable work abridged by Le Clerc—Dogmata Theologica, 5 vols. fol.—the Psalms translated into Greek verse, 12mo.—de Ecclesia Hierarchia, folio, besides controversial pamphlets, and some valuable editions of some of the fathers.

Pethion de Villeneuve, Jerome, a native of Chartres, who quitted the profession of the law to become a member of the constituent assembly. His conduct as a legislator was violent and factious, and as he possessed some powers as a speaker, he contributed much in extinguishing the splendour which surrounded the monarch. His popularity raised him to the dangerous office of mayor of Paris, and on the 20th of June he proved to the people how little he respected the unhappy Louis. His hatred against the king hastened the horrors of the 10th of August, and of the first days of September; but when he, as first magistrate of the city, might have checked or arrested the 30 assassins who murdered in cold blood the most innocent victims, he affected to permit the people to punish their enemies. The abolition of royalty and the fall of Louis completed the gratification of his guilty ambition, but while he aspired to the difficult office of guiding the destinies of a tumultuous republic, he found a powerful rival in Robespierre, and in the struggle was defeated by his antagonist. Outlawed by his victorious opponents, 31st May, 1793, he fled from the capital in disguise, and was some time after found lifeless in a corn-field near St. Emilion, in the Gironde, a victim to hunger and misery, and with his corpse disfigured and partly devoured by birds of prey. His friends and supporters have represented him as a man of obliging manners, and of strict undeviating integrity; but posterity must view him as an ambitious hypocrite, whose sole aim was to gain popularity, and to ascend to the sovereignty on the ruins of the throne. With a pleasing figure and captivating manners he possessed deep dissimulation, and while he affected the justice and the sobriety of Aristides, his conduct betrayed the dark designs of the murderer and incendiary. His

works, containing some political tracts, speeches, &c. have appeared in 4 vols. 8vo. 1793.

Peter, chief of the apostles, was son of John and brother of Andrew, and of the city of Bethsaida. He was fishing on the borders of the lake Gennesareth when called by Christ to become an apostle, and he not only obeyed the benign invitation, but ever after showed his strong and decided attachment to the person of his master. He was one of the three apostles who were present at the transfiguration, and it was to him particularly that the Saviour recommended the care of his sheep. When Jesus was betrayed Peter displayed great courage, and drawing his sword cut off the ear of the high priest's servant; but when he saw that his master was detained as a malefactor, his courage failed him, and he followed with pusillanimous curiosity, and when questioned who he was, denied three times his blessed master, that the words of Jesus might be fulfilled, "before the cock crow thou shalt deny me thrice." After the ascension of Christ Peter evinced great boldness in the cause of the gospel; by his preaching he converted to the faith 3000 souls at once, and manifested the truth of his doctrines by signs and miracles. When imprisoned by Herod Agrippa, he was set at liberty by an angel, and sent forth to preach the gospel out of Judea. Under the persecutions of Nero, Peter was seized and put to death at Rome, by being crucified with his head downwards, A.D. 66. He wrote two epistles which are among the canonical books, but the gospel, the Acts, &c. said to have been written by him are pious inventions of the monks.

Peter, St. a bishop of Alexandria, 300, who suffered martyrdom 311. He was a learned prelate, and formed the penitential canons, and made some wholesome regulations for the suppression of vice in his diocess. Some of his letters are extant in Theodoret.

Peter Chrysologus, St. archbishop of Ravenna, 433, died about 458. His works, consisting of 176 sermons, &c. have been edited, Venice, 1750, fol. and Augsburg, 1758.

Peter III. king of Arragon, succeeded to his father, James I. 1276. He laid claim to the dominions of Navarre, but was unable to establish his pretensions by force of arms. As he had married Constance, daughter of Mainfroy, king of Sicily, he formed the plan of seizing the kingdom against the claims of Charles of Anjou, and to support the success of his designs he determined to assassinate at one blow all the French in the island. This horrid massacre, which was perpetrated on Easter day, 1282, and which was therefore called Sicilian Vespers, made him easily master of the kingdom; but the indignation of the people rendered his possession precarious. Martin IV. excommunicated him, together with all the Sicilians, and also placed his Spanish dominions under the same interdict. Peter attempted to ward off the public odium by challenging his rival of Anjou; but though the day was appointed he had not the courage to appear against him in the field. He died at Villefranche, 28th Nov. 1285, leaving Sicily to his second son, James, and Arragon to his other son, Alphonso.

Peter, the Cruel, king of Castile, succeeded at the age of 16 his father, Alphonso XI. 1350. He was wanton and tyrannical, and three days after he had married Blanche, daughter of the duke of Bourbon, he repudiated her with every mark of disgrace, to renew his infamous connexion with Maria de Pradilla, his mistress. Another queen was treated with equal indignity, and Peter at last so irritated his subjects by his inhumanity that they rose up against him, 1366, headed by his natural brother, Henry, count of Transtamare. Though for a while he withstood his enemies, by the assistance of the English, he soon found the general odium too great to be conquered, and in a battle which was fought 14th March, 1369, he was defeated and killed by his brother, who ascended the throne.

Peter Alexiowitz I. surnamed the Great, son of Alexis Michaelowitz, Czar of Muscovy, succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother Theodore, to the exclusion of his elder brother Iwan, whose health and intellects were too feeble to support the cares and fatigues of government. This gave offence to the princess Sophia, his half sister, who roused into rebellion the Strelitzes, a formidable body of militia, nearly resembling the Janissaries of the Ottoman Porte; but Peter was too wise to foment a civil war, and he consented to share the throne with his brother Iwan. Without education, yet endowed with the strongest powers of nature, Peter felt that much was still to be acquired before he could realize the vast projects which he had formed in his mind. To counteract the formidable power of the Strelitzes, who were not only devoted to the interests of the intriguing Sophia, but more inclined to dispute than to obey the commands of their superior, he determined to become the favourite of the army, and enlisting as a private soldier in a company which were dressed and disciplined in the German manner he gradually rose to command by his services, and by sharing the toils and the privations of the military life. The sight of some Dutch and English ships roused his attention to naval affairs, and while he meditated the aggrandizement of Russia he never aban-

doned his favourite scheme of erecting a navy. By the death of his brother, in 1696, he became sole emperor, and then increased his dominions by the conquest of Azoph from the Turks. Still, however, feeling his inferiority as a naval power, he sent in 1698 an embassy to Holland, and went in a disguised character in the ambassador's suite: and that he might personally be acquainted with the process of ship building, he enrolled himself at Amsterdam among the ship carpenters, and worked with unusual assiduity, under the name of master Peter. The next year he passed over to England, where in four months he acquired the complete knowledge of ship building, and after receiving every mark of respect from William III. he left the country, accompanied by several English ship builders and artificers, whom he employed with great liberality and kindness in his naval yards. From England he went to Vienna: but the intelligence that Sophia had again intrigued with the Strelitzes, and roused them to rebellion, hastened his return to Moscow. The ringleaders were punished with severity; but the princess, who was the most guilty, was only confined with greater severity in the solitude of a monastery. Improved by the view of foreign countries, the forms of their government, and the knowledge of their commercial resources, Peter now displayed to the world the enlightened plans of his capacious mind. He not only sent his nobles to foreign countries, to improve and adorn their minds, but he liberally invited the wisest and the most learned among distant nations to come and seek an honourable residence in Russia, and to instruct his uncivilized subjects in the various arts which humanize and sweeten life. The hitherto barbarous coasts of Russia were therefore visited by sailors, artists, mechanics, mathematicians, and adventurers of every degree and profession, and though his subjects viewed these new settlers with jealousy, the policy of Peter soon mingled and united them by the strong ties of mutual dependence and social union. In 1700 he declared war against Charles XII. of Sweden, and though frequently defeated by the superior tactics and heroic valour of his enemy, he nevertheless persevered with undaunted courage, observing, "though I know I must be overcome for a great while, my armies will at last be taught to conquer." In the midst of his disasters in Poland, he formed the vast project of erecting a new metropolis on the Baltic Sea, for his immense territories; and after he had added to his dominions the best part of Livonia and Ingria, he in 1703 laid the foundations of Petersburg, which he destined for the northern capital of his empire. Though often defeated, at last the battle of Pultowa, in 1709, came to crown his earnest wishes, and he saw the long-victorious Swedes conquered, and their heroic leader Charles obliged to fly for safety into the Turkish dominions. Peter used this great victory like a wise man; the Swedish prisoners were induced, by liberal offers, to settle among their conquerors, and not less than 3000 officers were prevailed upon, by the kind treatment of the Czar, to fix their residence and spread civilization, improvement, and the arts of polished life, in various parts of his extensive empire. In consequence of the victory of Pultowa, Peter was enabled to secure the possession of Livonia and Ingria, to which he afterwards added part of Pomerania and Finland; but the intrigues of Charles XII. at the Turkish court, at last prevailed upon the Ottomans to break the truce, and in 1712 Peter was suddenly surrounded on the banks of the Pruth, and his army devoted to destruction. While he considered every thing lost, his wife Catherine had recourse to stratagem, and by offering a large bribe to the grand vizier, she saved her husband's honour, and his army, and in consequence of this meritorious action, the grateful Czar established the order of St. Catherine, into which only women are admitted. The defeat of the Swedish fleet near Holstein in 1714, and the subsequent treaty of peace with Charles XII. now enabled Peter to visit again foreign countries in pursuit of improvement and better knowledge. In 1716 he was in Denmark, and after visiting the schools, public places, and curiosities, he passed to Hamburgh, Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, and Holland, and the next year proceeded to Paris. In the capital of France he was received with great ceremony, and admitted member of the academy of sciences; but despising the pomp and pageantry of greatness, he preferred the conversation of the learned and the intelligent, and returned home better pleased with the information which he had received, than with the unmeaning marks of homage which flattery had paid to his imperial rank. When at Paris he visited the tomb of Richelieu, exclaiming, "great minister, would it might have happened you had lived in my age, I would have granted you half of my dominions to learn from you how to govern the rest." Returned to Russia, Peter laboured earnestly to reform and improve the character of his country. After breaking gradually to pieces the dangerous establishment of the Strelitzes, he established a regular body of 100,000 troops; he built a navy of forty ships of the line; he established colleges and schools of medicine, botany, belles lettres, &c. in the chief cities of his dominions, and by purchasing pictures of value and celebrity from Italy, he introduced a taste for paint-

ing and the fine arts among his subjects; and to supply resources for their gradual improvement, he made the largest possible collections of books and manuscripts in various languages, which were wisely distributed where they could prove most useful. In other respects he was equally attentive to the happiness and morality of his people. Religion, pure and uncorrupt, was made, as far as his zealous endeavours could, to supersede superstition and ignorance; the patriarchate, which had once been formidable even to the sovereign, was abolished, and while canons the most salutary were made for ecclesiastical affairs, it was ordered that the people should be instructed in religious knowledge by their priests in their own, and not in a foreign language. The laws also were rendered more simple and less arbitrary, and the decisions of all law-suits, were to be announced before the expiration of eleven days; and in short every measure which could tend to meliorate the situation of the people, to increase their knowledge, to enlarge their understanding, and to contribute to their comfort, was, with the wisest and most liberal policy, adopted and enforced. This truly great and worthy prince died of a strangury, caused by an imposthume in the neck of his bladder, 28th Jan. 1725, in his 53d year. Peter had a son Alexis, who lived to the age of manhood; but he unfortunately engaged in a conspiracy in 1717 against his father, and was condemned to die; and though the sentence was suspended, he died some short time after, not without suspicion of being cut off privately by the resentment of the Czar, as several of his accomplices suffered the severest punishment of the law. At his death, Peter appointed for his successor his widow the Czarina, Catherine, whom, from a soldier's wife he had raised, in consequence of her great merits and heroic character, to share his bed and his throne. Peter is one of the few sovereigns who have been authors. He wrote several pieces on naval affairs; and as he was member of the Paris academy, he sent to that learned body a chart of the Caspian, which had been taken by his directions, and he always received with pleasure the volumes of their memoirs, which were regularly transmitted to him.

Peter II. emperor of Russia, son of Alexis Petrowitz, was declared grand duke of Russia 1726, and the next year succeeded the empress Catherine, at the age of 13. The prominent feature of his reign is the banishment into Siberia of the great favourite and minister, Menzikoff. The emperor died of the smallpox, 1738, aged 15.

Peter III. Emperor of Russia, son of Anne Petrowna, the eldest daughter of Peter the Great, and Charles Frederic, duke of Holstein-Gottorp, was born 1728, and declared grand duke of Russia 1742, by his aunt, the empress Elizabeth, after whom he ascended the throne, 25th Dec. 1761. The beginning of his reign was auspicious; he disregarded the measures of severity which his predecessors had practised, and sought for popularity in the mildness and justice of his government. He was a strong admirer of the character of the heroic king of Prussia, but unfortunately wanted the vigour and decision which marked that great man. His attempts therefore to reform his people proved abortive, and rendered him contemptible; so that his wife Catherine took advantage of his timidity, and dethroned him, 6th July, 1762, and assumed the reigns of government under the name of Catherine II. Peter died seven days after this degradation; but though his death was attributed by some to an hemorrhoidal flux, it is too evident that violence terminated his existence. Little respect has been shown to his memory, and probably because he meditated the subversion of the religion of his country, and the introduction of the simpler worship of the protestants, in the stead of the more ceremonious and corrupted forms of the Greek church.

Peter Nolasque, a native of Languedoc, in the service of James, king of Arragon, under whose patronage he established, in 1223, the order of Mercy, whose sole business was the redeeming of Christian slaves from the power of the infidels. This worthy ecclesiastic, who so successfully and honourably contributed to soften the horrors of warfare and of captivity, died 1256, aged 67.

Peter of Sicily, was author, in the eighth century, of a curious and interesting History of the Manichees, published at Ingolstadt, by Mr. Raderus, in Greek and Latin, 1604.

Peter of Cluni, or the Venerable, was born in Auvergne, of a noble family, and embracing the ecclesiastical state, was made in 1121, general of the order of Cluni. He received with becoming magnificence at his abbey, pope Innocent II. in 1130, and he afterwards granted a kind and friendly asylum to the unfortunate Abelard. He died 24th Dec. 1156, aged 65. He was a man of great learning, and exemplary piety. He wrote, among other things, treatises on the Divinity of Christ —against the Jews—on Infant Baptism— the Authority of the Church—the Sacrifice of Mass, &c.

Peter, an ecclesiastic of Blois, who studied at Paris and Bologna, and was preceptor and then secretary to William II. king of Sicily. He was afterwards invited by Henry II. to England, where he obtained the archdeaconry of Bath, and after-

wards that of London. He was a strict disciplinarian in the church, and a man of great piety. He died in England, 1200. Of his writings, 183 letters, 65 sermons, &c. have been preserved, best edited by Goussainville, in folio, 1667.

Peter the Hermit, a gentleman of Amiens in Picardy, who quitted the military profession to become a hermit and pilgrim. He was actuated by the sentiments which pervaded the Christian world at the close of the 11th century; and under the expectation of the immediate dissolution of the world, he, with many other deluded men, hastened to the Holy Land in 1093, that there he might terminate his days in a spot which had given birth to the Saviour of the world. On his return he spoke in so affecting a manner of the cruel treatment which the Christian pilgrims experienced in Palestine, that Pope Urban II. sent him over Europe to preach a general crusade to deliver the Holy Land from the oppression of the infidels. The eloquence of Peter, and the spirit of the times prevailed; a numerous concourse of people flocked together for the pious labour, and the holy hermit began his march at the head of above 40,000 men, all animated with the zeal of devotion, and the hopes of celestial protection. In crossing Hungary this religious army committed the most horrid excesses, and so provoked the inhabitants to revenge, that in skirmishes with them and with the Turks, many lost their lives, and only 3000 reached the gates of Constantinople. In advancing through Asia, the siege of Antioch delayed their progress, and Peter would have abandoned the hopeless enterprise had he not been bound by an oath by Tancred to share the dangers of the crusade. At the conquest of the Holy Land, and in the siege of Jerusalem, 1099, Peter behaved with great valour, and for his services was appointed vicar-general of Palestine. He afterwards returned to Europe, and died at the abbey of New-Montier, of which he was the founder.

Peter the wild boy, a youth found in a savage state in the woods near Hamelen in Hanover, 1726, where he had lived for some time on berries and roots. He was about 12 years old, but it is unknown how long he had been in that wild state; though from the remains of a shirt collar found about his neck, it is probable he had not been many years exposed. He came to England in 1727, by the direction of queen Caroline, and was placed at a farm-house at North Church, Herts; but neither care nor imitation could make him articulate words, and he died in 1785, a melancholy spectacle of savage idiotism, and uncivilized nature. He was in his conduct very tractable. The government very handsomely allowed a pension of 35*l.* a year for his support.

Peter Lombard. *Vid.* Lombard.

Peter Martyr. *Vid.* Martyr.

Peter d'Osma, an ecclesiastic of the 15th century, at Salamanca, who may be said to be the forerunner of the reformation, as he preached and wrote against the doctrines and the infallibility of the church of Rome. The archbishop of Toledo ordered his writings to be burnt, and the pope confirmed the sentence in 1479.

Peters, Gerard, a native of Amsterdam, 1580, who distinguished himself as a painter. His conversations, landscapes, &c. possess merit.

Peters, Bonaventure, a native of Antwerp, eminent as a painter. His sea storms and other marine pieces, are highly admired. He died 1652, aged 38. His brother John also excelled as an artist, in his representation of sea fights, landscapes, &c.

Peters, Francis Lucas, a painter, born at Mechlin. He was the pupil of Gerard Segers, and deserved the patronage of the archduke Leopold. His landscapes are highly admired. He died 1654, aged 48.

Peters, Hugh, a native of Fowey in Cornwall, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, from which he was expelled for irregularity. He next became an actor on the stage, and acquired some celebrity in low and buffoon characters, and afterwards was ordained by bishop Mountaine, and obtained the lectureship of St. Sepulchre's church in London. An intrigue with a married woman drove him from England, and after joining the independents at Rotterdam, he passed to North America; but on the breaking out of the civil wars, he returned to England. His turbulent spirit quickly engaged him in the cause of the parliament, whose interests he greatly and powerfully promoted in the pulpit, by his vehement eloquence and vulgar buffoonery. He was so inveterate against the king, and so instrumental to his condemnation, that at the restoration he was excepted from the act of pardon, and therefore was hanged and quartered, 1660. He was then 61.

Peters Hugh, an English Jesuit, known in history as the friend and confessor of James II. His advice contributed much to the rash measures which rendered the monarch so unpopular, and which at last hastened his ruin.

Peters, Charles, the learned author of a "Critical Dissertation on the Book of Job," was presented by Elizabeth, lady Mohun, to the living of Boconnoc in Cornwall in 1715, and resided there till 1727, when he obtained that of St. Mabyn in the same county, where he resided till his death in 1777. He was the intimate friend and correspondent of bishop Lowth, who speaks

highly of him in his letter to Warburton.—*W. B.*

Petis de la Croix, Francis, interpreter of oriental languages to the French king, visited Turkey and Persia to perfect himself in the languages of those countries. He wrote the History of Gengis Khan, and other works on oriental history. He died at Paris, 1713.

Petit, John Lewis, a celebrated surgeon, born at Paris, 1674. Under the kind directions of Littre, the anatomist, and Castel and Mareschal, the surgeons, he made such progress in anatomical and surgical knowledge, that he acquired a respectable practice in 1700. In 1726 he was invited to Poland, to cure the king, and he was equally successful in his attendance, in 1734, on Ferdinand, afterwards king of Spain. Though solicited to settle abroad on the most liberal terms, he preferred his native country, where he was noticed, and where he was honoured with a seat in the academy of sciences, and with the rank of rector of the royal school of surgery. He died at Paris, 20th April, 1750, aged 77. He invented some valuable surgical instruments, and wrote also, Surgery, published in 3 vols. 8vo. by Lesne, 1774—treatise on the Diseases of the Bones, 2 vols. 12mo. —Dissertations in the memoirs of the academy—besides Consultations on Venereal Complaints.

Petit, Anthony, an eminent physican of Orleans. He wrote Chirurgical Anatomy, 2 vols. 12mo.—Discourse on Surgery—Report in favour of Inoculation—Medical Consultations—Project of a Reformation in Medicine, &c. He was member of the academy of sciences, and after practising with great celebrity at Paris, he retired to Olivet, near Orleans, where he died, 21st Oct. 1794, aged 72.

Petit, Samuel, an eminent scholar, born at Nismes, and educated at Geneva, where he became professor of theology, of Greek and Hebrew. He was a man of extensive learning, and very amiable manners, and died at Geneva, Dec. 1645, aged 51. He wrote Miscellanea—Eclogæ Chronologicæ, 4to.—Variæ Lectiones—Leges Atticæ, fol. a valuable work.

Petit, Peter, a French mathematician, born at Montlucon in the diocess of Bourges, 1598. He came to Paris, 1633, and was employed as engineer by Richelieu, and visited the sea ports to examine their state, and suggest improvements. These public employments did not prevent him from applying to philosophical experiments; he was the friend of Pascal, of Mersennus, and of Des Cartes, whose opinions he at first opposed, but afterwards warmly adopted. He died 1677. He was author of Treatises on the Compass of Proportion—on the Construction and Use of the Calibre of Artillery—on Sight—on Eclipses—on preventing the Inundations of the Seine—on Comets, &c.

Petit, Peter, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris, 1617. He studied medicine, and took his degrees at Montpellier; but he neglected the profession when he came to Paris, and was tutor to Lamoignon's sons, and other great men. He was an excellent scholar, and wrote with great facility. He died 1687. His works are various. He wrote a Treatise on the Motion of Animals; Homeri Nepenthes, 8vo.; a Latin Treatise on the Amazons, 8vo. and in French 2 vols. 8vo.; Miscellaneous Observations; a Treatise on the Sibyl; de Novâ curandorum Morborum Ratione per Transfusionem Sanguinis; de Naturâ et Moribus Anthropophagorum, 8vo. besides some poems, one of which, Codrus, in Latin, is mentioned with great applause.

Petitot, John, a celebrated painter, born at Geneva, 1607. From a jeweller, and the trade of enamelling, he acquired a great taste in painting; and with Bordier his friend, and afterwards his brother-in-law, he travelled into Italy, and by studying chymistry obtained a perfect knowledge of the useful preparation and management of colours. They afterwards came to England, and Petitot, whose pieces were now in universal esteem, was introduced by Mayerne the physician to Charles I. and he had the honour to take portraits of the whole family. The unfortunate death of his royal patron, to whom he was particularly attached, obliged him to fly to Paris, where he was treated with kindness by the second Charles, and particularly noticed by Lewis XIV. who granted him a pension, and a lodging in the Louvre palace. The revocation of the ediet of Nantes terrified the painter, who was a zealous protestant, and after thirty-six years of residence he quitted France for Geneva. He died at Vevay in the canton of Berne, where he had retired, 1691, aged 84. In his private character he was very amiable, and of the meekest disposition. He lived in the greatest harmony with his brother-in-law for fifty years, and separated from him only when their respective families became too numerous for the comforts and privacy of one house. Petitot had seventeen children by his wife, but only one of his sons followed his profession. In the completion of his pictures he painted the heads and hands with astonishing effect of colouring, and his friend Bordier painted the hair, the draperies, and the ground. He is deservedly regarded as the inventor of painting in enamel, in which he greatly excelled.

Petiver, James, an English botanist, apothecary to the Charter-house, and fellow of the Royal Society, was distinguished as a

judicious collector of natural curiosities. Sir Hans Sloane offered him 4000*l.* for his valuable museum, and he afterwards obtained it when disposed of after his death. He died 20th April, 1718, and was honourably attended to his grave by the most eminent men of the age. He published Musæi Petiveriani Centuriæ decem, 8vo.; Gazophylacii Naturæ et Artis Decades decem, folio; a Catalogue of the Plants on the Mountains near Geneva; Pterigraphia Americana, folio; Plantæ rariores Chinenses, &c.; besides communications to the philosophical transactions, and assistance to Mr. Ray. His works altogether appeared, two vols. folio, and one 8vo. 1764.

Petrarch, Francis, a celebrated Italian poet, deservedly called the father of modern poetry, as his genius and great learning tended to revive ancient literature in Europe. His father, who was of noble birth, was driven from Florence by the superior influence of the party of the Neri, and retired to Arezzo, where the poet was born, 1304. Afterwards the father settled at Avignon, and sent his son to the school of Carpentras; and there, and then at Montpellier and Bologna, he completed his education. The future bard was intended by his father for the law, but poetry, eloquence, and history, had more charms for him than all the writers on jurisprudence. Losing his mother in 1324, and his father the next year, he was left to his own independent choice, and soon fixed his residence at Vaucluse, five miles from Avignon, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. This spot became more and more endeared to him from his love for the beautiful Laura de Noves, whom he first saw and passionately admired in 1627; but though the warm feelings of his heart were conveyed in the most rapturous language of elegant poetry, he could, it is said, make no impression on the heart of the unkind fair. Perhaps to divert his affections, he now began to think of travelling, and after visiting Paris, Flanders, Germany, and Rome, he was at last persuaded to enter into the service of pope John XXII. The love of Vaucluse and of Laura, however, prevailed over the temptations of greatness, and the favour of the powerful; and Petrarch, once more restored to his favourite seat, again devoted his hours to studious pursuits, and to the praises of his beloved mistress. The sweetness of his poetry, and the graces of his muse spread in the mean time his celebrity beyond the confines of Avignon, and at the same moment he was solicited by the senate of Rome, by the university of Paris, and by the king of Naples, to come and receive the poetical crown. The offers of Rome, once the mistress of the world, and the cradle of poets, historians, and orators, were too flattering to be withstood, and the modest bard appeared in the capitol, where the poetic crown was fixed on his head with the most solemn ceremony by the Roman senator Orso count d'Anguillara, on Easter-day 1341, and he was declared a citizen of Rome. From Rome he visited Parma, and in 1343 was drawn from his favourite Vaucluse by pope Clement VI. who sent him to compliment Joan on her accession to the Neapolitan crown. While at Verona, in 1348, he was informed of the death of his favourite Laura, a melancholy event which deeply affected him, and which he immortalized by all the powers of poetry. In 1352 he bid adieu for ever to his beloved retreat of Vaucluse, which the death of Laura had converted from a scene of pleasure and enjoyment, to corroding care and melancholy reflection; and he entered afterwards in the service of the Visconti at Milan, and was engaged in negotiations and political affairs. Though informed that his patrimony was restored by the Florentines, he preferred to these new honours from the city of Florence, the peaceful retreat of Arqua, near Padua, given him by his friend and patron, Francis de Carrara, and there he died July 1374, aged 70. Petrarch was an ecclesiastic, though he never took priests' orders, and he obtained an archdeaconry and two canonries. He was in private life a very amiable and respectable character; he neither coveted nor despised riches; but was guided by moderation, though flattered by the great, and honoured by the powerful. His passion for Laura was of the purest kind, though some have ventured to assert, that it was not unmixed with the most licentious concessions. He had a natural daughter by a lady of respectable family. Petrarch as a poet is deservedly celebrated as one of the restorers of classical learning, and he displayed all the powers of genius and poetical inspiration, not only in his own native language, but in Latin. His sonnets are esteemed as the sweetest, the most elegant, and most highly finished verses ever written in Italian, and his songs possess equal beauty and grace. His Latin poems are not entitled to similar praise. His Africa, or the Punic War, is censured as faulty, incorrect, and unclassical. His other works are De Remediis utriusque Fortunæ, 4to. translated into French—De Otio Religiosorum—De Verâ Sapientiâ—De Vitâ Solitariâ—De Contemptu Mundi—Rerum Memorabilium Libri Sex—De Republicâ optime administrandâ—Itinerarium Syriacum—Epistolæ—Orationes. His works have been edited in 4 vols. folio. Of his poems the best editions are that of Venice, 2 vols. 4to. 1756. His life has been written by twenty-six different authors, and of these the most

valuable are those by Muratori, by De Sade, and by Dodson.

Petre, Sir William, a native of Exeter, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and in 1523, elected fellow of All-Souls. He applied himself to the study of the law, and took his degree of LL.D. and was appointed principal of Peckwater Inn. His abilities recommended him to lord Cromwell, who employed him in visiting the monasteries, and in the midst of the plunder of ecclesiastical property under Henry VIII. he received a considerable share. He had the art to continue in power under Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary, though the politics of the three reigns were very dissimilar; and under Elizabeth he added to his other employments, the office of secretary of state. Though dishonourably enriched by the plunder of the church, Sir William was a man of great talents, and he evinced his respect for learning and piety by some munificent donations to Exeter college, and other charitable institutions. His large property in Essex has devolved to his descendants, who were ennobled by James I. 1603. He died 1574.

Petronius Maximus, a Roman senator, who assassinated Valentinian III. and seized the throne, 455. He married the widow, who, ignorant of his crime, soon after called to avenge the death of her husband, Genseric, king of the Vandals. Petronius was put to death, and his body thrown into the Tiber.

Petronius Arbiter, Titus, a Latin poet, who enjoyed the favour of Nero. He was accused of a conspiracy against the tyrant, and destroyed himself by opening his veins, A.D. 65. His poems are very elegant, though licentious.

Pettus, Sir John, a native of Suffolk, who obtained the rank of deputy governor of the Royal mines, and was member of parliament for Dunwich, in the reign of Charles II. He wrote the History, Laws, and Places of the Chief Mines and Mineral Works in England and Wales, fol. 1670—Volatiles from the History of Adam and Eve, 8vo.—England's Independency of the Papal Power, 4to.—Fleta Minor, or the Laws of Art and Nature in knowing, assaying, &c. of Metals, fol. 1683, from the German, and translated while the author was in the Fleet prison. This intelligent man died about 1690.

Petty, Sir William, an eminent writer born 16th May, 1623, at Rumsey in Hampshire, where his father was a clothier. In his native town at the grammar-school by strong application he acquired a competent knowledge of Latin, Greek, and French, besides arithmetic, geometry, dialing, and navigation, and at the age of 15 he went over to Normandy to improve himself further in the university of Caen. On his return home he was preferred in the navy, and at the age of 20, being master, as he says himself, of threescore pounds, he determined to travel abroad to augment his stock of knowledge. He visited Leyden, Utrecht, Amsterdam, and Paris, where he studied medicine, and so managed his little property that at his return to Rumsey in 1646, he was richer by 10*l.* than when he set out three years before. In 1647 he obtained from the parliament a patent for 17 years for his invention of a machine for double writing; but though the scheme did not succeed, it yet recommended him to the notice of the learned, and procured him a settlement at Oxford, where he acquired some reputation as assistant to the anatomical professor. By the influence of the parliament he obtained a fellowship at Brazen-nose, and was created M.D. in 1649, and two years after appointed professor of anatomy, and soon after music professor at Gresham college. In 1652 he went as physician to the army in Ireland, under Lambert, Fleetwood, and Henry Cromwell; and in 1654 he obtained the permission of the government to measure the various estates of the island, so that by his perseverance and ingenuity, there was no estate worth 60*l.* per annum, but was accurately marked, and all its boundaries ascertained. He was in 1655 made secretary to Henry Cromwell, and three years after was elected member of parliament for West Looe; but he was at that time accused of some misdemeanors, and though he could have vindicated his innocence, and proved the malice and persecution of his enemies, he was dismissed from his employments. At the restoration he was treated with great attention by the king, and knighted, and by patent created surveyor general of Ireland. About 1663 he invented his double bottomed ship, which could sail against wind and tide, of which he gave a model to the Royal Society, a learned body, of which he was one of the first members, and the most active promoter of its establishment. Sir William, whose mind was perpetually engaged in promoting the honour of his country, by useful projects and ingenious inventions, paid at the same time particular attention to his own interests, and acquired honourable opulence by being concerned in iron works, in a pilchard fishery, in lead mines, and in the timber trade. Though he was a considerable sufferer by the great fire of London, in 1666, he yet died very rich, and left to his family, estates of the value of not less than 15,000*l.* a year, at 6 per cent. interest. He died of a gangrene in his foot, occasioned by the gout, in Westminster, 16th Dec. 1687, and was buried at Rumsey, in his family vault. His son was created lord Shelburne, by king William. Sir William was a most

correct and intelligent writer, and his various pamphlets on subjects of political economy, national and commercial pursuits, and financial affairs, all amounting to nearly 30, display his abilities as a man of superior knowledge, extensive information, and the most consummate judgment, to which were united, the purest benevolence, and all the amiable virtues of private life.

Petyt, William, a native of Skipton, Yorkshire, eminent for his knowledge of law antiquities. He studied the law, and was bencher and treasurer of the Inner Temple, and keeper of the records in the Tower. He wrote the Ancient Rights of the Commons Asserted, 8vo.—a Summary Review of the Kings and Government of England, and of the Jus Parliamentarium, or Rights of Parliament, folio. He died at Chelsea, 1707. His valuable Collection of Parliamentary Tracts is preserved in the library of the Inner Temple.

Peucer, Gaspard, an eminent physician and mathematician, born at Bautzen, in Lusatia, 1525. He was professor of medicine at Wittemberg, and married Melancthon's daughter, whose works he edited, 5 vols. folio, but his opinions brought him into trouble. He was for 10 years imprisoned, and during that time he committed his thoughts on the margins of old books by means of ink, which he made with burnt crusts of bread infused in wine. He died 25th Sept. 1602. He wrote De Præcipuis Divinationum Generibus—Methodus curandi Morbos Internos—de Febribus—Hypotheses Astronomicæ—Vita Illustrium Medicorum—the Names of Moneys, Weights, and Measures.

Peuteman, Peter, a painter, born at Rotterdam. It is said that he was roused by an earthquake from sleep, in the dissecting room of an anatomical school, which he had entered to become more familiarized with the appearances of dead bodies, in the representation of some scenes of mortality in which he was engaged; and when he saw, during the violent concussion, the skeletons all in motion from the ceiling, and the skulls rolling around him, he fled with terror and precipitation, and never recovered from the sudden shock, but died soon after, 1692, aged 42.

Peutinger, Conrad, a learned German, born at Augsburg, 1465. He studied in some of the Italian universities; and at his return home was appointed secretary to the senate of Augsburg. He was also useful to his country as an able negotiator in some of the European courts. He died 1547. He published Convivial Discourses, 8vo.; De Inclinatione Romani Imperii et Gentium Commigrationibus; De Rebus Gothorum, fol.; Romanæ Vestutatis Fragmenta in Augusta Vindelicorum, fol. besides a Chart formed in the reign of Theodosius the Great, containing the roads of the Roman armies in the Western empire, edited at Vienna, 1753, with dissertations and notes by Scheib.

Peyer, John Conrad, a physician of Schaffhausen, in the 17th century, famous for giving first an account of the intestinal glands, and of the fluid which lubricates the intestines. He published Exercitatio Anatomico-medica, &c. 1677; Methodus Historiarum, &c.; Experimenta circa Pancreas, &c.

Peyrere, Isaac, a protestant writer, born at Bourdeaux. He was imprisoned at Brussels for publishing a book to prove that Adam was not the first man; but he was set at liberty by means of the prince of Condé his patron, and then went to Rome, where he abjured his opinions and Calvinism before Pope Alexander VII. He died 1676, aged 84. He wrote a relation of Greenland, 8vo.; of Iceland, 8vo.; and a book on the Restoration of the Jews, and other things.

Peyrouse, *Vid.* Perouse.

Peyssonnel, Charles, a French writer, born at Marseilles, 17th Dec. 1700. He went as secretary to Villeneuve, the ambassador to Constantinople, and travelled over Asia Minor, with the judicious observations of the philosopher and antiquary, and not only accurately marked the situation of some of the most famous cities of ancient times, but made the most valuable collection of medals, coins, and curiosities. He was afterwards consul at Smyrna, and with equal zeal advanced the interests of his country, and the progress of science. He was member of the academy of inscriptions, whose memoirs he enriched by several valuable dissertations. He wrote besides an Eulogy on Marshal Villars; a Dissertation on Coral, and other pieces on Commerce, &c. He died 1757, aged 56. His son was also consul at Smyrna, and a man of science and general information. He wrote Historical Observations on the Barbarians who once inhabited the shores of the Euxine and the Danube, 4to.; Observations on Baron de Tott's Memoirs, 8vo.; Les Numeros, 4 vols. 12mo. often edited; treatise on the Commerce of the Black Sea, 2 vols. 8vo.; Political Situation of France, 2 vols. 8vo.; Discourse on the Alliance of France with the Swiss and the Grisons, 8vo.; Examen of the Considerations on the Turkish War by Volney. This able and indefatigable author died 1790, at the age of 80.

Pezay, Masson, Marquis of, captain of dragoons, born at Blois. He instructed Lewis XVI. in military tactics, and was rewarded with the place of inspector general of the coasts. He behaved with haughtiness in this employment, and in consequence of complaints made against him was

disgraced and banished to his estate, where he died soon after 1778. He wrote poetry with great success. His Zelis au Bain, in six cantos, Les Soirées Helvetiennes, &c.; and the Campaigns of Maillebois, 3 vols. are admired. He also translated Catullus and Tibullus in French verse, but not elegantly.

Pezenas, Esprit, a learned Jesuit, born at Avignon, where he also died 4th Feb. 1776, aged 84. He was professor of philosophy and hydrography at Marseilles, and published various things, the most known of which are a treatise on Pilotage, 8vo; Theory of Gauging, 8vo; Memoirs of Mathematics and Philosophy, &c.; besides translations of Maclaurin's Algebra and Fluxions; Desagulier's experimental Philosophy; Ward's Young Mathematician's Guide; Baker on the Microscope; Smith's Optics; Dyche's Dictionary of Arts, &c.

Pezron, Paul, a learned Frenchman, born at Hennebon, in Bretagne, 1639. He devoted himself to the study of Greek and Latin historians, and employed much time in tracing the origin of the language of the Goths, and set up a new system of chronology, in which he supposed that the world was far more ancient than 4000 years; but nearer 6000 before the birth of Christ. He was of the order of Citeaux, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and in 1697, abbot of Charmoye. He died 10th Oct. 1706. His works were l'Antiquité des Temps retablie, 4to. in which he ingeniously defends the chronology of the septuagint against that of the Hebrew text; a Vindication of that work against Martianay et le Quien; Evangelical History confirmed by Jewish and Roman Histories; on the Antiquity of the Nation and Language of the Celts, 8vo. &c.

Pfannea, Tobias, called from his extensive knowledge, the living Archives of the house of Saxony, was secretary of the Archives to the duke of Saxe Gotha. He was born at Augsburg, and died at Gotha 1717, aged 76. He wrote the History of the Peace of Westphalia, 8vo.; the History of the Assemblies of 1652-4; Theology of the Pagans; treatise on the Principle of Historic Faith, &c. all in Latin.

Pfeffercorn, John, a famous converted Jew, who wished to persuade the emperor Maximilian to burn all Hebrew books except the Bible, because they contained magic, blasphemies, and other dangerous things. This artful scheme would have been adopted, had not Caprio and Ulric de Hutten exerted themselves successfully against it. He wrote Narratio de Ratione celebrandi Pascha apud Judæos; de abolendis Judæorum Scriptis, &c. and died about 1520.

Pfeiffea, Augustus, a learned orientalist, born at Lawenbourg, 1640. He was professor of Oriental languages at Wittemberg, Leipsic, and other places, and became superintendent of the churches of Luben, where he died Jan. 1698. He wrote Pansophio Mosaica; Critica Sacra; de Masora; de Trihæresi Judæorum; Sciagraphia Systematica Antiquit. Hebræorum, and his philosophical works were collected at Utrecht in 4to. 2 vols.

Pfeiffea, Lewis, a native of Lucerne, distinguished as a famous general in the service of Charles IX. of France. At the retreat of Meux, he preserved that monarch's life against the artful manœuvres of Condé, and by his valour contributed much to the victory of Montcontour, in 1569. He influenced the Swiss to favour the cause of the duke of Guise, and afterwards retired to his native country, where he died 1594, aged 64, chief magistrate of Lucerne.

Phædon, a native of Elis, the disciple of Socrates. After his master's death he returned to Elis, where he formed the sect of Elean philosophers.

Phædrus, a Thracian, the freedman of Augustus. He was an excellent poet, and his fables possess great merit, beauty, and correctness. He was persecuted by Sejanes, in the reign of Tiberius.

Phædrus, Thomas, professor of eloquence at Rome, and keeper of the Vatican library, in the 16th century, obtained that name in consequence of performing the part of Phædra in Seneca's Hippolytus. He had prepared some learned works for the press; but he was unfortunately run over by a cart, and though not wounded, died in consequence of the fright.

Phaer, Thomas, a physician born in Pembrokeshire, and educated at Oxford. He studied the law for some time at Lincoln's Inn, but afterwards took his medical degrees, 1559, and published various works, chiefly compiled from the French. He also translated the nine first books, and part of the 10th of Virgil's Æneid, in Alexandrines of seven feet. The other books, together with Mapheus's 13th book, were afterwards finished by Thomas Twyne, a young physician, but with some carelessness, as he prints, "they whisted all," conticuere omnes, in the opening of the second book "they whistled all," a ludicrous mistake. He died soon after, the 12th August, 1560.

Phalaris, a tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily. He was particularly cruel towards his enemies, and the bull in which he tormented those who had incurred his displeasure is well known. He was at last put to death by his subjects, in his brazen bull, B. C. 561. The letters extant under his name are supposed to be spurious.

Pharamond, first king of France, and author of the famous Salique law, which forbade the succession of females on the throne, reigned at Treves about 420. Some consider him only as a general of the combined forces of the Franks.

Pharnaces, son of Mithridates king of Pontus, cruelly revolted against his father. He was defeated by Cæsar with such facility, that he expressed the rapidity of the conquest by these words, veni, vidi, vici.

Phereecrates, a Greek comic poet in the age of Aristophanes and Plato. His plays have perished.

Pherecydes, a philosopher of Scyros, B.C. 560, known as the master of the great Pythagoras. The invention of prosody is attributed to him by Diogenes. There was another of that name, 456 B.C. author of a history of Athens.

Phidias, a celebrated sculptor of Athens. He formed for his country the famous statue of Minerva, and when banished in disgrace, he determined to outdo himself in making for the people of Elis the beautiful statue of Jupiter Olympius, which was reckoned one of the wonders of the world. He died about 432, B.C.

Philander, William, a native of Chatillon, secretary to cardinal d'Armagnac, and archdeacon of St. Antoninus. He wrote a commentary on Vitruvius, fol. 1552, and a commentary on part of Quintilian, and died at Toulouse, 1565.

Philelphus, Francis, a learned Italian, born at Zolentino, in the march of Ancona, 1398. He was, after studying at Padua, made professor of eloquence at Venice, and went as secretary to an embassy to Constantinople, where he married the daughter of the learned Emanuel Chrysoloras, 1419. He was afterwards noticed by the emperor John Palæologus, who sent him to Sigismund of Germany, to implore assistance against the Turks. He afterwards taught at Venice, Bologna, and other Italian universities with great popularity; but he was so sensible of his eminence in literature that he wished to tyrannize over the rest of the learned, and therefore he quarrelled not only with literary men, but with Cosmo de Medicis, his patron and friend. He died at Florence 31st July, 1481, aged 83. He wrote treatises de Morali Disciplinâ; de Exilio; de Jocis et Seriis Conviviorum; dialogues, odes, and poems, &c. which were all collected and published, Basle, 1739, folio. His eldest son Marius, a man also of learning, died at Milan, 1480.

Philemon, a comic poet of Greece, whose plays were, it is said, imitated by Plautus. He died B.C. 274, aged 97, in consequence of laughing at the sight of an ass eating figs.

Philetus, a Greek poet and grammarian of Cos, preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus, and author of epigrams and elegies now lost.

Phillidor, N. a French musician of great eminence. He wrote several operas for the Parisian theatres, which were received with great applause, and still are repeated with increasing popularity. He also set to music the Carmen Seculare of Horace, which was much admired both at Paris and in London. As a calculator he had strong powers, and as a chess player he was superior to every other living person, so that a little before his death he, though blind, and aged 80, laid a wager against two skilful players, and beat them both at the same time. He died in London 30th Aug. 1795.

Philip, St. a native of Bethsaida, on the borders of the lake of Gennesareth, was the first whom Jesus called to become his disciple. He was a fisherman, and was also a married man and had several daughters. He preached the gospel in Phrygia, and died there at Hierapolis, though some suppose that he suffered martyrdom. The person who converted Candace's eunuch to the faith was also of that name, and was deacon in the church.

Philip II. king of Macedonia, was son of Amyntas, and ascended the throne 360 B.C. He had in his youth been educated at Thebes, and to the information and precepts which he received from the wisdom of Epaminondas he added the most heroic valour and the most ardent ambition. After defeating the Illyrians and other barbarians, he made war against Athens, and aspired to the sovereignty of Greece. His gold proved as powerful as his arms, and neither the eloquence of Demosthenes, nor the desperate courage of the Athenians, could oppose the torrent of his victories. He was assassinated by Pausanias B.C. 336, while meditating the conquest of Persia, at the head of the Grecian forces, of which he had artfully been declared the general, and he left his projects to be pursued by his son and successor, Alexander the Great.

Philip V. king of Macedonia, succeeded B.C. 220. His jealousy of the Roman power, and his alliance with Hannibal, proved the source of his misfortunes. His dominions were invaded by the consul Lævinus, and he was conquered. He is deservedly censured for putting his eldest son Demetrius to death, at the base instigation of his other son Perseus. He died B.C. 178.

Philip, Marcus Julius, the Arabian, from an obscure origin, and the low rank of a common soldier, ascended the imperial throne of Rome, by the assassination of the younger Gordian, 244. Though guilty of murder he acquired popularity at Rome, by his conduct and the magnificent manner in which he celebrated the secular games. He was assassinated by his soldiers near Verona, 249.

Philip I. king of France, succeeded his father Henry I. 1060, at the age of eight. His minority was under the care of Bald-

win V. count of Flanders, but he lost this virtuous guardian in 1067, and gave way to mad schemes of ambition. He was defeated by the Flemings at Mont Cassel, and opposed with success by William the Conqueror of England; but he forgot his misfortunes in intoxication and voluptuous pleasures. Dissatisfied with his queen Bertha, he carried away Bertrade, the wife of the count of Anjou, and married her, for which flagitious conduct he was condemned by pope Urban II. and excommunicated by the council of Poitiers. He was afterwards, however, reconciled to the church, and his marriage with Bertrade declared valid. He died at Melun, 29th July, 1108, after a reign of 48 years.

Philip II. king of France, surnamed Augustus, succeeded his father Lewis VII. 1180, when 15 years old. His youth promised success to the machinations of his enemies, and therefore the king of England invaded his dominions; but Philip bravely met him, and obliged him to renounce his pretensions, and to renew the former treaties which existed between the two kingdoms. In the moments of peace he devoted himself wisely to improve the character of his subjects, and to meliorate their situation. Public robberies were repressed with severity, the respect for religion was enforced, the streets of Paris were rendered more commodious, and were paved, and the whole city was surrounded and fortified with walls and battlements. His conduct towards the Jews, however, tarnished the glory of his reign, and all their extortions could not justify his cruelty, nor permit that their just and lawful debtors should be discharged from their bonds. His disputes with the count of Flanders, and afterwards with Henry II. of England, were forgotten in his wishes to accompany the crusaders to the Holy Land. With the new king of England, Richard I. he laid siege to Acre, at the head of 300,000 men; but though victorious, he returned to Europe with little glory, and with no solid advantage. Jealousy between him and the king of England had produced a rupture, but though, on a mutual reconciliation, Philip had sworn on the gospel not to make any attempt against his rival's dominions in his absence, he had the cowardice to invade Normandy, and to take Evreux and other places. A defeat at Rouen was followed by a truce, and the French monarch soon after married Ingelberge, princess of Denmark, who was afterwards dishonourably divorced for Agnes, the daughter of the duke of Merania. This conduct roused the resentment of the pope, and for fear of excommunication, the monarch resigned his new bride, and was reconciled to his insulted queen. In 1199 Philip supported the pretensions of Arthur to the crown of England against his uncle, the usurper, John, and on the base murder of the young prince, the guilty monarch was summoned before the peers of France, to answer for his unnatural conduct. Condemned for the atrocious murder, he was deprived of his dominions on the continent, and Philip, pleased to strip so powerful a vassal, was still further animated in his hostility by the pope, whom John had offended. The French monarch was empowered by Innocent II. to seize England; but while he prepared to execute this pleasing command, the cowardly John resigned his dominions into the hands of the holy see, and Philip was required to desist from attempts against the fief of the church. The numerous armaments which had been prepared for the conquest of England, alarmed the neighbouring princes, and Philip had a war to maintain against Germany; but the famous battle of Bovines, in 1214, restored peace to France. Still ambitious to possess England, the French king prevailed upon the English barons, who offered him the crown, to call to their assistance his son Lewis, who, consequently, with his support, invaded the British dominions, and was crowned king at London. The death of John, however, frustrated all the plans of Philip; the English renounced their allegiance to their foreign master for their lawful prince, and Lewis returned a private man to France. Philip died soon after at Nantes, 14th July, 1223, aged 59. He was a wise and politic prince, intrepid as a warrior, enlightened as a legislator, and impartial as a judge. He was the most powerful of the French kings of the third race, and more than any other enlarged his dominions by the acquisition of new provinces.

Philip III. or the Hardy, was proclaimed king, 1279, in Africa, on the death of his father Lewis IX. whom he had accompanied against the infidels. After defeating the Saracens, and making a truce for 10 years with the king of Tunis, he returned to France. The murder of the French at Palermo, at the Sicilian vespers, roused his indignation, and as Peter, king of Arragon, was the cause of this dreadful massacre, Philip marched against him with an army. He took the towns of Elna and of Gironne, and might have enlarged his conquests had he not been seized by a violent fever, which proved fatal at Perpignan, 6th Oct. 1285, in his 41st year.

Philip IV. or the Fair, succeeded his father Philip III. at the age of 17. He was early engaged in a quarrel with Edward I. of England, and had, in consequence, to maintain a war against him, the count of Flanders, and the emperor of Germany. Philip proved victorious in Guienne and at

Furnes, 1296, but six years after lost the battle of Courtrai, in which the count of Artois and 10,000 of the chosen troops of France lost their lives. Two years after the French army recovered their honour at Mont-en-Puelle, where 25,000 Flemings were slain, and to celebrate this important victory, the highly finished equestrian statue of the monarch was erected in the church of Notre Dame. The peace with the Flemings was followed by a new dispute with the pope Boniface VIII. and by opposing the claims of the holy see, in the collation of benefices, Philip saw himself excommunicated, and his kingdom under an interdict. The monarch, undismayed, ordered the pope's bull to be burned with every mark of indignity; but the differences were at last settled by the death of the pontiff; and the two next successors, Boniface IX. and Clement V. more peaceful and moderate, annulled the proceedings of their more violent predecessor, and a reconciliation was effected with France. More fully to please Philip, the pope assented to the abolition of the order of the knights templars, and these innocent victims to royal prejudice, were in consequence treated with great cruelty, and the most wanton persecution. Philip died by a fall from his horse, 29th Nov. 1314, aged 46. He had married Jane, the heiress of the kingdom of Navarre, by whom he had Lewis X. whose only daughter Jane brought the dominions of Navarre to the house of Evreux.

Philip V. king of France, surnamed the Long, was the younger son of Philip the Fair, and succeeded to the throne after his brother Lewis Hutin, 1316, to the exclusion of his niece, agreeable to the provisions of the Salique law. He made war against the Flemings, renewed the alliance with Scotland, and banished the Jews from his kingdom. He formed the plan of equalizing weights and measures all over his dominions, but could never effect it. During his reign leprosy was very prevalent, and as those afflicted with that terrible disorder were exonerated from certain taxes, and enjoyed peculiar immunities, instead of being lessened the evil seemed to increase, till the general indignation was excited, and the wretched sufferers, accused of flagitious crimes, were either put to death or confined in prisons. The king died 3d Jan. 1531, aged 28.

Philip de Valois, first king of France, of the collateral branch of the Valois, was son of Charles count de Valois, the brother of Philip the Fair, and he ascended the throne on the death of his cousin Charles the Fair, 1328. His elevation was disputed by Edward III. of England, the maternal grandson of Philip the Fair, though he had lately done homage to the new monarch for the territories of Guienne, and in consequence of this a terrible war was kindled between the two nations. Assuming the title of king of France, Edward invaded the country, supported by the arms of the Flemings, and victory marked his steps. His fleet defeated the French ships in 1340, and in 1346 the celebrated battle of Cressy was fought, in which France lost nearly 30,000 men, among whom were the flower of the French nobility, and the gallant blind king of Bohemia. The loss of Calais, and other important places, were the rewards of this signal victory; but though Philip refused to accept the challenge of his rival to single combat, a short cessation of arms was agreed upon. Philip died soon after, 23d Aug. 1350, aged 57, leaving an impoverished kingdom, and a disputed succession.

Philip I. son of the emperor Maximilian, by his marriage in 1490, with Jane, queen of Spain, the heiress of Ferdinand of Arragon, and Isabella of Castile, obtained the Spanish crown. He was a man of very moderate abilities, but regarded as the fairest man of his age. He died at Burgos, 25th Sept. 1506, aged 28, in consequence of exerting himself too much in playing at tennis.

Philip II. son of Charles V. and Isabella of Portugal, was made king of Naples and Sicily in 1554, on his father's abdication, and also king of England by his marriage with queen Mary, and two years after he ascended the Spanish throne by the extraordinary resignation of his father. He made war against the French, and obtained a famous victory at the battle of St. Quintin, in 1557, during which, it is said, he was so terrified, that he made two vows; the one, never again to appear in a fight, and the next, to erect a monastery in honour of St. Lawrence, to whose powerful influence he ascribed the success of his arms. This celebrated victory, which might have made him master of France, was followed by the capture of only a few neighbouring little towns, so that Charles, his father, on hearing of the battle, asked if his son was at Paris, and being answered in the negative, turned his back with contempt on the messenger. Another victory at Gravelines was equally abused, till the treaty of Cateau Cambresis re-established peace between the two monarchies in 1559. On his return to Spain, Philip gratified himself with the exhibition of an auto-da-fe, when the inquisition condemned to the flames 40 wretches who were accused of heresy. Sanguinary in his conduct, and violent in his measures, he soon alienated the affections of his subjects, and the Flemings, harassed by his oppressions, threw off the yoke. In vain the duke of Alva, by valour as much as by severity, attempted to re-

store subordination; seven provinces were severed from the Spanish yoke, and under the name of United Provinces, established their rank and independence among nations. Though unsuccessful in the Low Countries, Philip had the good fortune to subdue Portugal to his power, and in the madness of his ambition he now formed plans for the subjection of England, which the death of Mary had placed under the administration of the heroic Elizabeth. In 1588, the Invincible Armada sailed from Lisbon, for the conquest of England; but the storms and the valour of the English were enemies which the ambitious monarch was not prepared to encounter. The fleet was dispersed and cut to pieces, and when Philip heard of the loss of his 100 ships, and of 20,000 of his men, he replied with great resignation, "I had sent my fleet against the English, and not against the winds; the Lord's will be done." Ever restless, Philip still sowed dissension among his neighbours, by encouraging the league in France against their lawful sovereign, and by assuming the title of protector of the rebels; but death, at last, came to terminate his ambition and his life. He died 13th Sept. 1598, aged 72. Though represented by some, ferocious and unprincipled as Tiberius, and by others wise and discreet as Solomon, Philip may be considered as a man of great abilities, too much, indeed, guided by superstition, and too strongly attached to family pride, and the love of universal dominion, yet endowed with sagacity, able and eager to distinguish merit, and during a long reign, if not the first man, yet the chief personage in Europe who could decide and regulate the interests of states, and command respect among all nations.

Philip III. son of Phllip II. and Anne of Austria, succeeded his father on the Spanish throne at the age of 20. The war of the Netherlands was continued with increased virulence, and he made himself master of Ostend by his general Spinola, after a siege of three years, and the loss of 80,000 men; but vigour was wanted to guide his counsels, and by making peace with his enemies, he firmly established the house of Nassau in the possession of the rebellious provinces of Holland. Dissatisfied with the conduct of his Moorish subjects, who were accused of being Mussulmans at heart, though their general behaviour was peaceful, and their industry was the support of the kingdom, Philip, in an unlucky hour, issued a decree for their banishment in 30 days, and thus robbed his kingdom of the arts, the knowledge, and the laborious services of above a million of his subjects. This severe blow on the population and the industry of the country could never be recovered, though the monarch granted the most liberal privileges for the encouragement of agriculture and of the arts. He died soon after, a victim to court etiquette. While in the council with his ministers, he complained of the disagreeable smell of the brazier which warmed the room; but as the officer who took care of the fire was absent, no one ventured to remove the offensive utensil, and in consequence the king was taken ill, and soon after died, 31st March, 1621, aged 43.

Philip IV. son of Philip III. and Margaret of Austria, was king of Spain after his father, 1621. On his accession, the war with Holland was renewed, as the truce was expired; but though the Spaniards were successful while commanded by Spinola, they were defeated at sea by the Dutch, near Lima. In 1635, Philip increased the number of his enemies by declaring war against France; but though at first victorious, his troops were defeated at Aveness and Casal, and Artois was taken. The Catalonians also rebelled against their sovereign, under the patronage of France, and Portugal shook off her foreign yoke, and re-established her monarch under the auspicious government of the house of Braganza, 1640. These severe losses, occasioned by the incapacity of the monarch, and the negligence of his minister Olivares, instead of rousing the nation to active exertions, were received with indifference. Olivares was indeed disgraced; but the war, instead of being prosecuted with vigour, was concluded with France by a dishonourable treaty, which separated Rousillon, Artois, and Alsace, from the Spanish crown, 1659. The war with Portugal was still continued, but two unfortunate battles soon obliged Philip to acknowledge the independence of his rebellious subjects. This weak and effeminate monarch died 17th Sept. 1665, aged 60, and was succeeded by his son Charles II.

Philip V, duke of Anjou, second son of Lewis the dauphin of France, and Maria Anne of Bavaria, ascended the Spanish throne 1700, agreeable to the will of the last monarch Charles II. Though received with acclamations at Madrid, his elevation was opposed by the archduke Charles of Austria, supported by his father, the emperor, by England, Holland, Savoy, Prussia, and Portugal. The first events of the war were disadvantageous to the new king: he lost Arragon, Gibraltar, the Baleares, Sardinia, and Naples, and was obliged to quit his capital; but while he thought of relinquishing his European dominions, and of passing to America, there to establish a new kingdom, he received powerful assistance from France, under the duke of Vendome, and in the battle of Villa Viciosa, in 1710, he recovered his losses, and was

more firmly fixed on his throne by the conquests of Villars in Flanders, and by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. Devoted to the improvement of his people, under the administration of Alberoni, Philip still sought the recovery of his lost dominions, and by degrees made himself master of Majorca, Minorca, Sardinia, and Palermo. The measures which he pursued, and the jealousy of his neighbours again kindled a new war in 1717, and the Spanish fleet was defeated with great loss in the Mediterranean, by admiral Byng. These and other disasters made the monarch anxious for peace, and the four allied courts of France, Germany, England, and Holland, insisted, as a preliminary, on the expulsion of the intriguing Alberoni, from the counsels of his master. Though peace was re-established in 1720, Philip no longer found happiness in the attachment of his people, but he became a prey to superstitious fears and melancholy suspicions. Under this terrible mental calamity he resigned his crown, in 1724, in favour of his son Louis, and retired to a monastery; but the sudden death of the new monarch, a few months after, of the smallpox, left the kingdom without a master. Roused from his retirement, Philip again resumed the reins of government; and leaving all his superstitious apprehensions behind, he became the watchful, attentive, and affectionate father of his people. In 1733, he joined France against the emperor, in the war which was rekindled in Europe, by the nomination of Stanislaus to the Polish throne, and he had the good success to see his son, Don Carlos, with an army of 30,000 men, conquer Sicily and Naples, and establish himself on the throne. These happy events from without, were counterbalanced from within, by the dreadful conflagration which reduced the royal palace of Madrid, the archives of the kingdom, and the most valuable paintings, to ashes. Peace was restored in 1736, and Carlos confirmed in the possession of his Italian kingdoms. A new war was again kindled in 1739, but Philip died before its conclusion. He died 9th July, 1746, aged 63, after a reign of 45 years, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ferdinand VI.

PHILIP, the Good, duke of Burgundy, Brabant, and Luxemburg, succeeded on the death of his father, John, who was killed at Montereau, 1419. To avenge the fate of his father, he warmly embraced the party of the English against Charles VI. of France, and his successor, Charles VII. He defeated the dauphin at the battle of Mons-en-Vimen, 1421, and attacked with success, Jacqueline, countess of Hainault, and obliged her to acknowledge him as the successor to her dominions. In 1435, he abandoned the English interest, and was reconciled to Charles VII. but afterwards he embraced the party of Charles, duke of Berri, against his brother, Lewis XI. and engaged in all the tumults of war. He intrusted the command of his troops to his son, the count de Charolois, who treated with unparalleled cruelty the town of Dinan, near Liege, of which he burned the walls to the ground, and put the inhabitants to the sword; and instead of condemning such barbarity, the aged father caused himself to be carried from his bed of sickness to view with delight the mournful spectacle. Philip, who by this lost all title to the appellation of Good, died at Bruges, 15th June, 1467, aged 71.

PHILIP DE DREUX, son of Robert of France, count of Dreux, was made bishop of Beauvais. Possessing, however, a strong inclination for military affairs, he joined the crusades, and behaved with great valour at the siege of Acre, 1191. He afterwards joined Philip Augustus in his war against the English, and being taken prisoner, was treated with more harshness than was due to his rank. Philip complained of the severity of his confinement to pope Innocent III. who claimed him as his own son from Richard II. of England. The monarch in answer, sent to the pope the bishop's coat of mail, all covered with blood, and asked the pontiff, in the words of Joseph's brethren to Jacob, "Is this thy son's coat?" upon which Innocent declined further to intercede. He was set at liberty, 1202, and afterwards fought at the battle of Bovines, in 1214, and again distinguished himself against the Albigenses, in Languedoc. He died at Beauvais, 2d Nov. 1217.

PHILIP, duke of Swabia, and son of Frederic Barbarossa, was elected emperor after the death of his brother Henry VI. 1198; but a more powerful party placed the imperial crown on the head of Otho, duke of Saxony. This unfortunate division kindled a war in Germany; but at last the pope threw the weight of his authority on the side of Otho, and excommunicated Philip. Philip, however, made so respectful a submission to the sovereign pontiff, that he withdrew his anathema, and laboured earnestly to effect a reconciliation between the two rivals. Arms, nevertheless, would have decided their different claims, had not Philip been basely assassinated at Bamberg, 25th June, 1208, after a reign of 11 years. He was a prince of great wisdom and strong powers of mind, and his memory is still respected in Germany.

PHILIP, the Bold, fourth son of John, king of France, is celebrated for the valour with which he fought at the battle of Poitiers against the English, though only 16 years old, whilst his other timid brothers fled from the scene of slaughter. He was created duke of Burgundy, and during the confusion which prevailed in France, un-

der his nephew Charles VI. he was called upon by the general voice of the nation to support the tottering power of the government. This elevation, and his marriage with the queen, excited against him the jealousy of the duke of Orleans, and laid the foundation of that enmity which proved so fatal to those two illustrious houses and to the kingdom. This brave and virtuous prince unfortunately was profuse in his liberalities beyond example, so that at his death his body was seized by his creditors, and with difficulty redeemed by his dutchess. He died at Halle, in Hainault, 27th April, 1404, aged 63.

Philip of Orleans. *Vid.* Orleans.

Philip, infant of Spain, was placed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in possession of the dutchies of Parma and Placentia; and after signalizing himself in war, he devoted himself to the happiness of his new subjects, and to the prosperity of the nation. He died 1765, aged 45, universally regretted.

Philip, a Phrygian, made by Antiochus Epiphanes governor of Jerusalem. He behaved with great cruelty, and compelled the Jews to change their religion. He was appointed by Antiochus, on his death-bed, guardian of the minority of his son; but Lysias seized upon the authority, and obliged him to fly. Philip returned and took Antioch, but was afterwards defeated and put to death by his rival.

Philip the Solitary, a Greek author about 1105. He wrote Dioptra, or the Rule for a Christian.

Philip, of the Holy Trinity, a French ecclesiastic, who travelled into the Levant, Persia, and India, and afterwards visited all the convents of Europe. He died at Naples 1671. He wrote Itinerarium Orientale, 8vo.—Summa Theologiæ, &c.

Philip, Sachem of Pokanoket, New-England, usually called king Philip, was the youngest son of Massasoit, and succeeded his brother Alexander in 1657. He soon after renewed the friendship which had long subsisted between his tribe and the English, but in 1675 commenced a furious war on the English, which nearly involved them in ruin. He was brave, crafty, politic, possessed of great influence over the neighbouring tribes, and implacable in his hostility to the colonies. He excited many of the frontier tribes to unite in his attempt to exterminate the English, but after many defeats, was at length killed in 1676, and the power of his tribe annihilated. ☞ L.

Philips, Thomas, a native of Ickford, Bucks, educated at St. Omer's among the Jesuits, whose order he soon quitted. He was promoted to a prebend in Tongres cathedral, by the influence of the Pretender, and died at Liege, 1774, aged 66. He published a letter to a Student in Divinity, 8vo. 1756, a performance of merit, and three times edited—the life of cardinal Pole, 2 vols. 4to. 1764, and 2 vols. 8vo. 1767, a work of great celebrity, in which he supported the principles of the Romish church, and attacked the tenets of the protestants, and thus drew against himself a host of able and judicious opponents. He had a sister of the same persuasion, who died abbess of a convent of Benedictine nuns in the town of Ghent.

Philips, Fabian, a learned antiquary, born at Prestbury, Gloucestershire, 28th Sept. 1601. He studied in the inns of court in London, and was a zealous supporter of the king's prerogative, which he ably defended with all the information he could collect as filazer of the records of London, Middlesex, &c. from those rich depositaries of ancient customs. He strongly protested against the beheading of Charles I. and posted up his sentiments in the most public places of the city. He wrote various pamphlets, and died 17th Nov. 1690.

Philips, Catherine, a lady of great accomplishments, daughter of Mr. Fowler, a London merchant, born 1631. She married at the age of 16, James Philips of Cardigan, Esq. and died much regretted, of the smallpox, in London, 22d June, 1664. She translated Corneille's Pompey, and also the four first acts of his Horace, besides various poems which she published under the assumed name of Orinda, of which a second edition appeared, 1678. Her poetical talents were very respectable, and she deserved to be celebrated by the learned men of her age, by lords Orrery, Roscommon, and by Cowley and others. Her elegant correspondence with Sir Charles Cotterel appeared in 1705, under the title of Letters from Orinda to Poliarchus.

Philips, John, an English poet, born at Bampton, Oxfordshire, 30th Dec. 1676. He was educated at Winchester school and Christ church, Oxford, where extraordinary application marked his progress in literature. His first poem was the "Splendid Shilling," an excellent composition, which describes the most trivial things in the lofty language of Milton. "Blenheim" was the next effusion of his muse, and the "Cyder," a happy imitation of Virgil's Georgics, appeared 1705. He wrote besides a Latin "Ode" to his patron St. John, and it has been remarked by one of his biographers, that such was his addiction to tobacco, that he has introduced the praises of the fragrant fume in all his pieces except Blenheim. This excellent poet, whose character in private life was amiable and benevolent, died of a consumption and asthma at Hereford, 15th Feb. 1708, aged 32. A

monument was erected to him in Westminster abbey by his friend chancellor Harcourt, with an inscription written by Atterbury, or as some say Dr. Freind.

PHILIPS, Ambrose, an English poet, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. While at college, he wrote his "Pastorals," a species of poetry in which he is said to have excelled, though Pope ridiculed them, and to render his satire more poignant, introduced into the Guardian a paper which in a delicate strain of irony, compared the pastorals of the two rivals, and gave in an affected manner the superiority to Philips. Philips resented the attacks of the satirist, and unable to revenge himself by his pen, he stuck up a rod at Button's coffee-house, which was frequented by all the wits and literati of the age, and threatened to chastise his antagonist wherever he saw him. In his circumstances he was very independent, as connected with persons high in the state, and as a friend of the Hanoverian succession, he was made a justice of the peace, and in 1717 appointed one of the lottery commissioners. He was in 1734 made registrar of Dublin prerogative court by his friend Boulter the primate, and he sat in the parliament of Ireland for Armagh. He returned in 1748 to England, to live on an annuity of 400*l.* which he had purchased; but a stroke of the palsy carried him off, 18th June, 1749, aged 78, at his lodgings near Vauxhall. He wrote three dramatic pieces of some merit, the Distressed Mother—the Briton—and Humphrey, duke of Gloucester—besides the life of archbishop Williams, and a little poem called "a Winter Piece," which Pope condescended to commend, though he ridiculed all his other works. Dr. Johnson says he was eminent for bravery, and in conversation solemn and pompous.

PHILLIPS, John, LL.D. a distinguished friend of learning, was graduated at Harvard college, Massachusetts, in 1735, and for several years held a seat in the council of New-Hampshire. In 1778, he, in conjunction with Samuel Phillips, Esq. his brother, founded an academy at Andover, Massachusetts, by liberal endowments, and eleven years after he added to its funds a further bequest of $20,000. He also, in 1781, founded an academy at Exeter by a donation of 15,000*l.* and at his death bequeathed the whole of his remaining estate to those institutions. ☞ L.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, LL.D. lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, was graduated at Harvard college in 1771. In 1775, he was a member of the provincial congress, and for several years after of the house of representatives. In 1780, he was chosen to a seat in the convention which formed the constitution of that state. He afterwards was elected a member of the senate, and presided in that body a number of years. He also held a seat on the bench of the court of common pleas from 1781 to 1797. In 1801, he was chosen lieutenant-governor of the state, and died on the 10th of Feb. of the following year. He possessed respectable talents, and was distinguished for integrity, patriotism, liberality, and piety. He gave considerable sums both to the academy at Andover, where he resided, and at Exeter, which his father and uncle had founded; and presented handsome benefactions to several other pious and useful objects. ☞ L.

PHILLIPS, John, president of the senate of Massachusetts, was a nephew of lieutenant-governor William Phillips, and graduated at Harvard college in 1788. He was bred a lawyer, and was appointed at an early age county attorney for Suffolk. For the last nineteen years of his life he was a member of the senate of Massachusetts, and when Mr. Otis was elected into the house in 1813, succeeded him as president. He was also a member of the convention which revised the constitution of the state in 1820, and on the incorporation of the city of Boston in 1823, was elected the first mayor. He died May 29th, 1823, aged fifty-three. No man in Boston possessed through life a greater share of the public confidence, or was more continually employed in the public service. He was industrious, intelligent, faithful, and discreet. ☞ L.

PHILO, a Jew of Alexandria, sent by his countrymen to complain of the Greeks, before Caligula, A.D. 40. He wrote several things, and was called the Jewish Plato, as he was a Platonist in principles.

PHILO, a grammarian of Byblos, who translated Sanchoniathon from the Phœnician into Greek.

PHILO, an architect of Byzantium, 300 B.C. He is author of a treatise on Military Machines, &c.

PHILOLAUS, a Pythagorean philosopher of Cretona, who asserted the rotundity of the earth, &c. B.C. 392.

PHILOPOEMAN, a native of Megalopolis, celebrated as a general in the Achæan league against the Spartans and Ætolians. He was inhumanly poisoned by Dinocrates, the enemy's general, B.C. 183.

PHILOPONUS, John, an Alexandrian, author of a Commentary on the Creation, &c. and head of the tri-theists in the seventh century.

PHILOSTORGIUS, an Arian of Cappadocia in the fifth century, author of an Ecclesiastical History of his own time, &c.

PHILOSTRATUS, Flavius, a Greek sophist at the court of Julia, the wife of the emperor Severus. He is author of the Life of Apollonius Tyaneus, and other works.

PHILOXENUS, a dithyrambic poet, at the

court of Dionysius of Syracuse, who died at Ephesus, 380 B.C.

Philpot, John, a native of Hampshire, educated at Winchester and New college. He was a strong friend of the reformation, and was made under Edward VI. archdeacon of Winchester, but in the next reign he was convicted of heresy before Gardiner, and burnt in Smithfield, 1555.

Phinehas, son of Eleazar, the son of Aaron, the priest, was commended for his zeal in the cause of God, for killing the Israelite, and the Midianitish woman, who committed fornication in the camp of Israel, B.C. 1455.

Phips, Sir William, governor of Massachusetts, was born at Pemaquid in Maine, February 2d, 1650, of obscure parents, and was one of the youngest of twenty-six children which his mother bore. He remained at home without education till 18 years old, when he bound himself to a ship-carpenter. After learning that trade, he removed to Boston, and established himself in the business, and learned to read and write. He afterwards went to sea, and hearing that a Spanish ship richly laden, was wrecked near the Bahamas, went to England, and offered to search for the treasure. He made one voyage without success, but on being sent again by the duke of Albemarle, he obtained from the vessel 300,000 pounds, 16,000 of which fell to his share. This success procured him much applause, and the king, as a reward, knighted him, and appointed him high sheriff of New-England. In 1690 he commanded an expedition against Port Royal, and captured that place. On the gift to Massachusetts of a new charter he was appointed governor, and soon after entering on the office, put an end to the persecution for witchcraft. In 1694 he was removed from the office, for abusing the collector of the port, but on visiting England was exculpated. He died on the 18th of February, of the next year, in his forty-fifth year. The important offices to which he rose, without the aid of education, and the skill with which he conducted in them, show him to have possessed talents of a very superior order. ☞ L.

Phipps, Constantine, lord Mulgrave, eldest son of Lord Mulgrave, was born 1746. He early embraced the naval profession, and by the influence of friends was made post-captain in 1765. In 1768 he was elected member for Lincoln, and distinguished himself in parliament by his bold and manly conduct in the several popular questions which then agitated the house, especially the Westminster election, and the libel laws. His abilities as a sailor were employed in a voyage of observation and discovery towards the north pole in 1773, and he set sail with captain Lutwidge in two ships, and at his return published an interesting narrative of his remarks and observations in 4to. He was also author of a Letter of a Member of Parliament to his Constituents on the Proceedings of the House of Commons in the Westminster Election. He succeeded to the Irish honours of his father in 1775, and in 1790 was created an English peer, and died 1792.

Phlegon, a native of Tralles in Lydia, author of some historical tracts under Adrian. It is said that he mentioned the darkness which took place at the crucifixion of our Saviour.

Phocas, a Chalcedonian noble, who seized on the empire of the East, by the murder of the emperor Maurice, and of his children, 602. To maintain his power, he dispersed his spies all over the empire, and devoted to destruction those who presumed to speak against his tyranny. But though absolute, he dreaded the attacks of foreign enemies, and afraid to meet the Persians in the field, he had the art to bribe their general Narses, and to draw him to Constantinople, where, in reward for his treachery, he burned him alive. A conduct so flagitious at last roused the general indignation, and Heraclius, governor of Africa, boldly conspired against the monster, and cut off his head and his right hand, 5th Oct. 610.

Phocas, John, a monk of the 12th century, born in Crete, or according to others in Calabria. He for some time was in the military service of Emmanuel Commenus, but quitted it for the monastic life; and after visiting the Holy Land, he built a small church on mount Carmel, where he fixed his residence, with other monks. He wrote a Description of the Holy Land, of Syria, Phœnicia, &c.

Phocion, an Athenian general, who bravely fought against Philip and Alexander. Though forty-five times placed at the head of affairs, he was accused at last of treachery, and cruelly put to death by his ungrateful countrymen, 318 B.C. His death was avenged by his son Phocus.

Phocylides, a Greek poet of Miletus, about 540 B.C.

Phormio, a peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus. He had once Annibal among his auditors, when ignorantly lecturing on the art of war.

Phormio, an Athenian general, who displayed great bravery during the Peloponnesian war. He sold his property to supply the pay of his army, but refused the rank of commander-in-chief.

Photinus, bishop of Sirmium, was deposed for supporting that Christ was only a man. Though recalled by Julian, he was afterwards exiled by Valentinian, and died 376.

Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, for ten years, during which he was exposed to turbulent opposition and cabal. He was at last deposed, and died in a monastery 891. He is author of a Commentary on Ancient writers, folio; a Collection of the Canons of the Church, folio; Letters, folio.

Phraates III. king of Parthia, after Pacorus, was murdered by his two sons Orodes and Mithridates, B.C. 36.

Phraates IV. was raised to the Parthiant hrone by Orodes his father, whom he soon after murdered. His conduct was so tyrannical that his subjects revolted, but he was restored to his throne by the assistance of the Scythians, and at last perished by the hands of his own son.

Phranza, George, a Greek author, master of the wardrobe to the emperor of Constantinople. When the city was sacked by the Turks he fled to Corfu, where he wrote an History or Chronicle of his own Times, to 1641.

Phreas, or Freas, John, an English writer, born in London about the close of the 14th century, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Baliol college. He settled at Bristol, but afterwards travelled to Italy, where learning was beginning to revive, and meeting with his countryman Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, he dedicated to him some of his performances. He translated into Latin, Diodorus Siculus, and Synesius, &c. He took his doctor's degree at Padua, where he read medical lectures, as well as at Florence, and Ferrara. He was presented by Paul II. to whom he dedicated his Diodorus, to the see of Bath, but survived the appointment only one month, being poisoned, it is said, by a competitor. It is said he acquired some fortune by practising physic in Italy. He died about 1466.

Phryne, a celebrated courtezan of Athens, the mistress of Prexiteles, B. C. 328. She wished to rebuild Thebes, provided her name was inscribed on the walls, which was refused.

Phrynicus, a Greek orator of Bithynia under Commodus, author of some treatises, &c.

Phrynis, a musician of Mitylene, who is said to have added two strings to the lyre, which before had only seven, B. C. 438.

Pia, Philip Nicholas, an eminent chymist born at Paris 15th September, 1721. He was for some years chief surgeon of the hospital at Strasburg, and on his return to Paris, was named sheriff of the city in 1770. In this last place he exerted all his influence, and the knowledge which he derived from experience, to establish a society for the recovery of drowned or suffocated persons. He furnished the establishment with the necessary apparatus, and the first year not less than 24 persons were saved and restored from the waters of the Seine; but the revolution unfortunately ruined his humane projects, and reduced him to extreme poverty. This benevolent and amiable man died 11th May, 1799. He wrote an account of his humane projects in several vols. 8vo. and 12mo. published 1770, and 1773.

Piazzi, Jerome Bartholomew, an Italian born at Alexandria. He turned protestant from a Dominican friar, and came to England, where he published a curious account of the inquisition in Italy, with which he was well acquainted, as he had been one of its delegate judges. He maintained himself by teaching French and Italian at Cambridge, and died there 1745.

Piazetta, John Baptist, a painter of Venice, whose pieces possess great merit in the elegance, expression, and grace of his figures. He studied much the style of Michael Angelo; but in the midst of his great abilities, he was intemperate and prodigal, and died so poor that his body was conveyed to the grave at the common expense of his friends. He died 1754, aged 72.

Pibrac. *Vid.* Faur.

Picard, John, a French ecclesiastic, born at La Fleche. He was prior of Rille in Anjou, and member of the academy of sciences, and acquired great celebrity as an astronomer. By order of the French king, he visited, in 1671, Uraniburg, and there assisted Tycho Brahe in his celestial observations, and after his return he was employed with Cassini in measuring an arc of the meridian in France. He died 1683. He wrote treatises on Levelling—on Measures—on Dioptrics—on the Measurement of the Earth—an Account of his Observations at Uraniburg, &c.—besides communications to the memoirs of the French academics. He was also the first who applied a telescope to a quadrant.

Picart, Bernard, a famous engraver, born at Paris 1673. He studied design under his father, and perspective and architecture under Sebastian le Clerc. As he was a protestant he settled in Holland, where he produced the best part of his admired pieces. He died at Amsterdam, 1733, 12 years after his father, who was then ninety. His engravings were published, folio, Amsterdam, 1784. His best performance is an illustration of the various religious ceremonies of all nations, and his plates for the temple of the muses are also much admired.

Picart, Michael, a native of Nuremberg, who was professor of philosophy and poetry at Altorf, where he died 1620, aged 46. He was the friend of Isaac Casaubon, and published Commentaries on some of

Aristotle's works—Disputes—Harangues —Critical Essays—a Latin translation of Appian, 1604.—His Liber Singularis Periculorum Criticorum, was published at Nuremberg by John Saubert, thirty-seven years after his death.

Piccini, Nicholas, a celebrated musician, born at Bari, in the kingdom of Naples. He was intended for the church by his father, but his fondness for music prevailed, and he had for his masters the famous Leo, and afterwards Durante, who saw and foretold his future celebrity. In 1754 he began to display his great abilities, and soon acquired the highest reputation in the cities of Italy. From Italy he came to Paris, and for a while divided the applauses of the public with Gluck ; but the climate of France was too severe for his weak constitution, and he returned to Naples. Instead, however, of being received with kindness, he was treated as a revolutionist, and accused before the government as a jacobin, mischievous and violent. Without the possibility of vindicating himself, he escaped from Italy and returned to France, and died at Passy, overpowered by age and misfortunes, 7th May, 1800, aged 72. In private life he was an amiable man, distinguished by benevolence, kindness, and affability. His operas, which he composed in Italy, are above 100 in number, besides those performed in France, the best known of which are, Roland—Atys—Iphigenia in Tauris—Dido, &c. An account of his life and works has been published by his friend Ginguene at Paris.

Piccolomini, James, an Italian ecclesiastic, born near Lucca. He became successively bishop of Massa, of Frescati, was made a cardinal 1641, and exchanged his name of Ammati for that of Piccolomini, out of respect for Pius II. his patron. He died 1479, aged 57, of an indigestion. Sixtus IV. claimed the property which he had left at his death in the hands of his bankers, and appropriated part of it in the endowment of the hospital of the Holy Ghost. Piccolomini wrote Commentaries, or History of his own Times, from 1464 to 1469—besides Letters, &c.

Piccolomini, Alexander, author of several dramatic pieces, was born at Sienna, where he was coadjutor, and also archbishop of Patras. He died at Sienna, 12th March, 1578. He was the first who used the Italian language in philosophical subjects. His works are numerous, the best known of which are a treatise on the Sphere —Moral Institutes—a Theory of the Planets—the Morality of Nobles, &c. The work called, ' Della Bella Creanza della Donne," is attributed to him.

Piccolomini, Francis, of the same family, was born 1520, and taught for twenty-two years philosophy in the Italian universities. He died at Sienna, 1604, and his death was mourned by the whole city. He wrote Commentaries on Aristotle, 4to. Universa Philosophia de Moribus, folio.

Pichegru, Charles, a French general, born at Arbois in Franche Comte, 1761. Though of obscure birth, he received a good education among the monks of his native place, and then entering into the army, he rose from the ranks by gradual steps to command, and at the revolution obtained the office of general. His abilities were well known to his superiors, and therefore were usefully employed ; and by the victory at Hagenau over the combined forces, he procured promotion, and was named commander-in-chief of the army of the north. The relief of Landau, the discomfiture of the Austrians under marshal Cobourg, and the able and rapid manœuvres by which he completed the conquest of Holland, tended strongly to recommend him to the national gratitude, and therefore he was elected in 1797 a member of the legislatrue. In this new office his conduct was firm and manly ; but his opposition to the measures of the directory, drew upon him unpopularity, and he was one of those unfortunate victims, who were accused of intentions to destroy the republic and restore royalty, and who were, without trial, and in the most arbitrary manner, sent with every mark of ignominy prisoners to Cayenne. He had the good fortune to escape from this climate which proved so fatal to several of his fellow-sufferers, and came to England. Here he remained an honourable exile till 1804, when he ventured to visit Paris in disguise; but so vigilant is an arbitrary government, he could not escape the eyes of the police, and as rumours of plots against the ruler of France were industriously circulated,he was seized with others on suspicion of machinations against the safety of the country, and immured in the Temple. A little time after, 6th April, 1804, he was discovered in his apartment, strangled by means of a black silk handkerchief, twisted round his neck with a short stick, taken from the faggot which was to light his fire. The position of his body was such that no struggle seemed to have been made in the agonies of expiring nature ; but though it could easily be concluded that he had been assassinated, and that he could not possibly have been himself the cause of his own suffocation, the corpse was examined before a select number of medical men, and a prolix report was drawn up to prove that he had destroyed himself. So improbable an imputation

against a man who had braved death in a thousand dangers, could not be believed even in the streets of Paris.

Pichon, John, a native of Lyons, eminent among the Jesuits. He was employed in Lorraine by king Stanislaus; but his zeal gave offence to his superiors, and his book called the Spirit of Jesus Christ and of the Church, &c. not only was condemned at Rome, but received afterwards the severe censures of the author himself. He died 5th May, 1751, aged 68.

Pichot, Peter, a physician of eminence at Bourdeaux, in the 16th century. He published treatises on the Plague; de Morbis Animi; de Rheumatismo, &c.

Pichou, N. a French poet of Dijon, who was assassinated in 1631, in the flower of his age. He was author of some dramatic pieces of no great merit, l'Aminte, a pastoral; a poetical translation of the pastoral of la Filis de Scire.

Pickering, John, LL.D. and F.A.Acad. was born at Newington, New-Hampshire, and graduated at Harvard college in 1761. He was an eminent lawyer, and sustained some of the first offices in the state with great respectability. He was a principal member of the convention which formed the constitution of New-Hampshire, and was at the head of the administration from the period of governor Langdon's resignation in 1789 until a new election took place. In 1787 he was elected a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, but declined taking his seat in it. He was a judge of the supreme court of the state from 1790 to 795, and at one period chief justice. Afterwards he was judge of the district court of the United States, for New-Hampshire. For several years before his death his reason was impaired, and he was removed by impeachment in 1804. He died at Portsmouth, April 11th, 1805, aged 67. L.

Pictet, Benedict, a native of Geneva, who after studying in his native city, with great reputation, and travelling over Holland, England, and other parts of the continent, was honourably solicited to fill the chair of theology at Leyden. He declined the liberal offer, and preferred the divinity chair of his native town, which he filled with great ability. He died at Geneva 9th June, 1724, aged 69. He was a most benevolent man, and a most pious and vigilant pastor. He was author of Christian Theology, 3 vols. 4to. in Latin—Christian Morality, 8 vols. 12mo.—History of the 11th and 12th centuries, 2 vols. 4to. treatise against Religious indifference—sermons—letters—and other religious tracts.

Picus. *Vid.* Mirandula.

Pidou, Francis, lord of St. Olon, a native of Touraine, became gentleman in ordinary to Lewis XIV. who discovered his abilities, and employed him as his ambassador to Madrid, Genoa, and Morocco. He acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of his master, and was made knight of St. Lazarus. He died at Paris 1720, aged 80. He wrote the present State of Morocco, 1694, 12mo.—the most remarkable Events in the Reign of Lewis XIV. 12mo.

Pierce, Edward, an English painter in the reign of Charles I. and II. He excelled in drawings of architecture, perspective, altar pieces, &c.; but unfortunately the best part of his works was destroyed in the fire of London. He died in London about 1715, leaving three sons.

Pierce, James, a native of Exeter, eminent as a presbyterian divine. He was at the head of a dissenting congregation in his native town; but in 1725 his preaching in favour of Arianism produced a violent dispute, in consequence of which he was expelled from his meeting, and opened another in conjunction with his friend Hallet. He also published a vindication of his conduct, and of his principles, in a pamphlet called Western Inquisition, which occasioned a tedious paper war. He wrote also a Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles, 4to. —sermons—a Vindication of the Protestant Dissenters, English and Latin, &c. He died 1730.

Pierino, or Pirino del Vaga, a native of Tuscany, son of a soldier, and nursed by a she-goat. He was taught painting by Vaga, and exchanged the name of Buonacorsi for that of his teacher. By great application he acquired extensive reputation, and was engaged by Raphael in the completion of his designs at Rome in the Vatican, and afterwards he embellished Doria's palace at Genoa, and adorned other cities of Italy with the extraordinary labours of his pencil. His passage of the Jordan, the fall of the walls of Jericho, the sun standing still at Joshua's command, are among his best pieces. He died of an apoplexy, 1547, in his 47th year.

Pierquin, John, son of a lawyer at Charleville, studied at Rheims, where he took his divinity degrees. He was for 40 years minister of Chatel in the diocess of Rheims, and died there 1742, aged 70. He wrote on the Colour of Negroes; on Raising Spirits; on the Sabbath of Witches; Magical Transformations; Proof of Innocence by Immersion; Amphibious Animals; on the Conception of Jesus Christ, a dissertation; Life of St. Juvin, &c.

Pierson, Christopher, a historical and portrait painter, born at the Hague. His hunting pieces were particularly admired. He died 1714, aged 83.

Pierson, Abraham, first president of Yale college, Connecticut, was educated at Harvard where he obtained his degree in

1668. He studied theology and settled at Killingworth, Connecticut. He soon became conspicuous for his learning and talents as a preacher, and in 1701, when the college was established at Saybrook, was chosen its rector, and held the office till his death in 1707. He was greatly respected for his abilities and piety. He wrote a system of natural philosophy, which was for a long time studied in the college. ☞ L.

Pietro di Petri, a historical painter. He was a native of Rome, and the pupil and imitator of Carlo Maratti. He died 1716, aged 51.

Pietro de la Francisca, a native of Florence, distinguished as a painter, and as a popular writer on arithmetic and geometry. He was patronised by Nicolas V. and employed in adorning the Vatican. He died 1443.

Pigalle, John Baptist, an eminent sculptor, born at Paris, 1714. By the liberality of the elder Conston he was enabled to go to Italy, where, with assiduous zeal, he studied the works of the best masters. On his return to France he was patronised by Lewis, who made him knight of the order of St. Michael, and chancellor of the academy of painting. His best works are a Mercury and Venus, for the king, and presented by him to the king of Prussia; Saxe's Monument; the Statue of Lewis XV.; Voltaire; a Boy holding a Cage; a Girl extracting a Thorn from her Foot, &c. He died at Paris, 20th Aug. 1785.

Piganiol de la Force, John Aymar de, a native of Auvergne, who acquired some eminence as a writer on geography and history. He is author of a Description, Historical and Geographical, of France, 15 vols. 12mo. a work of merit; a Description of Paris, 10 vols. 12mo. afterwards abridged in 2 vols. 12mo.; Description of Versailles and Marly, 2 vols. 12mo.; Voyage de France, 2 vols. &c. This respectable man, amiable in private life, died at Paris, Feb. 1753, aged 80.

Pighius, Albert, a native of Kampen in Overyssel, who studied at Cologne, and Louvaine, and was provost of St. John's church at Utrecht, where he died 1542, aged 52. He was author of Assertio Hierarchiæ Ecclesiasticæ, fol. and controversial works against Luther, Melancthon, and the other great reformers.

Pighius, Stephen Vinand, a learned German, nephew to Albert, was born at Kampen in Overyssel, 1520. He was well versed in Roman antiquities, and was patronised by Cardinal de Granvelle, and by the prince of Juliers and Cleves. to whose son he was tutor. He died at Santen, where he was canon, in his 85th year. He published an edition of Valerius Maximus—Latin Annals of Rome, 3 vols. fol.—Hercules Prodicus, a panegyric on the premature death of his illustrious pupil, and other works.

Pignoni, Simon, a native of Florence, eminent as a painter. His pieces are on religious subjects, and are few, but very valuable. He died 1612.

Pignorius, Laurentius, a learned Italian, born at Padua, 1571. He was canon of Treviso, and died of the plague at Padua, 1631. He wrote Mensa Isiaca, to illustrate the Egyptian antiquities; poems; a treatise De Servis et eorum apud Veteres Ministeriis; Origini de Padoua, and other works.

Pigray, Peter, an eminent surgeon at Paris, employed in the armies of Henry IV. and Lewis XIII. He was the disciple and rival, and yet the friend, of the celebrated Ambrose Paré, and published Chirurgica cum aliis Medicinæ Partibus, &c.; Epitome Præceptorum Medicinæ, &c. He died 1613.

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery, a brigadier general in the army of the United States, was born at Lamberton, New-Jersey, January 5th, 1779. When young he entered the army employed on the western frontier, as a cadet, and was some time after advanced to the rank of lieutenant. In 1805 he was employed at the head of a small party to explore the Mississippi, while Lewis and Clarke were sent on a similar errand up the Missouri. He was afterwards despatched to traverse the interior of Louisiana, and examine its principal rivers. He published an account of both those expeditions. In 1810 he received the commission of colonel; and at the commencement of the war, in 1812, was stationed on the northern frontier. In the beginning of 1813, he was appointed brigadier general, and in April of that year despatched at the head of about 1500 troops against York, the capital of Upper Canada, and in a successful assault on that place was killed, with many of his troops, by an explosion of the magazine of the fort. ☞ L.

Pilate, Pontius, a Roman governor of Judea. It was before him that our Saviour was brought, and by him he was ignominiously condemned to death, through the fear of the Jews, though he asserted himself, from the tribunal, his innocence. Pilate was removed from Judea by Tiberius for his cruelty and oppression, and sent an exile to Gaul, where he hanged himself, A.D. 37. The letter, said to be written by him, to Tiberius, giving an account of our Saviour, and his miracles, is spurious.

Pilatre du Rosier, Francis, a native of Metz, who learned the business of an apothecary in his native town, and then came to Paris, where he established a museum, and studied chymistry. The discovery of balloons by Montgolfier, roused all

his attention, and he was one of the first who ventured to ascend the air in those frail and dangerous vehicles. After various successful experiments in the presence of the learned of Paris, and also of the Royal family, Pilatre formed the bold plan of passing over to England. He came to Boulogne, and on the 15th June, 1785, he, accompanied by his friend Romain, rose in a beautiful balloon before thousands of spectators, with the hopes of crossing the channel. Half an hour after, however, the machine caught fire, and the two unfortunate aëronauts were precipitated from a height of above 1500 feet to the ground, and dashed to pieces. Pilatre was taken up dead; but his companion showed signs of life for a few minutes. They were buried in the village of Wimille, where a monument records their merits and their misfortune.

Piles, Roger de, an ingenious painter, born at Clamecy, 1635. He studied at Nevers and Auxerre, and afterwards at Paris. He was tutor to Amelot, son of the president of that name, whom he attended when sent as ambassador to Venice, and other European courts, and thus had the opportunity of viewing the finest executions of art. After thus visiting Lisbon and Switzerland, he was, in 1692, sent to Holland as a secret negotiator, but in the character of a picture virtuoso. His intrigues, however, were discovered, and he was thrown into prison, from which the peace of Ryswick liberated him. In his confinement he wrote the lives of painters, and on his return to France received a pension. He died 1709, aged 74. He published besides a Translation of Dufresnoy; an Abridgment of Anatomy accommodated to Painting and Sculpture; Dissertation on the Works of Famous painters; Dialogues on the Knowledge of Painting, &c.

Pilkington, Lætitia, a lady of great wit and literary celebrity, daughter of Dr. Van Lewen, of Dutch extraction, was born in Dublin, 1712. She became early known for her poetical talents, and out of her many admirers she selected the Rev. Matt. Pilkington, author of some miscellanies, for her husband; but her union was attended with unhappiness. The husband grew jealous, and the wife rendered the quarrel more inveterate by her levity of conduct. They separated, but afterwards she followed her husband to London, and lived with him; but at last, the apprehension of a gentleman in her bed-room, at two o'clock in the morning, rendered the breach between them incurable. She attempted to vindicate herself by saying, that this nocturnal intruder was waiting for her reading a book, which he refused to lend; but the apology is as improbable as it is indelicate. She afterwards lived on the generosity of the great and the learned, and especially of Cibber, and at one time set up with a stock of five guineas, a small shop for books, in St. James's-street. She died soon after at Dublin, 29th Aug. 1750, aged 39. She wrote the Turkish Court, or London Apprentice, a comedy; the Roman Father, a tragedy; Memoirs of herself, &c. besides light poems of considerable merit.

Pilon, Germain, a native of Maine, known as an able sculptor and architect. The ingenious productions of his chisel adorn the churches and the palaces of Paris. He died 1590.

Pilon, Frederic, a native of Cork, in Ireland, who studied medicine at Edinburgh, under Dr. Cullen, but quitted it for the stage. Nature had not, however, formed him for eminence as an actor, and he had recourse to his pen, and commenced author by the publication of an Essay on the Character of Hamlet, as performed by Henderson. He afterwards wrote the Invasion, or a Trip to Brighton, well received in 1778. He wrote besides the Humours of an Election, a farce, 1780; He would be a Soldier, a comedy, represented with applause at Covent Garden, 1786. This author, whose merit began to be liberally patronised by the town, and whose company was courted by the witty and the fashionable of the times, unfortunately gave way to debauched habits, and died of intemperance, 1788, aged 38.

Pilpay, an ancient Bramin fabulist, whose fables, written above 2000 years ago, were translated into French from the Greek or Persian, by Galland, 1755. It is supposed that he was governor of Indostan, and counsellor to an Indian king. The "Shipwreck of the Floating Islands" is also attributed to him.

Pinæus, Severinus, or Pineau, an eminent surgeon, born at Chartres, 1550. He became surgeon to the king, and acquired reputation in cutting for the stone, an operation then little understood. He published a Latin Treatise on the Marks of Virginity, much read, besides a French Account of Stones extracted from the bladder. He died at Paris, 1619.

Pinas, John, a native of Haerlem, 1696, who studied painting in Italy. His beauties, and particularly his mode of colouring, were imitated with great success by Rembrandt. His brother James also acquired reputation as an eminent painter.

Pindar, prince of lyric poets, was born at Thebes in Bœotia. He was particularly happy in celebrating the conquerors at the public games of Greece, and his fame was so highly honoured, that when Alexander sacked Thebes, he spared the house where the poet was born. He died about B.C. 440.

Pineau, Gabriel du, a native of Angers, who was called to the bar, and came to Pa-

ris, where he acquired great celebrity by his genius and eloquence. His abilities were so respectable, and his opinions so disinterested, that he was confidentially consulted in all affairs of moment, so that he was made master of requests by Mary de Medicis, and by her son Lewis XIII. mayor and captain general of the town of Angers. He was so universally respected that he acquired the extraordinary appellation of father of the people. He died 15th Oct. 1644, aged 71. He was author of Latin Notes on the Canon Law, in opposition to Du Moulin—Commentaries, Observations, and Consultations on various Questions on Custom and Law, with Dissertations, &c. 2 vols. fol.

Pineda, John, a learned Jesuit, born at Seville. He was well skilled in oriental literature, and taught philosophy and theology in several colleges. He died 1637, much regretted. He wrote Commentaries on Job, 2 vols. fol.—and also on Ecclesiastes—a learned work De Rebus Solomonis, fol.—a Universal History of the Church, in Spanish, 4 vols. fol.—a History of Ferdinand II. in Spanish, &c.

Pinelli, John Vincent, an Italian, son of a noble Genoese, was born at Naples 1533. He settled at Padua, where he showed his taste, and the fruit of his excellent education, by holding a learned correspondence with the most scientific men of Europe, and by making a noble collection of books, which, to his honour, was freely opened to the perusal of the curious. He died 1601, and his excellent library, enriched with the most valuable MSS. and the most curious specimens of antiquity, medal, and botany, was removed from Padua to Naples, where his descendants preserved it. In 1785, on the death of Maphæus, his descendant, who had been a learned printer at Venice, this noble collection passed into the hands of an English bookseller, and was sold in London by public auction in 1790.

Pinet, Anthony du, a native of Besançon, who defended, in the 16th century, the protestant tenets, which he had embraced. He also translated Pliny's Natural History into French, Lyons, 2 vols. fol. 1566, and Paris 1608, a work of great merit, on account of his learned notes.

Pinet, N. a merchant of Paris, to whose intrigues the scarcity of grain, during the year 1789, was attributed. He was summoned to Marly, to discover to the king's ministers the cause of this supposed monopoly; but a few days after the conference he was found murdered in a wood near Passy, 29th July, 1789.

Pingeron, I. C. a native of Lyons, author of some works of merit on commercial and political subjects. He also translated several works from the Italian and the English. He died at Versailles 1795, aged 60.

Pingre, Alexander Guy, librarian of St. Genevieve, was born at Paris, 14th Sept. 1711. His great abilities, and his partiality for astronomy soon recommended him, and he was sent by the French government, in 1760, to the South Seas, to observe the passage of Venus over the sun's disc. He afterwards went with Courtanvaux, to Holland, to ascertain the accuracy of the sea time-pieces of Le Roy, and then embarked as historian on board of the Isis and Flora, on a voyage of discovery. He was, for his services to science, made marine astronomer, and admitted member of the academy of sciences, and afterwards of the Institute. This venerable philosopher died at Paris, 1796, aged 84. His works are, State of the Heavens from 1755 to 1757 —Memoir on the Discoveries in the South Seas, 4to. —a Historical and Theoretical Treatise on Comets, 2 vols. 4to.—a translation of Manilius's Astronomy, 8vo.—History of Astronomy in the 17th Century—Memoirs of the Abbé Arnaud, &c.

Pinkney, William, LL.D. a learned and eloquent lawyer, was born at Annapolis, Maryland, March 17th, 1765. Having prepared himself for the bar under the instruction of judge Chase, he was admitted to practise in 1786, and immediately gave promise of high distinction. He was a member of the convention of Maryland, which ratified the federal constitution, and in 1789 was elected a member of the state legislature. In this station he continued until 1792, when he was elected a member of the executive council, and became its president. In 1795 he was again a member of the legislature. In 1796 he was appointed, in conjunction with Mr. Gore, a commissioner under the British treaty. The state of Maryland also employed him to procure an adjustment of its claims on the Bank of England, and he recovered for it the sum of 800,000 dollars. His agency detained him in England until 1804, when he returned and resumed the practice of law. His experience, his talents, and his intimate acquaintance with the political affairs of the period led to his appointment in 1806 as envoy extraordinary to London, and on the return of Mr. Monroe in 1808 he was clothed with the authority of minister plenipotentiary. He returned to the United States in 1811. He was soon after elected a member of the senate of Maryland, but resigned his seat after a short time, and in December 1811, received the appointment of attorney general of the United States. This office he sustained with high reputation until 1814, when he resigned it. During the incursion of the British into Maryland, he commanded a battalion of riflemen, and was engaged and severely

wounded in the battle of Bladensburgh in August 1814. Soon after this event he was elected a representative in congress, and in 1816, was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Russia, and envoy to Naples, after his return he was appointed in 1819 one of the senators of Maryland in congress, and continued in that station till his death at Washington, February 25th, 1822. He possessed splendid talents, and was one of the most accomplished orators and statesmen of his time. ☞ L.

Pinon, James, a native of Paris, distinguished at the bar for his eloquence, his integrity, and extensive information. He was also a good Latin poet, and wrote De Anno Romano, a poem, dedicated to Lewis XIII. &c. His poetical pieces were published at Paris, 1615, and 1630, 8vo. He died 1641.

Pinson, Richard, a native of Normandy, in the service of Caxton. It is said, that like his master, he excelled as a printer, as he was honoured by the patronage of Henry VII. and VIII. He printed the Magna Charta, and various books, which are now very scarce, but objects of great curiosity. He died 1530.

Pintor, Peter, a native of Valencia, in Spain; physician to pope Alexander VII. He was an able writer, and died at Rome, 1503, aged 83. His works, now scarce, are Aggregator Sententiarum Doctorum de Curat. Pestilentiæ, fol. 1499—De Morbo Fœdo et Occulto, &c. 1540, 4to. a work in which he asserts that the venereal disease was known in Europe before 1496.

Pinturiccio, Bernardino, an Italian painter, who was patronised by pope Innocent VIII. and Alexander VI. His historical pieces and portraits were much admired. He died 1513, aged 59.

Piper, Francis le, an English painter, descended from a Walloon family, settled in Kent. He was early fond of designing, and took particular delight in drawing ugly faces. He was so happy in delineating the features, that he could draw from memory, so that he was said to steal a face, and every person either deformed or averse to be exhibited on canvass, was afraid in his company, of having his imperfections made the subject of his pencil. His fortune was independent, therefore he never took any thing for what he drew; so that by frequenting the Mitre tavern, in Stock's market, he contributed to the celebrity of the house, by his humour and vivacity, and to its ornament by giving it many of his pieces. In the last part of his life he brought on a fever upon himself by free living, and upon being bled, the surgeon unfortunately pricked an artery, which accident proved mortal 1740.

Piper, Count, counsellor of state and first minister to Charles XII. of Sweden, was taken prisoner by the Russians, at the fatal battle of Pultowa, and conveyed to Petersburg. His captivity was rendered more dreadful, as the Czar Peter suspected him to be the cause of the war which Charles had undertaken against Russia. He died in the fortress of Schlusselburg 1716, aged 70, and his remains were delivered to the Swedish monarch, who by a magnificent funeral atoned for the hardships which his minister had endured.

Piranesi, John Baptist, an eminent architect and engraver, born at Venice. He settled at Rome, where he acquired great celebrity. His style of etching was so free that he generally drew all at once upon the plate without a previous sketch, so that his plates were very numerous and equally well finished. His engravings have been collected in several vols. folio, containing a very great number of most interesting and valuable plates. He was intimate with some of the English artists, especially Mylne, the architect of Blackfriar's bridge, and promised to dedicate one of his works to lord Charlemont, but erased, in consequence of a quarrel, the name of his patron from his plates. He died about 1778. His daughter Laura, was also famous as an engraver after the manner of her father, and died 1785. One of his sons was employed in a diplomatic line.

Piromalli, Paul, a Dominican of Calabria, sent as missionary into the East. During his residence in Armenia he converted to the catholic faith several Eutycheans and other heretics, and after visiting Persia and Georgia, he returned to Europe to represent Urban VIII. as his nuncio in Poland. On his return to Italy he was seized by pirates and carried to Tunis, and when set at liberty he was received by the pope with every mark of kindness and esteem. After revising an Armenian Bible, he was again sent into the East, and appointed bishop of Nassivan. After a residence of nine years there he returned to Italy, and died three years after, at Basignano, 1667. He was a zealous and most learned ecclesiastic. He was author of Controversial and Theological Tracts—two Dictionaries, the one Latin-Persian, and the other Armenian-Latin—an Armenian Grammar—and a Directory.

Piron, Alexis, author of Metromanie, a comedy, and of other works, plays, poems, tales, &c. collected in 7 vols. 8vo. was born at Dijon, 1679. His vivacity, and the wit and agreeable manner of his conversation, rendered him the friend and favourite of the great at Paris. He died 1778. His comedies are said to be far superior to his tragedies, and the best of his works.

Pisan, Thomas, an astrologer of Bologna. He went to Venice at the solicitation of Forli, counsellor of the republic, whose daughter he married, and afterwards when

invited by Charles V. of France, he settled in Paris, and died there 1380, the very day it is said which he had foretold.

Pisan, Christina de, daughter of the above, was born at Venice 1363, and went with her father to Paris, where at the age of 15 her beauty and wit procured an excellent husband, whom she lost ten years after. She was patronised and pensioned by Charles V. whose history she wrote. She died about 1420. She wrote besides, a hundred stories of Troy in rhyme—a collection of poems—Treasure of the City of Ladies.

Pisani, Victor, a Venetian general who distinguished himself against the Genoese and the Dalmatians. An unfortunate expedition turned his popularity into public odium, but the sentence of death was changed into imprisonment for five years. At the expiration of his confinement the sailors of Venice loudly demanded him to conduct them against the Genoese, who threatened their country with a dreadful war, and he was received with acclamations, and led his countrymen to victory. He died in the midst of his successes, 1380.

Piscator, John Fischer, professor of theology at Strasburg, was obliged to fly to Herborn, on embracing the tenets of the Calvinists. He was author of valuable Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments—Amica Collatio de Religione cum C. Vorsitio, 4to. and died 1546.

Pisistratus, an Athenian general, who by artifice seized upon the sovereign power of his country. Though absolute, he paid respect to the laws and privileges of his fellow-citizens, and he died B. C. 528, in possession of the supreme power, which was inherited by his sons, but soon after lost.

Piso, Cneius, a Roman consul, accused of poisoning Germanicus in Syria, upon which he destroyed himself, A. D. 20. A senator of that family assumed the imperial purple on Valerian's death, but was defeated by Valens, and put to death 261.

Pisseleu, Anne de, a woman of great beauty, born in Picardy. She was one of the maids of honour to Louisa the mother of Francis I. and she captivated the heart of the young prince. More freely to enjoy her company, he married her to John de Brosses, who in thus assenting to a disgraceful union, recovered some lands which his family had lost, and rose to the rank of duke of Etampes, that his guilty wife might shine with greater splendour in a corrupt court. Though the new dutchess had a polished mind, and deserved to be called the fairest of the learned, and the most learned of the fair, yet she used her powerful influence to crush her enemies; and to enrich herself she hesitated not to betray the secrets of the state to the emissaries of Charles V. After the death of Francis she retired to one of her estates in the country, by order of the next king, Henry II. and there she died neglected and despised 1576. In the last years of her life she became a convert to the principles of the protestants.

Pistorius, John, a native of Nidda, who studied medicine and afterwards the law, and became counsellor to the margrave of Baden Dourlach. Some time after he again changed his profession, and abandoning the protestant tenets embraced the catholic faith, and became a doctor of divinity, counsellor to the emperor, and provost of the cathedral of Breslaw, and prelate to the abbot of Fulda. He was author of treatises against the Lutherans—Artis Cabalisticæ Scriptores, a curious collection—Scriptores Rerum Polonicarum—Scriptores de Rebus Germanicis, 3 vols. fol. a valuable collection, &c. He died 1608, aged 52.

Pitau, Nicolas, a native of Antwerp, eminent as a painter and engraver. His portraits, especially that of St. Francis de Sales, and his engraving of the Holy family after Raphael, were deservedly admired. He died 1671, aged 38.

Pitcairne, Archibald, an able physician, of an ancient family, born at Edinburgh, 25th Dec. 1652. From Dalkeith school he was removed to Edinburgh, and applied himself to divinity, and afterwards to civil law; but at last adopted physic and mathematics as his favourite profession. He studied for some time at Paris, and on his return to Scotland, excited the public attention by a small publication in which he disputed the right of Harvey to the discovery of the circulation of the blood, which he asserted was fully known to Hippocrates. In 1692, he was invited to Leyden where he accepted a chair as professor of medicine; but the next year he returned to Scotland and married. He acquired here greater reputation by his pen than by his profession. His Dissertationes Medicæ, appeared 1701, and were again edited 1713. He wrote besides some obscure Latin satirical poems, chiefly levelled against the friends of the revolution, which he by no means approved. He died 1713. His Leyden lectures were published after his death. His only daughter married the earl of Kelly.

Pithou, Peter, a learned Frenchman, born at Troyes 1539. He studied at Paris under Turnebus, and at Bourges under Cujacius, and soon became distinguished at the bar as a learned and eloquent civilian. He escaped with difficulty the slaughter of St. Bartholomew, and as if the catastrophe influenced his opinions he immediately embraced the Romish faith. He visited England in the retinue of the duke of Montmorency, and so great was his character

for learning and integrity that Ferdinand, duke of Tuscany, referred some intricate points to his impartial decision, and the third and fourth Henries employed his abilities, not only to oppose the league, but to support the Gallican church against the usurpations of the Roman pontiff. Pithou died on his birthday 1596. He published some valuable works on law, history, and classical literature, and to his indefatigable industry we are indebted for the discovery of Phædrus, of the Novella of Justinian, and other ancient books buried in obscurity. The best known of his works are treatise on the Liberties of the Gallican Church, 4 vols. fol.—Commentary on the Customs of Troyes, 4to.—notes on authors, &c.

Pithou, Francis, brother of Peter, was born at Troyes 1544, and became procureur general of the chamber of justice under Henry IV. against the financiers, and afterwards was admitted into the king's council. He discovered the fables of Phædrus, which he published conjointly with his brother. He was a learned and amiable man, and published of his own a comparison of the laws of the Romans with those of Moses, 12mo.; an edition of the Salique Law with notes; treatise on the Greatness and the Rights of the French Monarchy, 8vo.; an edition of Comes Theologus; Observationes ad Codicem, fol.; Antiqui Rhetores Latini, Rutilius Lupus, Aquila Romanus, &c. He died universally respected 7th Feb. 1621.

Pitiscus, Samuel, a learned man, born at Zutphen 1637. He studied at Deventer and Groningen, and was elected master of the school at Zutphen, and afterwards obtained the direction of the college of Jerome at Utrecht, where he died 1717. He was author of several learned works, Lexicon Latino-Belgicum, 4to.; Lexicon Antiquitatum Romanorum, fol.; besides an edition of Rufinus's Rom. Antiquities; and editions of Suetonius, Q. Curtius, Aurelius Victor, &c.

Pitiscus, Bartholomew, the learned author of Thesaurus Mathematicus, fol. and of a treatise on Trigonometry, died 1613.

Pitkin, William, was appointed a judge of the superior court of Connecticut in 1711, and in 1713 chief justice. He was twenty-six years a magistrate, and died at Hartford, April 5th, 1723, aged 50.

☞ L.

Pitkin, William, governor of Connecticut, was the son of the preceding, and was elected governor in 1766. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court in 1741, and chief justice in 1754. In this office he succeeded Mr. Fitch, and continued until chosen governor. In 1754 he was one of the delegates to the convention at Albany, and a member of the committee appointed to draw up the plan of union which was adopted on that occasion. He died at East-Hartford, October 1st, 1769.

☞ L.

Pitot, Henry, a French mathematician, who was born at Aramont in the diocess of Uses, 29th May, 1695, and died there 27th Dec. 1771. He was self-taught in mathematical knowledge, but so respectable that he gained the friendship of the great Reaumur, and in 1724, was admitted into the academy of sciences. He was in 1740, appointed by the states of Languedoc, their chief engineer, and he embellished the province with various monuments of his genius and abilities. He also conveyed water to Montpellier from a distance of nine miles, by canals which must ever excite the admiration of travellers. He was, in 1754, honoured with the order of St. Michael, and he had been long before elected member of the Royal Society of London, in consequence of his treatise on the Theory of the Management of Vessels, 1731, which was translated into English and much applauded. He enriched the memoirs of the French academies with valuable communications.

Pits or Pitseus, John, an English biographer, born at Alton, Hants, 1560, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. After two years residence at Oxford he went to Douay, and thence to Rheims, and next to Rome, where he studied seven years and became a priest. The civil wars of France drove him from the country to Lorraine, and afterwards to Germany. By the patronage of cardinal Lorraine he obtained a canonry at Verdun, and afterwards was confessor to the dutchess of Cleves for 12 years. He next was promoted to the deanery of Verdun, where he died 1616. He wrote a useful work collected from English history, containing the lives of the kings, bishops, apostolical men, and writers of England, in four large volumes; but of these only part was published under the title of "de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus," and some other works.

Pitt, Christopher, an English poet, born at Blandford 1699, and educated at Winchester school, where he distinguished himself so much, that when chosen to college he presented to his electors a poetical translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, which unfortunately is not now extant. In 1722 he obtained from his relation Mr. Pitt of Stratfieldsea, the living of Pimpern, Dorsetshire, and after taking his master's degree in 1724, he went to reside in his native county. He closed a life of benevolence and virtue 1748, and was buried at Blandford, where a stone records the candour and simplicity of his manners, and asserts that he lived innocent and died be-

loved. He is chiefly known as the author of an eloquent translation of the Æneid, which rivals Dryden's, but of which it may be said, that while Pitt pleases the critic, Dryden charms the people, and that Pitt is quoted while Dryden is read; each indeed possesses peculiar beauties, but if Dryden is admired for his vigour, Pitt is entitled to the highest commendation for the excellence of his lines, and the correctness of his versification. He also translated Vida's Art of Poetry, and wrote besides some poems published in an 8vo. vol.

PITT, William, earl of Chatham, an illustrious statesman, born 15th Nov. 1708. His father was Robert Pitt of Boconnock in Cornwall, esq. and his grandfather Thomas, was the governor of Madras, who acquired some property in the East Indies, and purchased for 20,400*l*. a celebrated diamond, weighing 127 carats, which received the name of Regent, because sold by him to the duke of Orleans the regent of France for 135,000*l*. The young statesman was educated at Eton, and in 1726, he entered at Trinity college, Oxford, which he left for the military profession, and the rank of cornet. A different field of action, however, was destined for the exhibition of his powers, and in 1735, he was elected into parliament for Old Sarum, and soon began to distinguish himself as an eloquent and well-informed speaker. He enlisted early in the ranks of opposition against Walpole, and in his speeches against the Spanish convention, and against the bill for registering seamen, displayed such acuteness, vehemence, and depth of argumentation as astonished the house, and marked him as worthy of the highest offices of the state. The dutchess of Marlborough also, the inveterate enemy of Walpole, applauded the patriotism of the young orator, and in her will left him an honourable legacy of 10,000*l*. for defending, as she said, the laws of his country, and preventing its ruin. In 1746 his abilities were solicited to support the administration which had succeeded to Walpole, and he became joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, and soon after treasurer, and pay-master of the army, and privy counsellor. In 1755, he resigned; but though the next year he received the seals of secretary of state for the Southern department, his continuance in office was of short duration, the public voice of applause, however, accompanied him in his retirement, and had such effect on the government, that in June, 1757, he was reinstated in his office of secretary. The restoration of this favourite of the people to power, was the beginning of a new era of splendid conquests, and of national glory. The arms of England proved every where successful in consequence of the judicious plans of the new minister; Quebec was conquered, the French were defeated in Africa, and in the East, and the shores of Europe too witnessed the bravery and the victories of the British by sea and land. The death of George II. in the midst of these brilliant achievements, and the accession of George III. was soon followed by the resignation of the popular minister, who refused to co-operate with an administration, which by the influence of lord Bute, as it is supposed, thwarted his vigorous measures. His retirement was accompanied not only by the regrets of the nation, but by the honourable grant of a peerage to his lady, and a pension of 3000*l*. The peace of 1763 was censured by this sagacious patriot, who declared that England, from the extent of her victories, was entitled to more solid advantages; yet whilst he blamed the minister, he did not continue a petulant and capricious opposition, but remained silent till the question of general warrants in 1764 called forth all his eloquence, and the keenness of his satire against the illegality and oppression of those unpopular engines of arbitrary power. In 1766 he was prevailed upon to accept the privy seal in the administration, and with it an earldom; but he resigned the office Nov. 1768, and ever after refused to be connected with the government. His health indeed declined, and a hereditary gout helped to undermine his constitution, without, however, diminishing the energetic powers of his mind. When the subject of the American war engaged the attention of the public, lord Chatham burst forth from his retirement, and, in his place in the house of lords, vindicated the honours of his country, and deprecated severe measures against the discontented colonists. On one of these occasions, after the duke of Richmond had replied to his powerful and convincing arguments in favour of conciliation, the venerable peer rose up to answer the speech of his opponent, but his debilitated constitution sunk under the attempt, and he fell in a fit into the arms of those who were near him. This extraordinary event, which exhibited a favourite statesman breathing his last, while he uttered the most animated sentiments for the honour, the glory, and the independence of his country, happened 8th April, 1778, and he died on the ensuing 11th May. All ranks and all parties now united to pay due respect to the memory of the departed patriot; the unpopularity which for a while had obscured his career, because he had accepted a pension and a peerage, had now disappeared in his unshaken character of the statesman, and the sagacious defender of the liberties of his country. A public funeral and a monument in Westminster-abbey, at the expense of the nation, were immediately voted by parlia-

ment, as a testimony, as the inscription records, to the virtues and abilities of a man, during whose administration divine providence had exalted Great Britain to a height of prosperity and glory unknown to any former age. As a statesman, says one of his biographers, lord Chatham was born with all the graces of the orator, and possessed every requisite to bespeak respect, and even awe. A manly figure and penetrating look fixed attention and commanded reverence, and the keen lightning of his eye spoke the high spirit of his soul, even before the lips had begun utterance. The most fluent and ready orators have shrunk back appalled from his all-powerful eloquence. He had not, indeed, the correctness of language so striking in the great Roman orator, but he had the verba ardentia, the bold glowing words, which darted with such irresistible efficacy, that Walpole, surrounded with power and the unshaken support of a decided majority, never heard his voice in the house of commons without being alarmed and thunderstruck. Lord Chatham had by his wife, daughter of Richard Grenville, five children, John, the inheritor of his titles, William, the subject of the next article, Charles, who died young, Hester, who married lord Stanhope, and is since dead, and Harriot, who married Mr. Elliot, and is also dead. His lady died in 1803, at Burton Pynsent, in Somersetshire, an estate which was left to him in 1766, in consequence of the exertion of his great talents in the service of his country, by sir William Pynsent, who in thus showing his admiration for the character of the great statesman, disinherited his own relations. Some letters from lord Chatham to his relation, the first lord Camelford, when resident at Cambridge, were published in 1804, by lord Grenville. The life of lord Chatham has been published in 3 vols. 8vo.

Pitt, William, a celebrated statesman, second son of the preceding, was born at Hayes, 28th May, 1759. From his earliest years he was instructed by his father, who foresaw the future greatness of his son, and taught him to argue with logical precision, and to speak with elegance, correctness, and force. He was afterwards under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, and at the proper age he was admitted member of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he had for his tutors Dr. Turner, since dean of Norwich, and Dr. Prettyman, bishop of Lincoln. Under the guidance of these able men, he rapidly matured his knowledge of classical literature, and of mathematics, and he left the university with the degree of M.A. and a high character for application, for abilities, and for correctness and propriety of deportment. He next entered as student at Lincoln's-Inn, and was called to the bar, and afterwards went once or twice on the western circuit, where he was occasionally employed as junior counsel. A higher situation, however, awaited him. At the general election he was proposed as member for Cambridge university, but few seconded his pretensions, and the next year he obtained a seat for Appleby, on the interest of sir J. Lowther. In the house he enlisted on the side of opposition against lord North and the American war; and his first speech, in support of Mr. Burke's bill, displayed that commanding eloquence which many of the members had before so warmly applauded in his illustrious father. The first motion which he offered to parliament was for the more equal representation of the people in parliament; and though it was lost by a small majority, it rendered him a popular and a leading member in the Commons. On the death of lord Rockingham, he accepted, at the age of 22, the office of chancellor of the exchequer; and under the administration of which he formed a part, the American war was concluded. Though he ably defended the conduct of his colleagues, the terms of the peace were regarded by the majority of the nation as unpopular, and the ministry was dissolved. Restored to privacy, Mr. Pitt passed some months on the continent; and after visiting Italy, and several of the German courts, he returned to England, and on the dismissal of the coalition administration of Mr. Fox and lord North, he was selected for the arduous office of first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, 18th December, 1783. Thus seated at the head of affairs, he bent the great powers of his mind to the framing of a bill for the regulation of India affairs, which might be more palatable to the nation, and less objectionable than that of Mr. Fox. His attempts, however, were at first unavailing, as his predecessors, though dismissed from office, still retained their influence in the Commons; and in consequence of this struggle between the house and the king's prerogative, an appeal was made to the sense of the nation in a new parliament. The people warmly seconded the measures of the youthful premier, and the new parliament not only approved of his India bill, but adopted his financial system for the reduction of the national debt by a sinking fund, and cemented the commercial treaty which, under his auspices, had been concluded with France, on a basis advantageous to the interests and the prosperity of England. During the unfortunate illness with which the king was afflicted in 1788, Mr. Pitt was supported by the unanimous concurrence of the nation in boldly resisting the right of the prince of Wales to assume the reigns of government, which Mr. Fox,

with more warmth than constitutional knowledge, had hastily asserted. Hitherto popular, and successful as a peace minister, Mr. Pitt had now to contend with a new and formidable hydra in the French revolution. The murder of the French king, and the ambitious views of the rulers of France, were productive of disputes with England, and war was declared in 1793. During the continuance of hostilities for eight years, in situations where all precedents were unavailing, and all the political principles of former times disregarded, the premier conducted the affairs of the nation with that vigour and manly energy which future historians will celebrate to his honour and glory. Amidst the political cares of the continent, his mighty mind planned in 1800 the union with Ireland, which though at first opposed upon national and constitutional grounds, was completed under his auspices, and promises to add strength, solidity, and effect to the power and prosperity of the sister islands. He soon after retired from the head of affairs, in consequence of disputes with respect to the catholic emancipation; but more probably to make room for an administration, which might, with more propriety, and greater probability of success, negotiate a peace with France. The insidious peace of Amiens, effected under the administration of Mr. Addington, met with the approbation of Mr. Pitt, as the most advantageous which the situation of the continent, and the gigantic power of France could allow, and in 1804 he was again replaced at the head of affairs. Difficulties, however, surrounded him on all sides; many of his old colleagues had joined the ranks of opposition, and not a few condemned the method by which he had regained his ascendency in the king's councils, and it may be asserted that all the complicated machine of government was to be directed, in all its minute parts, by him alone. Unappalled by the dangers which threatened his country, and actively awake to resist all the attacks of parliamentary opposition, he formed that powerful confederacy with Russia and Austria, which, had it been better conducted by the generals of the belligerent powers, might have checked, if not totally crushed, the colossal influence of France. In the mean time, while public affairs assumed the most threatening aspect, a hereditary gout weakened the delicate constitution of the minister, and the seeds of the illness under which he laboured, in 1802, and which had never been completely eradicated, produced the most alarming debility in the nervous system. Excessive anxiety, application to business, and besides, a constant privation of rest, thus contributed to the general breaking up of his constitution, and the intelligence of the fatal disasters at Austerlitz, and the failure of his favourite plan for the deliverance of Europe from French tyranny, hastened his end. He expired at his house at Putney, Surrey, on the 23d Jan. 1806, and the last words which quivered on the dying lips of this most extraordinary and patriotic man were, Oh, my country! By a vote of the commons, in which it is painful to observe the names of several of his former friends among the 89 who opposed the manly and dignified motion of Mr. Lascelles, his remains were buried in Westminster abbey, by the side of his father, at the public expense, and with becoming funeral pomp; and the heart of every lover of virtue and patriotism must assent to the truth of the emphatical words which the herald pronounced after the corpse had descended to the tomb: non sibi sed patriæ vixit. By the same vote of the commons, the debts of the departed premier were discharged by the public, and it is not a small proof of his great disinterestedness and undeviating integrity, that, during a long administration of above 20 years, he not only did not accumulate riches, but died insolvent. To appreciate the character of so mighty a mind is no easy task. His history is the history of civilized nations; as his counsels directed or influenced every measure which was carried into execution in every corner of the habitable globe. To him particularly belonged constancy and steadiness of purpose and principle, a pride of superiority, arising from the consciousness of great talents and firm integrity; and when, therefore, he had fixed upon an end, he maintained his opinion against all obstacles. This firm adherence to principles which eventually might be erroneous, was indeed a foible; but it was the foible of a great genius and of a lofty mind. His eloquence, if it did not possess the vehemence of Fox, nor the brilliant splendour of Burke, was always correct, powerful, and convincing; he had a perfect command of language, and in the arrangement of his matter, he was natural and luminous; without art, without affectation. Thus elevated above the rest of the world in situation, in talents, and in character, it is not a matter of surprise that he had not only political but private detractors, and that at a period when obloquy is hurled against whatever is most dignified and sacred among mankind, his conduct was attributed to motives of pride, of ambition, and of tyranny. Envy, indeed, as one of his biographers observes, may revile, and self-interest may seek to blacken; but his fame, in spite of every effort to blast it, in spite of all the assaults of little and low minds, will flourish while this kingdom or its language shall last. No state chicanery, no narrow system of vicious poli-

tics sunk him to the level of the guilty great. He was noble, elevated, magnanimous in his plans; his object was England, his ambition was fame; an ambition that would have raised his country above all the world, and himself along with her glory. The penetration of his mind was sagacious, was infinite, and his schemes of government and policy were formed to affect not only his country, not the present age only, but Europe and the world, and to transmit the fruits of his administration, the labours of his mighty genius, to the admiration, and to the blessings of distant posterity.

Pittacus, a native of Mitylene, one of the seven wise men of Greece. He was at the head of the government of his country, and displayed great moderation. He died 579 B.C.

Pius I. St. succeeded Hyginus as pope, 142, and suffered martyrdom 157. It is said, but not well supported, that he ordered the celebration of Easter to take place the Sunday after the 14th day of the March moon.

Pius II. Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini. *Vid.* Æneas Sylvius.

Pius III. Francis Thodeschini, son of a sister of Pius II. was made archbishop of Vienna, and a cardinal by his uncle. He succeeded Alexander VI. in the papal chair; but when his virtues promised a happy reign he was suddenly snatched away, 21 days after his election, 13th Oct. 1503.

Pius IV. John Angelo, cardinal de Medicis, brother of the famous Marquis de Marignan, and not of the Florence family, was born at Milan 1499. He was early distinguished by his merit, and employed by Clement VII. and his successors in several honourable embassies, and in 1549 he was created a cardinal by Julius III. He succeeded to the popedom on the death of Paul IV. 1559, and evinced his zeal for the church by his enmity against the Turks and against heretics. He re-established the council of Trent, and when it separated in 1563 he affirmed its decrees by a bull. A conspiracy formed against him by Benedict Accolti and others, in 1565, was discovered, and the conspirators punished. He died 9th Dec. 1565, aged 66.

Pius V. Michael Ghisleri, was born at Bosco, in Tortona, 17th Jan. 1504, and embraced the Dominican order. He was made archbishop of Sutri by Paul IV. and afterwards appointed inquisitor general in the Milanese and in Lombardy, where his proceedings were often marked by cruelty and oppression. He was elected pope after Pius IV. 1566; but though in this new dignity he attempted to reform the morals of Rome and of his church, and to correct abuses, his measures frequently degenerated into severity, and rendered him unpopular among his subjects. His publication of the bull called In Cœna Domini, by which he attempted to enforce the power and superior jurisdiction of the papal see in temporal affairs, raised him many enemies. He joined his forces to those of the Spaniards and Venetians against the Turks, and under his auspices the famous battle of Lepanto was fought, 1571, in which the infidels were so dreadfully defeated. He died of the stone, 30th April, 1572, aged 68, and he was regarded as so formidable that the sultan Selim noticed his death by three days of public rejoicings. Some of his letters have been published.

Pius VI. John Angelo Braschi, was born at Cesena, 27th Dec. 1717. He was patronised by Benedict XIV. who made him treasurer of the apostolical chamber, and he was raised to the rank of cardinal by Ganganelli, whom he succeeded on the papal throne, 1775. His reign was one of the longest, and likewise one of the most unfortunate in the Roman history, and some assert that in his pontificate was fully verified the Latin adage:

Semper sub Sextis perdita Roma fuit.

His government was marked by popular and useful measures; he redressed abuses, punished the peculation of his officers, and laboured successfully in completing the noble museum of the Vatican, begun by his predecessor, by the collection of vases, medals, statues, and monuments, which were dispersed through the ecclesiastical states. Of this valuable treasure a magnificent account with engravings has appeared in 6 vols. fol. From the arts Pius turned his attention to commerce; the port of Ancona was repaired and embellished, and the Pontine marshes were drained of their pestilential waters. This labour, which had engaged the attention of the ancient Romans, and had been attempted by Augustus and some of his successors, and by several popes, was regarded as an object of great public utility. To convert to purposes of agriculture and commerce the vast marshes which extend from the Appenines to the sea, and from Astura to Terracina and the Neapolitan frontiers, and to remove those noxious vapours which render the neighbouring lands unhealthy and dangerous to the inhabitants, was reserved in some degree for the perseverance of Pius. By yearly visiting the spot he gave vigour and encouragement to the work; canals were constructed to drain the superabundant marshes, the Appian way was repaired, or rather a new road was built 40 miles in length, overshadowed with rows of poplars, and houses were erected for the convenience of travellers. At Rome Pius adorned the city with a new church and

some hospitals, and in the provinces his magnificence was equally displayed. In his character he was mild, and in his conduct hospitable, and Joseph II. of Germany, Paul of Russia, and other princes, were witnesses of his kindness and of his virtues. In ecclesiastical affairs, though he was successful against the innovations of Leopold in Tuscany in 1775, he found himself unable to stop the reforming hand of the German emperor. The suppression of monasteries, and the rejection of the papal superiority in Germany, alarmed the Roman see; and Pius repaired in person to Vienna; but though treated with deference and respect, the innovations of the imperial reformer could not be checked. Pius had fresh troubles to meet in Italy, and the court of Naples disputed his right of nomination to the sees of Naples and Potenza. The payment of a tribute, on the accession of the Neapolitan monarch to the throne, at last settled the dispute; but new quarrels arose with the Venetians and the court of Modena, when the French revolution began to engage the attention of Europe, and in its rapid vortex to drown all inferior considerations. Pius naturally disapproved of the conduct of the French reformers, who levelled their impious hands against all ecclesiastical establishments, and he embraced the cause of the allies. He received with kindness the banished priests, and this particularly drew upon him the vengeance of the French rulers. Bonaparte was directed to attack the Roman states, and after taking Urbino, Bologna, Ancona, &c. he checked his conquests, and offered peace to the sovereign pontiff, on condition of his paying a large sum of money, and of sending to Paris the choicest pieces in painting and sculpture preserved at Rome. A reconciliation thus tyrannically effected proved not of long duration. Basseville, the new French ambassador, behaved with such haughtiness that the indignant Romans assassinated him, 1793; and though the pope was incapable of preventing this horrid deed, yet his enemies easily persuaded themselves that he was privy to it. The subsequent death of Duphot, who in the midst of Rome, while he attempted to restore order and tranquillity, was stabbed fatally, called on the French government for severe measures. Rome was therefore taken by the orders of Bonaparte, and the captive pope dragged a prisoner from his palace, and conveyed amidst the insults of the French soldiery, first to Sienna, and afterwards across the Alps into France. At Briancon his presence converted the tumults and the ferocity of his oppressors into admiration and reverence, and at a moment when he expected to be murdered by them, he saw the enraged multitude suddenly moved with compassion, and fall down at his feet. From Briancon he passed on to Gap, Grenoble, Voiron, and to Valence, where he was permitted to rest. Here his sufferings were completed; after an illness of 11 days, from fatigue and old age, he died 29th Aug. 1798, aged 82. His remains were buried at Valence by order of Bonaparte; but afterwards they were removed to Rome in 1802, and entombed with great funeral pomp. This prelate, so well known by his misfortunes, was possessed of many virtues, and the humility, patience, and meekness with which he endured the indignities of his barbarous persecutors, entitled him to universal veneration.

Pivati, John Francis, a Venetian lawyer, known for his laborious compilation of a general dictionary of arts and sciences, which appeared at Venice in 10 vols. fol. 1746.

Pix, Mary, daughter of Mr. Griffith, a clergyman, was born at Nettlebed, Oxfordshire, and married Mr. Pix. She wrote 10 plays, which possess little merit, and she died about 1720.

Pizarro, Francis, the conqueror of Peru, was the illegitimate son of a gentleman by a woman of low condition, and born at Truxillo. Though thus obscurely born, and obliged to keep hogs for his support, he possessed an undaunted courage, and embarked for America with other adventurers. In 1524, fired with the love of glory, he united with Almagro and Lucque to go in quest of new undiscovered countries. After incredible hardships and unceasing perseverance he was enabled to penetrate into Peru, 1531, where he seized perfidiously the monarch Atahualpa, and afterwards cruelly and inhumanly put him to death. The possession of an opulent kingdom, and the servile submission of the inhabitants, did not inspire the Spaniards with the love of ease and tranquillity, but produced quarrels, and Almagro and Pizarro met in arms, 1538, to decide their superiority. Almagro was defeated and put to death; but the son and the friends of the fallen chief united against their oppressor, and Pizarro was assassinated in his palace, after making an obstinate resistance, 26th June, 1541. This bold adventurer, who knew not even how to read, was fully formed for command. He laid the foundation of the city of Lima, and might deserve the name of a hero, were not perfidy and cruelty indelible stains on his character.

Pizzi, Joachim, a native of Rome, educated among the Jesuits, and made in 1759 director of the academy of Arcades. He possessed genius as a poet, and vigour and correctness as a writer. His works are the Vision of Eden, a poem in four cantos—the Triumph of Poetry, a poem—Discourse on Tragic and Comic Poetry—Dissertation on

Antique Cameo, &c. He died 1790, aged 74.

Placcius, Vincent, an able philologer, born at Hamburgh 1642. He studied at Helmstadt and Leipsic, and after travelling over France and Italy, he was made professor of eloquence and morals in his native city, where he died, 1699, much respected and beloved. He published Theatrum Anonymorum, et Pseudonymorum, 2 vols. fol.—Liber de Juris Consulto Perito, 8vo.—de Arte Excerpendi, &c. 8vo.—Carmina Juvenilia, 8vo.

Place, Francis, a Yorkshire gentleman, eminent as a painter and engraver. As he worked only for his amusement his pieces are scarce, but possess merit. His etchings and his mezzotinto prints were in great estimation, especially those of archbishop Stern, and of Henry Gyles, a glass painter in his neighbourhood. He died 1728.

Placentinus, Peter, a German Dominican, author of "Pugna Porcorum," a poem of 360 verses, in which every word begins with a P, Antwerp, 1530. He wrote also a Latin History of the bishops of Tongres and Liege, and died at Maestricht, 1548.

Placette, John de la, a protestant minister, born at Pontac, in Bearn, 1639. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Denmark, and then to Holland, and settled at the Hague, and lastly at Utrecht, where he died, 1718. He wrote Moral Essays, 6 vols. 12mo.—Treatise on Pride, 8vo.—on Conscience, translated into English by Basil Kennet—on Good Works—on Restitution—Christian Reflections, &c. and a Treatise against Bayle on the Origin of Evil, and the Trinity.

Plantin, Christopher, an eminent printer, born near Tours. He settled at Antwerp, and though not a man of learning, he published the most correct and elegant editions of various authors. He acquired riches as well as fame by his profession, and was extremely liberal and humane. He died 1589, aged 65. His chief work is said to be a Polyglott Bible.

Planudes, Maximus, a monk of Constantinople in the fourth century. He was in the train of the imperial ambassador to Venice, and on his return was imprisoned in consequence of his strong partiality for the Latin church. He wrote a curious, but improbable Life of Æsop, and also a Greek Anthologia.

Plater, George, was a judge of the court of appeals of Maryland, and after the revolution, governor of the state; under the old confederation he was a delegate to congress, and in 1788, was president of the convention of Maryland, which ratified the federal constitution. He died at Annapolis, Feb. 10th, 1792, aged 56. ☞ L.

Platina, Bartholomew Sacchi, a learned Italian, born at Piedena, near Cremona, 1421. He abandoned the military life for the church, and going to Rome, by the friendship and protection of cardinal Bessarion, he obtained some preferment, and was appointed apostolical abbreviator. He was deprived of this office, which was abolished by the succeeding pope, Paul II. but when he respectfully complained of the treatment, as he had purchased the place, he was indignantly rejected by the sovereign pontiff, and even imprisoned and put to the rack. The next pope, Sixtus IV. made amends for his sufferings, and appointed him to be librarian to the Vatican. He died of the plague, 1481. He wrote the Lives of the Popes, printed first Venice, 1479, folio—History of Mantua—the Life of Nerio Cappani, and some other works, all in Latin, and collected in folio, 1752.

Plato, a celebrated philosopher of Athens. He was the pupil of Socrates, after whose death he travelled into various countries, and then settled at Athens, where his lectures were attended by numerous and respectable auditors. After a life devoted to virtue and philosophy, he died at Athens, 348 B. C. aged 81. His writings are very valuable, as not only his language is very beautiful and correct, but his philosophy sublime, so that some writers have imagined he drew many of his opinions concerning the Supreme Being; from the writings of Moses, while he resided among the Egyptian priests.

Plautus, Marcus Accius, a Roman comic poet of great celebrity. Only 19 of his plays are extant, which abound in humour and interest, though often expressed in coarse language. He died about 184 B.C.

Playfair, John, was born at Bervie, near Dundee, of which parish his father was minister, in 1749. He received his education at St. Andrews, and, in 1772, succeeded to his father's living; but resigned it some years afterwards, and went to Edinburgh, where he became professor of mathematics. When the royal society was established there, he was appointed one of the secretaries, and contributed many papers to the memoirs of that institution. In his latter years the professor applied to the study of geology, which he pursued with indefatigable ardour; and, in 1816, undertook a journey to the Alps, for the purpose of making observations on those mountains. He died at Edinburgh, July 20, 1819. His works are—1. Elements of Geometry, 8vo. 2. Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth. 3. A Letter to the Author of the Examination of Professor Stewart's Statement. 4. An edition of Euclid. 5. System of Geography, 5 vols. 4to. 6. Outlines of Philosophy, 8vo.—*W. B.*

Playford, John, a stationer and seller of music books, &c. in Fleet-street, Lon-

don, was distinguished as a writer. He published an introduction to the skill of music, 1655, several times reprinted, and by other books he contributed much to the improvement of the printing of music. He also edited the psalms and hymns in metre, with their appropriate tunes, 8vo. airs and songs for the bass-viol, &c. He died 1693, aged 80, and was honoured with an elegy by Tate the poet laureate.

Plempius, Vopiscus Fortunatus, a native of Amsterdam, who took his medical degrees at Bologna, and practised in Holland. He was made professor of medicine at Louvain, where he died 12th Dec. 1671, aged 70. He was author of Ophthalmographia, or de Oculi Fabricâ, 4to.—de Togatorum Valetudine tuendâ—de Affectibus Capillorum et Unguium Naturâ—Tractatus de Peste—Antymus Coningius Peruviani Pulveris Defensor repulsus a Melippo Protymo, a refutation of the utility of the bark which was introduced by Coningius, the assumed name of the Jesuit, Fabri, and thus attacked by Plempius, under the appellation of Protymus.

Plessis Richelieu. *Vid.* Richelieu.

Pliny, Caius Secundus, the Elder, was a celebrated philosopher, born at Verona. He perished during an eruption of Vesuvius, while he approached too near to make observations on the awful phenomenon, A. D. 79. Of his works, which were numerous, only his Natural History remains, which is a valuable compilation of facts and observations, by the hand of a judicious master.

Pliny, Cæcilius Secundus, the Younger, was the nephew of the preceding. He studied under Quintilian, and enjoyed the friendship of Trajan, who made him consul. He was for some time governor of Bithynia, where he checked the persecution excited against the Christians. He died A. D. 113, universally respected. His letters, &c. are fine specimens of correct writing.

Plot, Robert, an English philosopher and antiquary, born at Sutton Barn, Kent, 1641, and educated at Wye school in that county. In 1658, he entered at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he took his master's degree, and afterwards removed to University college, where he took the degree of L.L. D. 1671. He was elected member of the Royal Society, and appointed one of its secretaries, and as such published the Philosophical Transactions from No. 143, to 166, inclusive. In 1683, he was nominated by Ashmole first keeper to his newly erected museum, and made also professor of chymistry, and in 1688, historiographer to the king. He was made in 1695, by the duke of Norfolk, Mowbray, herald extraordinary. He died of the stone, 30th April, 1696, at Borden, leaving two sons. Dr. Plot, whose chief delight was the advancement of natural history and antiquities, published the Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, both in folio, as essays towards a Natural History of England—de Origine Fontium, &c.—an Account of Elden Hole—several valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. He left behind him several MSS. for the Histories of Kent, Middlesex, and London, which he intended to publish.

Plotinus, a Platonic philosopher, born at Nicopolis in Egypt. He settled at Rome, and died in Campania, 270, aged 66. His works were collected by his pupil Porphyry.

Plowden, Edmund, an eminent lawyer, born in Shropshire, 1517. He was educated at Cambridge, but afterwards removed to Oxford, where he took his degrees in physic, and practised as a physician. He soon after abandoned physic for the law, entered at the Middle Temple, and was made a sergeant. As he was a Roman Catholic his preferments ceased on the accession of Elizabeth. He died 1584. His "Reports" are held in great esteem, and show great learning, judgment, and sagacity.

Pluche, Antony, a French writer, born at Rheims, 1668. He distinguished himself by his application, and at the recommendation of Rollin, was made tutor to the son of the intendant of Rouen, after which he went to Paris, and gave lectures on history and geography. He was presented in 1749, to the abbey of Valence St. Maur, and died of an apoplexy, 1761. His works are Spectacle de la Nature, 7 vols. 12mo. an excellent work, twice translated into English, and also into most European languages—Histoire du Ciel, 2 vols. 12mo. containing a Mythological History of the Heavens, also translated into English—la Mechanique des Langues, 12mo.—Harmonie des Pseaumes et de l'Evangile, 12mo.

Plukenet, Leonard, a well-known English botanist, born 1642, and educated, as is conjectured, at Cambridge. He took his degrees in physic, but as he was without a patron, he had to struggle with numerous difficulties, till in his old age he was appointed by the queen superintendent of Hampton-court garden, and honoured with the title of Royal Professor of Botany. His great work is his "Phytographia," to the completion of which he devoted much of his time and of his money. He had correspondents for his botanical researches all over the world; but though he assisted Ray with liberal contributions, he differed much from Sloane and Petiver, and censured their labours with some asperity. He died about 1705. His Phytographia appeared in four parts, 1691-1696, containing 328 plates, 4to. He published besides, Almagestum Botanicum, 4to. 1696, containing 6000 species—Almagesti Botanici Mantissa, 4to. 1700, with 25 new

plates—Amaltheum Botanicum, 1705, 4to. &c. His Herbarium contained 8000 plants, and is now in the British museum. His works were reprinted 1769, 4 vols. and in 1779, by Dr. Giseke of Hamburgh with a Linnean index.

Plumier, Charles, a famous French botanist, born at Marseilles, 1646. He was of the order of Minims, and studied mathematics at Toulouse under Maignan, but afterwards applied himself to botany and natural history. His reputation was now such that he was employed by Lewis XIV. to go to the West Indies in search of curious and medicinal plants. He performed three voyages for this laborious and useful object, and explored not only St. Domingo, but the neighbouring islands, and part of the continent. His zeal was honourably rewarded by a pension from the king, and the appointment of royal botanist. While at the request of M. Fagon, the king's physician, he meditated a fourth voyage in the cause of natural history, he was attacked by a pleurisy, as he waited for the ship near Cadiz, and died there, 1706. His works are valuable, Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, 4to.—Description of the Plants of America, folio.—Treatise on American Ferns, folio.—the Art of Turning, folio, with plates—Dissertations on Cochineal, in the Journal des Sçavans. Besides these he left 1400 drawings, which might make 10 volumes more.

Pluquet, Francis Andrew, a native of Bayeux, who exchanged his canonry for the professorship of history in the university of Paris. He was an able lecturer and a diligent and elegant writer, and died of an apoplexy, 1790, aged 74. He wrote an Examination of Fatalism, 3 vols. 12mo. —a Dictionary of Heresies, 2 vols. 8vo.—the Classical Books of Chinese, 7 vols. 12mo.—Treatise on Luxury, 2 vols. 12mo. —a Treatise on Sociability, 2 vols. in which he establishes the natural propensity of man to kindness and religion, against the opinions of Hobbes.

Plutarch, a celebrated philosopher and historian of Cheronæa in Bœotia. He travelled over various countries to improve himself, and was honourably received by the emperor Trajan, who raised him to the office of consul. He died in his native town at an advanced age, A. D. 140. The best known and most valuable of his many works, is the Lives of Illustrious Men, a composition of great merit and singular interest.

Pluvinel, Antony, grand equery and chamberlain to Henry IV. of France, and his ambassador to Holland, was born in Dauphiny, and died at Paris, 1620. He was the first who opened a riding school in France. He wrote "l'Art de monter à Cheval," the Art of Riding, with plates, folio.

Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, Indian chief of Virginia, was born about the year 1595. She became warmly attached to the English, and rendered them on several occasions the most important services. When the savages had captured captain Smith, in 1607, and were in the act of putting him to death, she threw herself on him, and protecting him from the blow of the executioner, persuaded her father to spare his life. Two years after, at the hazard of her life, she revealed to Smith a plot the Indians had formed of exterminating the English, and saved them from destruction. In 1612, she was seized by captain Argal, and detained for the purpose of obtaining a favourable peace from her father, and while with the English received the offer of marriage from Thomas Rolfe, an Englishman of good character, to whom, by the consent of Powhatan, she was soon united. By that event she restored peace to the colony, and secured it for many years. In 1616, she accompanied her husband to England, and was received with attention at court. She there met with Smith, and displayed towards him much affection. She soon after died at Gravesend, when about to return to Virginia. She left one son, from whom descended several respectable families in Virginia. ☞ L.

Pococke, Edward, a celebrated orientalist, born at Oxford, Nov. 8th, 1604. He was educated at Thame school, and at 14 entered at Magdalen hall, Oxford, from which, two years after, he removed to a scholarship at Corpus, and afterwards became a fellow of the college. He soon distinguished himself by his great knowledge of classical and oriental literature, and by the friendship of G. Vossius, and other learned men; and by the interest of Selden he obtained, when in orders, the place of chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo. He reached Aleppo in 1630, and devoted himself with unusual assiduity to the further acquisition of the oriental languages. He was, in 1631, employed by Laud to make a collection of such valuable and curious MSS. and of such coins as might enrich a university library; and in 1636 he was informed by that liberal patron that he was nominated by him to fill his newly founded Arabic professorship in Oxford. He returned in consequence to England, but afterwards he went to Constantinople, in company with Greaves, who was going to explore the antiquities of Egypt. He was invited by Laud in 1640 to return, and in his way through Paris, he became acquainted with Grotius, to whom he communicated his intention of translating his book, de Veritate Christ. Religionis, into Arabic, which the pious author heartily approved. When he reached

England, he found his learned patron in the Tower, and his death and the consequent confusion of the nation, tended little to ensure him tranquillity in the prosecution of his studies. In 1643 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Childrey, Berkshire, where he retired to perform his ecclesiastical duties; but he was deprived of his professorship by the republican plunderers. His great merit, however, pleaded in his favour, he was in 1647 restored to his salary, and the next year nominated by the king, then a prisoner, professor of Hebrew and a canon of Christchurch, an appointment approved by the parliament, but rescinded when he refused to subscribe to the engagement. Though deprived of his canonry, he yet read lectures, and in 1652 assisted in preparing the edition of the Polyglott Bible. The restoration reinstated him in all his offices, and he soon after took his degree of D.D. but he was neglected among those who had by their services contributed most to the advancement of religion and learning in the kingdom. He died at Oxford, 10th Sept. 1691, aged 87, and was buried in the cathedral, where a monument records his merits. As a scholar and orientalist his abilities were most eminently displayed. His sole ambition was the advancement of oriental literature, to which he devoted himself with the most assiduous care. His works are Specimen Historiæ Arabum, 1648, much commended by Prideaux, Ockley, Selden, Reland, and others—Porta Mosis, or six prefatory Discourses of Moses Maimonides—Eutychius's Annals—Abul Feraji Historia Dynastarum, 4to.—Commentaries on Micah, Malachi, Hosea, and Joel, folio—St. Peter's second Epistle, the second and third of John, and that of Jude, translated into Syriac—Letters with several learned men, published by Twells, 2 vols. folio, 1740. Dr. Pococke was father of nine children. His eldest son Edward, rector of Minal, Wilts, published under his father's direction, an Arabic work, called Philosophus Autodidactus, sive Epistola Jaafar Ebn Tophail, &c. translated afterwards by Simon Ockley.

Pococke, Richard, a learned divine, related distantly to the celebrated orientalist. He was born 1704, at Southampton, where his father was master of the free-school, and he was educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he took the degree of LL.D. 1733. He travelled into the East in 1737, and returned in 1742, and in 1744 was made precentor of Waterford. He accompanied as chaplain lord Chesterfield to Ireland, and was appointed by him archdeacon of Dublin, and under another viceroy, the duke of Devonshire, he was made bishop of Ossory, 1756. In 1765 he was translated to Elphin and Meath, and died the September of that same year, of a fit of apoplexy during his visitation. He published a most valuable and interesting account of his travels, under the title of "Observations on Egypt, Palestine, the Holy Land, Syria, Mesopotamia, Cyprus," &c. 3 vols. folio. He enriched also the British museum by the gift of various volumes of MSS. from 4811—4827.

Poerson, Charles Francis, a native of Paris, eminent as an historical and portrait painter. He was made director of the French academy of painting at Rome, and died 1725, aged 72. His father, who was a native of Lorraine, was also a good painter, and died 1660.

Poggio Bracciolini, John Francis, a learned and illustrious character born of a respectable family at Terranuova in Florence, 1380. He studied at Florence, where he learnt Latin under John of Ravenna, and Greek under Emanuel Chrysoloras, and applied also to the Hebrew, though some commentators assert that that language was not cultivated in Italy before the fifteenth century. He was for some time at Rome, where he held the place of writer of the apostolic letters for 10 years, and afterwards became secretary to the pope. In 1414 he attended the council of Constance, and directed all his attention to the recovery of classical authors from the wrecks of time; and to his indefatigable researches posterity is indebted for the preservation of Quintilian, Silius Italicus, Ammian Marcellinus, Lucretius, Tertullian, and other authors. He next extended his researches to England, and from London passed into Germany and Hungary, and on his return to Rome, married a lady of great beauty, and young, though he himself was 54. After continuing apostolic secretary under seven popes, during 40 years, he was prevailed upon, in 1453, to become secretary to the republic of Florence, and died in the neighbourhood, at an elegant villa, which he had built for his summer retreat, 1459, aged 79, leaving a widow and six children, five of whom were boys, distinguished afterwards for their abilities. The works of Poggio were a Latin History of Florence from 1350 to 1455, 4to.; Epistles; de Varietate Fortunæ; Funeral Orations, Facetiæ, or Witticisms, certainly unworthy of the author; a translation of Diodorus Siculus; of Xenophon's Cyropædia, &c. To Poggio literature is much indebted. He not only cultivated letters himself, but promoted their advancement. Erasmus has censured his private character, which certainly was not always free from blame; but Michiavel and others speak in the highest praise of his learning, and the disinterestedness of his conduct; and his unavailing interference in favour of the unfor-

tunate Jerome of Prague at Constance, must be recorded with every mark of approbation. His son James, translated his Florentine history into Italian, and also Xenophon's Cyrus; and after maintaining a character worthy of his father, was put to death as concerned in the conspiracy of the Pazzi, in 1478.

Poilly, Francis, a French engraver born at Abbeville, 1622. He studied under Laret, and at Rome, and was made engraver to the French king, 1664. After enjoying great reputation as an excellent engraver, and a fair character, he died at Paris, 1693. His brother Nicolas, who died three years after him, possessed also merit as an engraver.

Poinsinet, Anthony Alexander Henry, a dramatic writer, born at Fontainebleau. His pieces were acted, but have little to recommend them. He was fond of travelling, and unfortunately lost his life in the Gaudalquiver, where he was drowned during an excursion in Spain, 1769, aged 34.

Poiret, Peter, a mystic enthusiast, born at Metz, 1646, and educated at Basil. He became minister at Heidelberg and Anwell, and by reading the works of Madame Bourignon, and other mystical writers, he became an infatuated enthusiast. He afterwards retired to Holland, and died at Reinsberg, May, 1719. He wrote the Divine Œconomy, 7 vols. 8vo. translated into English; Cogitationes Rationales de Deo, Anima, et Malo; Solid Principles of Christian Religion; Peace of Good Souls, 12mo.; Theology of the Heart, 2 vols. 12mo; de Eruditione Triplici, 2 vols. 4to.; Life of Madame Bourignon.

Poirier, Germain, a native of Paris, who was of the order of the Benedictines of St. Maur, which he quitted in 1769. He was engaged as a coadjutor in the art of verifying dates, and he continued with Precieux the 11th volume of the historians of Gaul and France, begun by Bouquet. He was afterwards member of the national institute, and died at the beginning of 1803, aged 80.

Pois, Anthony le, a physician to Charles III. duke of Lorraine, was well skilled in the knowledge of antiquities. He wrote a valuable Discourse on Medals and Ancient Engravings, 4to. and died in his native town, Nancy, 1578.

Pois, Nicolas le, brother to the preceding, was eminent as a physician. His son Charles was also a physician in the household of the duke Henry II. and the father and the son, assuming in Latin the name of Pisones, published some medical tracts, which were considered as so valuable, that Boerhaave republished them at Leyden, 1736, in 2 vols. 4to.

Poisle, John, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, who acquired riches by means of bribery and corruption, which procured his disgrace, 1582. His son James, who died 1623, was author of some poetry.

Poisson, Nicolas Joseph, a priest of the oratory, admired for his eloquence, and made superior of the abbey of Vendome. He died at Lyons, 5th May, 1710, very old. He was the friend of Des Cartes, and was eminent as a philosopher. He wrote Delectus Auctorum Ecclesiæ Universalis, seu Gemma Conciliorum, 2 vols. folio; Remarks on Des Cartes's Discourses on Method, Mechanics, and Music; a treatise on Benefices; Account of his Travels in Italy; treatise on the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, &c.

Poisson, Raymond, son of a mathematician at Paris, was patronised, after the early death of his father, by the duke of Crequi; but he quitted the profession of a courtier for the stage. He was afterwards noticed by Lewis XIV. and died at Paris, 1690, respected as one of the first comedians of the French stage. He wrote the Baron de la Crasse; the Good Soldier, comedies of one act, Lubin; the Fool of Quality, &c. published together at Paris in 2 vols. 12mo. 1743.

Poisson, Paul, son of the preceding, was eminent also as a comedian. He died at St. Germaine-en-Laic, 1735, aged 77. His son Philip was likewise a comedian of celebrity, who died at Paris, 1743, aged 60. He was author of six comedies, published in 2 vols. 12mo.

Poissonnier, Peter Isaac, a French physician, born at Dijon 5th July, 1720. He was one of the first who read chymical lectures at Paris; and he acquired such reputation as a medical man, that he was sent by the court, at the request of Elizabeth, empress of Russia, who wished for the advice of an eminent physician. On his return he was admitted into the academy of sciences, made first a physician to the army, &c. and obtained a pension of 12,000 livres. The revolution not only stripped him of his independence, but sent him with all his family into confinement; but he was restored to liberty after the fall of Robespierre, and died 1797, aged 79. He wrote treatises on the Means of rendering Sea Water potable; on the Fevers of St. Domingo; on the Diseases of Seamen, 2 vols. 8vo.; Abridgment of Anatomy, 2 vols. 12mo.; Course of Surgery, volume 5th and 6th, &c.

Poitiers, Diana de, dutchess of Valentinois, was born 31st of March, 1500. When her father, the count of St. Vallier, was condemned to lose his head for favouring the escape of the constable Bourbon, Diana obtained his pardon by throwing herself at the feet of Francis I. and, according to some, by yielding her person to

the wishes of the monarch. After the death of her husband de Breze, grand seneschal of Normandy, she was seen and admired by Henry II. and though aged 40, she so captivated the heart of the young monarch, who was only 18, that till his death in 1559, she remained sole mistress not only of his affections, but of the kingdom. She died in retirement, 26th April, 1566, aged 66. To great personal charms she united unusual powers of mind, and commanding dignity of manners.

Poivre, N. a native of Lyons, who embraced the ecclesiastical order, and went as missionary to China, where he travelled with the sagacity of a philosopher and a naturalist. On his return to Europe, the ship in which he was embarked was attacked by Barnet, the English admiral, and during the fight he lost his right arm, which was shot off by a canon ball, in consequence of which he renounced the ecclesiastical state. He was afterwards employed by the French East India company in 1743, to open an intercourse with Cochin-China, and in 1766 he was sent by the duke de Choiseul to the isles of France and Bourbon, with full powers to improve their commerce and agriculture. He there introduced the cultivation of various trees, especially the bread-fruit tree, the muscadine grape, the clove, &c. He returned to France, and died at Lyons, 6th Jan. 1786. He is author of the Voyage of a Philosopher, 12mo.—on the Dying of Silks—on the History and Manners of China—Orations, &c.

Polan, Amand, a native of Oppaw in Silesia, professor of theology at Basil, where he died 17th July, 1610, aged 49. He wrote Commentaries on Ezekiel and Daniel, Dissertations, &c. and was distinguished as an able and learned protestant.

Pole, Reginald, cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, was of royal descent, as being the son of lord Montague, the cousin of Henry VII. by Margaret the daughter of George duke of Clarence, the brother of Edward IV. He was born at Stoverton castle, Worcestershire, 1500, and after receiving instruction from the Carthusians, he entered at the age of 12, at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he had Linacre and Latimer for his tutors. He took his first degree at 15, and when admitted into orders he was made prebendary of Salisbury, and soon after dean of Exeter. Thus liberally patronised by the favour of his relation Henry VIII. he was, with a splendid allowance, permitted to go to Italy to finish his education, and in the universities of Padua, Venice, and Rome, he acquired distinction by the extent of his learning, his engaging manners, and exemplary piety. He returned in 1525 to England, and was received with great kindness by Henry; but the agitation of the divorce from Catherine soon after disturbed the harmony which subsisted between him and the court. Henry wished to add to the favourable opinion of foreign universities the assent of his respectable kinsman. Pole, however, refused to approve what his conscience condemned, and after withdrawing from the presence of the king, who at one time was so enraged that he seized his poignard to stab him, he obtained permission to travel. In Italy the Englishman ecclesiastic found retirement and tranquillity in the bosom of his friends, and in his intercourse with learned societies; but Henry, incensed against the pope, not only divorced his queen to marry Ann Boleyn, but determined to shake off the Roman yoke, and relying on the affection of his subjects, declared himself supreme head of the church. To reconcile this to the feelings of the people, a book was written in its favour by Sampson, bishop of Chichester, and sent over to Italy for the approbation of Pole. Without immediately answering the king's request, Pole expressed soon after his sentiments in a little book called Pro Unitate Ecclesiasticâ, which, in maintaining the papal supremacy, highly offended Henry, and procured not only the withdrawing of all his pensions and his ecclesiastical revenues, but the passing of a bill of attainder against him. Stripped of his honours in England, Pole found protection and favour at Rome; he was created a cardinal, and sent as legate to France and Flanders, where, however, the intrigues of Henry were so powerful, and his influence so great, that he returned to Rome for safety. He next went as legate to the council of Trent, and maintained by his eloquence, as well as by his pen, the cause of the papal see. On the death of Paul III. 1549, Pole was twice elected by the cardinals to succeed to St. Peter's chair, but he rejected the proffered honour, and soon after retired to a monastery in Verona, where he continued till the death of Edward VI. On the accession of Mary, Pole was selected as the fittest legate to reconcile England to the holy see; and after he was informed that the bill of attainder which condemned him and set a price on his head was repealed, he returned to his native country. He appeared before the parliament, and easily prevailed upon them to be reconciled to the ceremonies of Rome, after the example of their queen; and after he had granted them absolution, he made his public entry into London, with all the solemnity of Italian pomp. But though invested with great authority as the legate of the pope, and the favourite of the queen, Pole did not assent at first to those violent mea-

sures which bigotry and persecution wished to follow. Mild by nature, and humane in his disposition, he preferred the arms of persuasion to the violence of authority; but his opposition was at last overpowered, and by the influence of the queen, some severe measures were adopted against the protestants, which reflect disgrace, not so much upon the heart as upon the accommodating conduct of the legate. His forbearance, indeed, had been such that he was accused to the pope as a heretic, and for a while his legatine powers were withdrawn from him; but the respectability of his character, and the good opinion of the queen, prevailed at Rome, and restored him to his office. On the death of Gardiner, whose violent measures he reprobated, he was confirmed by the pope in the see of Canterbury, to which he had before, on the expulsion of Cranmer, been elected; and to his other dignities was added the honour of being chancellor to both universities. He was attacked by a quartan ague which proved fatal, Nov. 18th, 1558, 16 hours after the death of his royal mistress, whose demise is said to have hastened his own. From Lambeth he was removed to Canterbury, where he was buried. If his attachment to the see of Rome had not been so bigoted and violent, Pole might have shone a very perfect character, as in learning, piety, eloquence, humility, and all the amiable virtues of private and of public life, no man was superior to him. Besides the tract already mentioned, he wrote two defences of it; one addressed to Henry, and the other to Edward VI. and several other pieces.

Polemberg, Cornelius, an eminent Dutch painter, born at Utrecht 1586. He went to Rome, where he studied with great success the manner and beauties of Raphael, and surpassed his contemporaries in the delicacy of his touches, and the elegance of his figures. His landscapes were also much esteemed. He was invited to England by Charles I. and painted here some valuable pieces; but he returned, during the civil troubles, to his native country, and died at Utrecht 1660, in great affluence and reputation.

Polemon, a Greek philosopher, the disciple of Xenocrates. By the representation of his master, whose school he once entered in a state of intoxication, he was persuaded to reform his conduct, and he became a most temperate man, and a very intelligent instructer. He died B.C. 270.

Poleni, John Marquis, a native of Padua, eminent as a professor of astronomy and mathematics. He was in 1739 admitted into the academy of sciences at Paris, after obtaining three prizes from that respectable body, and he was also honoured with a seat in the London Royal Society, the Berlin, and other learned societies. His knowledge of hydraulics was such, that he was consulted by several states, and was appointed surveyor of the water works of the Venetian territories. He was also an able architect, and his opinion was solicited by pope Benedict XIV. about St. Peter's church at Rome. He was the friend and correspondent of all the great men of Europe, of Newton, Leibnitz, Cassini, the Bernouillis, &c. He was also well skilled in antiquarian knowledge, and published a supplement to the collections of Grævius and Gronovius, 5 vols. fol. 1737, Venice. He died at Padua 1761, aged 78.

Poli, Martin, a native of Lucca, who studied and professed chymistry at Rome. It is said that he discovered some powerful agent of destructive effect in military affairs, which he communicated to Lewis XIV. The monarch commended his ingenuity, and rewarded him liberally with a pension, and the title of engineer; but insisted that the secret should die with him, observing that the methods of destroying life, and increasing human miseries are already sufficiently numerous. This able man, who had been admitted associate in the academy of sciences, and was invited by the French king to settle at Paris, died there of a violent fever soon after his arrival 29th July, 1714, aged 52. He published Il Triomfo degli Acidi, an Apology for Acids, &c. 1706.

Polidoro, Da Caravaggio, a painter so called from the village of Caravaggio near Milan, where he was born 1495. He was originally a day labourer to carry the stones and mortar for the masons in the buildings of the Vatican; but while he supplied materials for the fresco, his genius incited him to observe with accuracy, and to copy with success the figures described upon it. The first exertions of his pencil were so remarkably spirited that Raphael, astonished at his powers, encouraged him, and employed him among the other artists in the decorations of the Vatican; and not only that noble building, but many other edifices were ornamented by the labours of his genius. When Rome was besieged by the Spaniards he fled to Naples, and afterwards to Messina, where he was murdered by his servant, who had observed the great sums of money which he had drawn from the bank, with the intention of returning to Italy. He died 1543, aged 48. The murderer was discovered, and torn to pieces between four horses.

Polier, Charles de, a native of Lausanne, educated at Gottingen. He was lieutenant in a Swiss regiment in France, but soon left the profession of arms for literature, and became tutor to lord Tyrone's children. He died at his patron's

seat near Waterford, 1782, aged 29. He made some ingenious communications to the Manchester society, of which he was a member, and memoirs of him by Dr. Percival have appeared in their transactions.

Polignac, Melchior de, a French cardinal, born of a noble family 1662. He studied at Paris, and was well versed in the philosophy of Aristotle, and afterwards embraced the doctrines of Des Cartes, both of which he ably defended. He accompanied cardinal de Bouillon to Rome, and was afterwards sent by Lewis XIV. as ambassador extraordinary to procure the succession to the crown of Poland in favour of the prince de Conti, upon John Sobieski's death. His ill success on this business produced his disgrace at court; but he was afterwards restored to favour, and sent to Rome, and in 1709 employed as one of the plenipotentiaries at the conferences at Gertruydenburg; and five years after he assisted at the settling the peace of Utrecht. Clement XI. raised him to the dignity of cardinal, and he resided at Rome under Lewis XV. as minister of France. In 1726 he was raised to the see of Auch, and 1732 made commander of the order of the Holy Ghost. He died at Paris 1741, aged 81. He was member of the French academies, and evinced his abilities by his Latin poem called Anti-Lucretius, seu de Deo et Naturâ, in nine books, inculcating doctrines exactly contrary to those of Lucretius.

Poliniere, Peter, a native of Coulonce near Vire, who studied philosophy at the Harcourt college, Paris, where he took his degree of doctor in medicine. He was so well versed in philosophy, mathematics, and chymistry, that he was the first who read lectures on those abstruse sciences at Paris, where he had the king frequently among his auditors. He died suddenly at his house at Coulonce, 9th Feb. 1734, aged 63. He was a man of great learning, but little acquainted with the world, and more fond of his books and of retirement than of public life. He wrote Elements of Mathematics—treatise on experimental Philosophy, 2 vols. 12mo. 1741.

Politi, Alexander, professor of rhetoric, philosophy, and divinity, at Genoa, was born at Florence, 1679. In 1733 he became professor of eloquence and Greek at Pisa, and died there, July 23, 1752, of an apoplexy. He is known for his edition of Eustathius's Commentary on Homer, with a Latin translation and notes, 5 vols. fol.—the Roman Martyrology, corrected in fol.—Orations in the Academy of Pisa, &c.

Politiano, Angelo, an ingenious Italian, born July, 1454, at Monte Pulciano, in Tuscany. His real name was Basso, or according to others Ambrogini. He learnt Greek under Andronicus of Thessalonica, and studied philosophy under Ficinus, and Argyropylus. He was noticed by the Medicean family, and was for some time preceptor to Lorenzo's children, and afterwards professor of Greek and Latin at Florence. He was the intimate friend of the learned men of the times, and especially of Picus, of Mirandula. He died 1494, and some have attributed his death to his great grief for the misfortunes of the Medicean family, who had been cruelly expelled from their country. Politiano was a man of great erudition, vast application, and a most sound judgment. As a poet his lines on the tournament of Julian de Medicis are much admired. He wrote, besides, the history of the Pazzi conspiracy—Miscellanea—some other poems, and a Latin translation of Herodian, so elegant and so spirited that it is doubted which is the more valuable, the original or the version—a treatise on Anger, &c. His works altogether were printed in 1550, 3 vols. 8vo. and 1553, folio, Basil. Though admired for his learning, wit, and vivacity, by Erasmus and others, Paul Jovius has described him as a malevolent satirist, who viewed the literary labours of others with mean jealousy, and with ferocious virulence resisted every criticism upon his own productions.

Pollio, Caius Asinius, a Roman of great celebrity under Augustus. He was the friend of Mecænas, of Virgil, and of Horace, and himself a man of learning. He died A.D. 4, aged 80.

Pollock, Thomas, was at the head of the administration in North Carolina, from the death of governor Hyde in 1712 till the arrival of his successor. He had been twenty years the deputy of lord Carteret or his father, and was much esteemed for his integrity. On the death of governor Eden he was again placed at the head of the government, but died soon after in 1722.

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Pollux, Julius, a native of Naucrates, in Egypt, in the reign of Commodus, author of Onomasticon, or Greek Vocabulary of great merit.

Polyænus, a Macedonian, author of Stratagems in War, in the age of Antoninus and Verus, to whom the work is inscribed.

Polybius, a Greek historian, of Megalopolis. He was the friend of the great Philopœmen, and distinguished himself as a soldier against the Romans in the Macedonian war. After the ruin of Macedonia, Polybius became the friend of the Romans and of Scipio, and wrote a valuable and interesting Universal History, of which only part remains. He died B.C. 121.

Polycarp, St. a bishop of Smyrna, who suffered martyrdom, 166, aged 95. An

epistle from him to the Philippians is preserved.

Polycletus, a sculptor of Sicyon, of great celebrity. He was regarded as the first artist, and Phidias as the second, in Greece. He flourished B.C. 232.

Polydore Virgil, a native of Urbino, who came to England in the suite of Corneto, the papal legate. He so pleased Henry VIII. by his manners and his learning, that he detained him in England by giving him the archdeaconry of Wells, and prevailed upon him to employ his talents in a history of the country. He afterwards left England in consequence of the tyrannical conduct of Wolsey, who had imprisoned him one year for revenge, because his patron, Corneto, had solicited the see of York, and he retired to Italy, where he died, 1555. His works are the History of England to the end of the seventh Henry's reign, dedicated to Henry VIII. a work written in elegant Latin, but not very accurate as a history, edited at Basil, 1534, fol.—de Inventoribus Rerum, 12mo.—treatise on Prodigies, fol.—Corrections on Gildas—Collection of Proverbs.

Polygnotus, a Greek painter of Rhodes. His painting of the battle of Marathon was very celebrated.

Pombal, Sebastian Joseph Carvalho, marquis of, a famous Portuguese minister, born at Soure, near Coimbra, 1699. He studied at Coimbra, and afterwards embraced a military life, which he quitted for retirement and a union with Donna Almada, a rich and noble Spanish lady, who died 1739. He was in 1745 sent ambassador to Vienna, where he married the countess of Daun, related to the marshal of that name, and by means of this lady, who became a great favourite with the queen of Portugal, he rose to eminence in the state. On the succession of Joseph to the throne, 1750, Pombal was appointed secretary for foreign affairs, and he displayed his abilities by the wisdom of his administration, and the excellent regulations which he introduced for the promotion of the agriculture, the finances, and the marine of the kingdom. A haughtiness in his conduct, however, displeased some of the nobles, and a conspiracy was secretly formed against him and the king; but the discovery of it brought disgrace and death on the accomplices, and the Jesuits, who were concerned in the plot, were expelled from the kingdom. In the dreadful earthquake which destroyed Lisbon, 1755, Pombal showed great benevolence, and the most liberal patriotism, and by his means the city rose from her ruins with new splendour and increased magnificence. On Joseph's death, 1777, Pombal fell into disgrace and was banished to one of his estates, where he died, May, 1782, aged 85. Though accused of avarice and pride, he possessed undoubtedly great talents. His memoirs appeared at Paris, 1783, in 4 vols. 12mo.

Pomet, Peter, a wholesale druggist at Paris, superintendent of the materia medica in the king's gardens, of which he drew up an account. He acquired opulence, and also literary reputation by his works, especially his General History of Drugs, 1694, fol. republished by his son, 1735, 2 vols. 4to. He died 1699. aged 41.

Pomey, Francis, a Jesuit of Lyons, known by his Pantheum Mysticum, translated into English by Andrew Tooke, as his own performance. He wrote, besides, a French and Latin Dictionary, 4to.—Flos Latinitatis—Libitina, or on the Funerals of the Ancients—Novus Rhetoricæ Candidatus, and died at Lyons, 1673, aged 55.

Pomfret, John, an English poet, born about 1667, at Luton, Bedfordshire, where his father was rector. He was educated at Cambridge, and when in orders obtained the living of Maldon, in Bedfordshire. In 1703 he came to London, for institution to a larger living, but found bishop Compton strongly prejudiced against him, for four lines in his poem called Choice, in which it was falsely said that he preferred a mistress to a wife, and before the prelate's scruples could be removed, the unfortunate candidate for his favour caught the smallpox, and died of it, aged 35. In his "Cruelty and Lust," he has introduced the character and conduct of Kirk with great effect and pathos. No poem, says Johnson, has been oftener perused than his Choice. He pleases many, and he who pleases must have merit. A volume of his poems appeared, 1699, and two other pieces were published after his death by Philalethes.

Pompadour, Jane Antoinette Poisson, marchioness of, the mistress of Lewis XV. was daughter of a financier, and married D'Etiole, nephew of Normand Tournehem. The licentious monarch first saw her while he was hunting in the forest of Senar, and from that time he made her his favourite, and raised her, in 1745, to the rank of a marchioness. She enjoyed great influence at court till her death, 1764, at the age of 44. The liberal manner with which she patronised the arts and literature, has in some degree blunted the shafts of criticism against the infamy of her life. Her memoirs have been published, 2 vols. 8vo. and also her letters, 3 vols. in which she is represented as having great influence in the politics of France, and especially in the war of 1756.

Pompey, Cneius the Great, a celebrated Roman, who, after bearing the highest honours of the state, and distinguishing himself in war, formed the first triumvirate with J. Cæsar and Crassus. A union ill

cemented was quickly broken, and war was declared between him and Cæsar. The battle of Pharsalia proved fatal to the cause of Pompey and of Rome, and the great fugitive, flying from his enemy, was basely murdered in Egypt by order of king Ptolemy, whom he had formerly established on the throne, B.C. 49.

Pompignan, John James le Franc, marquis of, a French writer, born at Montauban, 1709. He was educated for the magistracy; but his genius led him to the cultivation of the muses, and his tragedy of Dido raised him to the rank of an able poet, little inferior to Racine. He became a member of the French academy in 1760, and he had the courage to pronounce, at his admission, a discourse in favour of Christianity, by proving that the man of religion and virtue is the only true philosopher, an oration which drew upon him the ridicule and satire of the profligate philosophers of the times; of Voltaire, Helvetius, and their infidel associates. This illiberal treatment drove him from Paris to his estate, where he spent the rest of his days in the labour of true philosophy and active religion, and died there, of an apoplexy, 1784, highly and deservedly respected. His works, consisting of dramatic pieces —moral discourses—sacred odes—an Imitation of the Georgics—Voyage de Languedoc—Eulogium on the duke of Burgundy, &c. were published in 6 vols. 8vo.

Pompignan, John George le Franc de, a learned French prelate, brother to the preceding, born at Montauban, 22d Feb. 1715. He was, at the age of 29, made bishop of Puy, and afterwards translated to the see of Vienne. At the revolution he was deputy from Dauphiné to the constituent assembly, and became one of the ministry. The pope wrote to him, and called upon him to exert his authority and influence to prevent all the meditated innovations in the church. He died at Paris, 29th December, 1790. He was author of sixteen different works, the best known of which are Critical Essay on the Present State of the Republic of Letters - on the Secular Authority in Matters of Religion —Religion avenged on Incredulity by Incredulity itself—Skepticism convicted by the Prophecies—Letters from a Bishop, 2 vols.—Pastoral Letters—Defence of the Clergy of France in Religion, &c.

Pomponatius, Peter, an Italian philosopher, born at Mantua, 1462. He was of a dwarfish stature, but possessed great genius, and taught philosophy with uncommon success at Padua and Bologna. His book "De Immortalitate Animæ," in 1516, occasioned a violent controversy, but while he maintained the immortality of the soul as a matter of faith, and not by the support of philosophical reasoning, he was, though patronised by Bembo, universally branded with the name of an atheist. His work, therefore, was condemned and publicly burnt. His philosophical works were printed at Venice, folio, 1525. He was three times married, and had only one daughter. He died 1525.

Pomponius Lætus, Julius, an eminent scholar, whose real name was Julio Sanseverino, born at Amendolara, in Calabria, 1425. He was well acquainted with Latin, though totally ignorant of Greek, but rather inclined to heathenism, since he is said to have dedicated altars to Romulus, and to have refused to read the Bible, for fear of acquiring a bad and corrupted taste. He was accused of conspiring against pope Paul II. and in consequence fled to Venice, but returned to Rome after that pontiff's death. It is said that before his death he became a sincere and penitent Christian. He died 1495. He wrote Abridgment of the Lives of the Cæsars, fol.—de Romanæ Urbis Vetustate, 4to.—De Mahumedis Exortu, fol.—De Sacerdotiis, Legibus, &c. 4to.—De Arte Grammaticâ—Vita Statii et Patris ejus—Editions of Sallust, Pliny, and Cicero—Commentaries on Virgil, Quintilian, Columella, though some consider these, from their Greek quotations, with which he was unacquainted, as the work of some other person.

Pona, John Baptist, author of Diatribe de Rebus Philosophicis, Venice, 1590—Latin poems—Il Tirreno, a pastoral, &c. was a native of Verona, who died there very young, 1588. His brother John was an eminent botanist at Verona, and wrote Plantæ quæ in Baldo Monte reperiuntur, 4to. re-printed in De l'Ecluse's Historia Rariorum Stirpium—Del Vero Balsamo degli Antichi, 4to. Venice, 1623.

Pona, Francis, a physician of Verona, who died there, 1652, aged 58. He is author of Medicina Animæ, 4to.—Lucerna di Eureta Misoscola, 4to.—Saturnalia, 8vo. —L'Ormondo, a romance, 4to.—Messalina, a romance—Galeria delle Donne Celebri, 12mo.—L'Adamo, a poem—tragedies and comedies—Della Contraria Forza di due Belliocchi, 4to.

Pons, John Francis de, a French ecclesiastic, of an illustrious family, born at Marly. He studied at Paris, and obtained a canonry at Chaumont, which he resigned to settle at Paris, to indulge his literary pursuits. He ably defended La Mothe against Mad. Dacier. He was a learned man, deformed in his person, but of the best character. He died at Chaumont, 1732, aged 49. He was author of a System of Education—Four Dissertations on Languages, &c. printed together, 12mo. 1738.

Pont, Lewis du, a Jesuit of Valladolid, whose meditations, written in Spanish, have

been twice translated into French. He died 1624, aged 70.

Pont de Vesle, Antony de Ferriol, count de, a comic writer, who loved retirement, but was drawn into public life by his uncle cardinal de Tencin. He was made governor of Pont de Vesle, and intendant general of marine, and died at Paris, 3d Sept. 1774, aged 77. He was author of the Complaisant, a comedy—the Coxcomb Punished, a comedy—Sleep Walker, a farce—songs, and many other fugitive pieces. His uncle Ferriol, ambassador at Constantinople, published 100 engravings in folio, 1715, explanatory of the dress and manners of the Eastern nations, &c.

Pontanus, John Jovian, a learned Italian, born at Cerreto, 1426. He was preceptor, and afterwards secretary to Alphonso, king of Arragon, whom by his influence he reconciled to his father Ferdinand. These services ought to have been rewarded, but Pontanus, finding himself neglected, inveighed in his Dialogue on Ingratitude, against the conduct of the prince, who nobly disregarded the satirical attack. He died 1503, aged 77. He wrote "the History of the wars of Ferdinand I. and John of Anjou," 4 vols. 8vo. Basil, 1556. His other works, which are miscellaneous, and contain some licentious and indelicate poetry, appeared at Venice, 3 vols. 4to. His epitaph on himself has been imitated by Dr. Forster.

Pontanus, or Dupont, Peter, a grammarian of Bruges. Though he lost his sight at the age of three, he acquired great reputation as a teacher of belles lettres at Paris. He died at the end of the 16th century. He is author of a Treatise on Rhetoric, and on the art of making verses.

Pontanus, James, a Jesuit of Brugg, in Bohemia, who taught belles lettres in Germany with great reputation, and died at Augsburg, 1626, aged 84. He wrote Institutiones Poeticæ, 8vo.—Commentaries on Ovid's Tristia et Epist. de Ponto—on Virgil—Translations from Greek authors, and other works in prose and verse.

Pontanus, John Isaac, an author, born in Denmark, of Dutch parents. He became historiographer to the king of Denmark, and died at Harderwyck, where he had for some time taught medicine and mathematics, 1640, aged 69. He was author of Historia Urbis et Rerum Amstelodam. fol.—Itinerarium Galliæ Narbonens. 12mo.—Rerum Danicarum Historica cum Chorographicâ Regni Urbiumque Descriptione, fol. a valuable work—Disceptationes Chorographicæ de Rheni Divortiis et Ostiis, et Accollis Populis adversus P. Cluverum, 8vo.—Observationes in Tractatum de Globis Cœlesti et Terr. 8vo.—Discussiones Historicæ, 8vo. against Selden's Treatise on the Sea—Historia Geldrica, fol. translated afterwards into Flemish—Origines Francicæ, 4to. a learned book—Historia Ulrica, fol.—the Life of Frederic II. of Denmark, &c.

Pontas, John, a learned French ecclesiastic, who died at Paris, 27th April, 1728, aged 90. He was author of Scriptura Sacra ubique sibi constans—Dictionare des cas de Conscience, three vols. fol. and other spiritual works.

Pontchasteau, Sebastian Joseph de Cambout, baron de, a French author, nearly related to Richelieu. He was born in 1634, and after travelling over Italy and Germany, he bid adieu to the world, and passed several years of his life engaged as the gardener of the Port Royal congregation. He afterwards retired to Rome, and then to Orval, and died at Paris, 27th June, 1699, aged 57. His acts of charity and devotion were very numerous and singular. He was author of Treatises on the Cultivation of Fruit-trees, 12mo.—on the Moral Practice of the Jesuits—Letter to Perefixe, &c.

Pontedera, Julian, a native of Pisa, professor of botany at Padua, and superintendent of the botanic garden there. He was member of the learned societies of Paris, and died 1757, aged 69, universally respected for his extensive knowledge of botany. He wrote Compendium Tabularum Botanicarum in quo Plantæ 272, in Italiâ nuper detectæ, recensentur, Patavii, 1718, 4to.—de Florum Naturâ, 4to.—Antiquitat. Latin. Græc. Enarrationes, &c.

Ponthieu, Adelaide, a French lady, whose adventures during the crusades under St. Louis, have furnished a subject to Vignancourt for a romance, and to La Place for a tragedy, and to St. Marc for an opera.

Pontoppidan, Eric, bishop of Bergen, in Norway, was author of a valuable History of the Reformation in Denmark, fol. and another of Norway, translated into English. He died about 1750. His uncle of the same name was a native of the island of Funen, and became bishop of Drontheim, where he died 1678, aged 62. He wrote a Danish grammar, much esteemed, and other learned works.

Pontormo, James, a painter, who was born at Florence, and died there, 1556. aged 63. His early pieces displayed genius, and were admired by Raphael and Michael Angelo; but he afterwards abandoned the vigour and chaste style of his genius by imitating the cold taste of the German school. His last pieces are not so highly valued as the first.

Pool, Rachel Van, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a painter of flowers, fruits, &c. She died 1750, aged 86. Her husband, Jurian Pool, was also an eminent

artist in portraits, who died five years before her, aged 79.

Poole, Matthew, an eminent nonconformist, born at York, 1624. He was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, and when ordained according to the tenets of the presbyterians, he was made minister of St. Michael le Quern, in London, from which he was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. Among his other works he wrote with great zeal against the papists, and according to Titus Oates's deposition in 1679, he was on the list of those who were to be cut off. In consequence of this meditated violence he retired to Holland, and died at Amsterdam, Oct. 1679. He possessed great learning, and was indefatigable in his studious pursuits. Besides English Annotations on the Bible, completed after his death, in 2 vols. folio, and other things, he compiled that useful work, "Synopsis Criticorum Bibiicorum," or Elucidations of Scripture by various hands, 5 vols. fol. 1669.

Pope, sir Thomas, a native of Deddington, Oxfordshire, educated at Eton, after which he studied the law. In 1536 he was appointed treasurer of the court of augmentations, and afterwards visiter of religious houses, and in 1540 he was knighted, and made master of the jewel office in the Tower. He has rendered himself celebrated as the munificent founder of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1554. He died in London four years after, aged 46, and his remains with those of his wife were interred in the chapel of his college. He was a man of high respectability, and the friend of the learned and the great. He was ordered by Henry VIII. to communicate to his friend sir Thomas More the mournful intelligence of his approaching execution.

Pope, Alexander, an illustrious English poet, born 8th June, 1688, in the Strand, where his father was a hatter. He learned writing by imitating printed books, and at eight years of age he was placed under the care of a priest named Taverner, under whom he learned the rudiments of Latin and Greek. He next was sent to a popish school near Winchester, and then removed to a seminary near Hyde-park corner. At the age of 12 he went to live with his parents at Binfield, in Windsor forest, and first discovered his taste for poetry by reading Ogilby's Virgil and Sandys's Ovid; but the writings of Spenser, Waller, and Dryden, now became his favourite employment. He early began to try his strength in poetry, and it is said that at the age of 10 he converted some of the stories of Homer into a play, which his school-fellows acted with the assistance of his master's gardener, who undertook the part of Ajax. His first regular composition was his Ode on Solitude; but his pastorals, begun in 1704, introduced him soon as a promising bard to the wits of the age, especially Wycherley and Walsh, who applauded the labours of the youth, and strongly recommended to him to study correctness. In 1704 he also wrote his first part of Windsor Forest, which was not completed till six years after, and inscribed to lord Lansdown. The Essay on Criticism appeared in 1708, and in this most incomparable performance, though not yet 20 years old, he evinced all the taste, the genius, and judgment of the most mature reflection, and the most consummate knowledge of human nature. The fame of the essay was soon surpassed by the Rape of the Lock, which was published in 1712. The poet chose for his subject the sportive conduct of lord Petre in cutting off a lock of Mrs. Fermor's hair; and he had the happiness, by the elegant and delicate effusions of his muse, and the creative powers of his imagination, to effect a reconciliation between the offended parties. The Temple of Fame next engaged the public attention, and in 1713 he published Proposals for a translation of Homer's Iliad by subscription. This was generously supported by the public, and the poet received from his subscribers 6000*l.* besides 1200*l.* which the bookseller Lintot gave him for the copy. Thus raised to independence by the efforts of his genius, Pope purchased a house at Twickenham, where he removed with his father and mother, 1715. In 1717 he published a collection of his poems, but in his edition of Shakspeare, which appeared in 1721, he proved to the world that he had consulted his private emolument more than his fame. The success with which the Iliad had been received, encouraged him to attempt the Odyssey with the assistance of Broome and Fenton, whose labours he rewarded with 500*l.* and he received the same honourable subscription as before, but only 600*l.* from the bookseller. In 1725, he joined Swift and Arbuthnot in writing some miscellanies, and in 1727 he published his Dunciad, with notes by Swift, under the name of Scriblerus. This singular poem owed its origin to the severe and illiberal remarks to which the poet had been exposed from the inferior scribblers of the day, and after long exhibiting patience, he revenged the attack by the keenest of satires. As a composition, the Dunciad is a work of great merit; and Cibber himself, the hero of the piece, bears the most manly testimony to the talents of his persecutor, by declaring that nothing was ever more perfect and finished in its kind than this poem. The principles, however, of the poet must be condemned; if it was justice to retort abuse on those who had offended him, it was the most illiberal and profligate conduct to hang up to im-

mortal ignominy the characters of men of genius, talents, and respectability, who instead of censuring him had been loud in his praise. Lord Bolingbroke in 1729 entreated him to turn his thoughts to moral subjects, and this produced his Essay on Man, a work of acknowledged merit, containing a system of ethics in the Horatian way. In his ethic epistles, it is supposed that he reflected, in the character of Timon, on the duke of Chandos; and this propensity was unfortunately indulged in his satires, which he continued till 1739, and in which he censures in the severest language, persons of the highest rank and birth. A collection of his letters appeared in 1737, and the following year a translation of his Essay on Man, was published in France by Resnel, and at the same time a severe animadversion on it by Cronsaz, a German professor, who declared it nothing but a system of materialism. This publication was answered by Warburton, and appeared as a commentary on the republication of the poem in 1740. In 1742 the poet gave to the world a fourth book of his Dunciad, and prepared a more perfect and comprehensive edition of his works; but death stopped his hand. His constitutional attack of the headach was now increased by a dropsy in the breast, which baffled all relief, and he expired 30th May, 1744, aged 56. He made, by his will, Miss Blount heiress to his property during her life, and he bequeathed the property of all his works to his friend Warburton, who accordingly in 1751, published a complete edition of the whole, in 9 vols. 8vo. A very interesting Essay on his writings and genius appeared in 1756, and in 1782, by Dr. Warton, and it was again reprinted with a new edition of his works by the learned author in 1797. Though a catholic in religion, it is generally supposed that Pope was little more than a deist, as his Essay on Man fully justifies; yet in the latter part of his life, he attended the service of the English church. In his person he was little and somewhat crooked; but the powers of the mind compensated for all the defects of the body. He was capricious in his friendships; and though he was courted by men of rank and fashion, by lords Harcourt, Bolingbroke, and others distinguished for opulence, as well as celebrity and wit, yet he never forgot the homage which should be paid to the man of poetical eminence, and of acknowledged literary fame. His manners, as lord Orrery has observed, were delicate, easy, and engaging; he treated his friends with a politeness that charmed, and a generosity that was much to his honour. Every guest was made happy within his doors; pleasure dwelt under his roof, and elegance presided at his table.

Popham, Sir John, an eminent English lawyer, born at Huntworth, Somersetshire, 1531. He was of Baliol college, Oxford, and afterwards went to the Middle Temple, and rose to high honours in the law. He was solicitor and attorney-general, and in 1592 was made chief justice of the King's Bench. He was considered as a severe judge against robbers; but his strictness proved of service to the kingdom; and reduced the number of depredators. He died 1607, aged 76, and was buried at Wellington. He published Reports and Cases in Elizabeth's Reign, folio—Resolutions and Judgments, &c. 4to.

Popham, Sir Home Riggs, a naval officer and knight commander of the Bath, was born in Ireland in 1762. He rose to the rank of lieutenant in the American war, and after the peace went to India, where he commanded a country-ship and discovered a passage for navigation at Pulo Penang. In 1794 he rendered such service to the duke of York in Holland as to be appointed to the rank of master and commander, and shortly after attained that of post captain. He was next employed in the Baltic, where the emperor of Russia gave him the cross of Malta. In 1800 he was appointed to a command in the East Indies, and in 1803 he entered the Red Sea, where he settled advantageous terms of commerce for the English merchants. On his return home, however, his conduct was rigorously examined, and the most unfavourable report of it was made to the house of commons; from which he was effectually cleared on farther inquiry. He was afterwards engaged in the expedition against Buenos Ayres; but though successful, he was brought to a court-martial, and censured for it when the administration by whose orders he acted could no longer protect him. After the last peace he obtained the appointment of commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station, from whence he had but just returned, when death closed his services at Cheltenham, Sept. 13th, 1820. Sir Home published—"A Statement of the Treatment experienced by him since his return from the Red Sea," and "A Description of Prince of Wales's Island." —*W. B.*

Pordage, John, an English enthusiast, during the civil wars. He was for some time vicar of St. Laurence's, Reading, but deprived by the Berkshire commissioners on an accusation of magic. He afterwards practised medicine, and acquired celebrity as an astrologer, well versed in the abstruse science of alchymy. He was author of Manifest Innocence, in answer to Fowler's Dæmonium Meridianum, and of some other mystical treatises of little merit. He died about 1670.

Pordenone, John Anthony Licinio, a painter, born in the village of Pordenone,

near Udino, 1484. He studied attentively the works of Giorgone, and by his abilities deserved to be called the rival of the great Titian. He was for some time at Genoa, under the patronage of Doria, and then went to Venice, and to Ferrara, where he died 1540, it is said by the effects of poison, administered by some painters jealous of his fame. He was knighted for his services by Charles V. His nephew, called the younger Pordenone, born at Venice, studied under him, and became also eminent. He died at Augsburg, 1570.

Poree, Charles, a French Jesuit, born near Caen in Normandy, 1675. He acquired reputation as professor of belles lettres, rhetoric, and theology at Caen, and afterwards in the college of Louis the Great at Paris. He died 1741, at Paris. He wrote comedies and tragedies in Latin —Orations, 3 vols.—poems, &c.—His brother, Charles Gabriel, was of the society of the oratory, and canon of Bayeux cathedral, and died at his cure of Louvigny, near Caen, 1770, aged 85. He was author of la Mandarinade, or Histoire du Mandarinat de l'Abbe de St. Martin, 3 vols. 12mo.—Letters on burying in Churches, &c.

Porphyry, a Platonic philosopher of Tyre, who wrote a violent book against the Scriptures, which was publicly burnt by order of Theodosius the Great. He wrote besides various treatises, and died at the end of Diocletian's reign.—There was a poet of that name in the reign of Constantine.

Porsenna, king of Etruria, supported the cause of the exiled Tarquin against the Romans, and laid siege to Rome. His measures proved unsuccessful against the valour of Rome.

Porta, Joseph, a native of Castel-Nuovo, known as a painter. He took the name of his master Salviati, and acquired celebrity by his pieces in oil and in fresco. He wrote also some mathematical treatises, which, it is said, he afterwards destroyed. He died at Venice 1585, aged 50.

Porta, John Baptist, a Neapolitan, eminent for his learning, and his knowledge of mathematics, medicine, and natural history. As he admitted a society of learned friends into his house, he was accused of magical incantations, and exposed to the censures of the court of Rome. He died 1515, aged 70. He invented the Camera Obscura, improved afterwards by Gravesande, and formed the plan of an Encyclopedia. He wrote a Latin treatise on Natural Magic, 8vo.—another on Physiognomy, mixed with Astrology, &c.—de Occultis Literarum Notis—Physiognomica, seu Methodus cognoscendi ex Inspectione virces Abitas cujusque Rei, folio—de Distillationibus, 4to. &c.

Porta, Simon, or Portius, a Neapolitan, the disciple of Pomponatius. He distinguished himself by his learning, and became professor of philosophy at Pisa, and then retired to Naples, where he died, 1554, aged 57. He is author of treatises de Mente Humana—de Voluptate et Dolore—de Coloribus Oculorum, 4to.—de Rerum Naturalium Principiis Libri Duo—Opus Physiologicum, 4to.—de Conflagratione Agri Puteolani, 4to.

Porte, Joseph de la, a native of Befort, who died at Paris, Dec. 1779, aged 61. He was for some time among the Jesuits, but quitted their society for a literary residence at Paris. He published the Antiquary, a comedy of no great merit, and afterwards was engaged in a periodical work, called Observations on Modern Literature, which ended in the ninth volume. Afterwards he assisted Freron in the 40 first volumes of the Literary Year, and he published separately the Literary Observer. He next was engaged in the publication of the School of Literature, 2 vols. 12mo.—Dramatic Anecdotes, 3 vols. 8vo.—Literary History of French Ladies, 5 vols. 8vo.—the French Traveller, twenty-four vols. 12mo.—Pensées de Massillon, &c.

Porte, Peter de la, a domestic in the service of Ann of Austria, and of Lewis XIV. He was concerned in the intrigues of the French court, and fell under the displeasure of cardinal Mazarin, who sent him to the Bastille. He died at Paris, 13th Sept. 1680, aged 77. His memoirs were published at Geneva, 1756, in 12mo.

Porter, Francis, a native of Meath in Ireland, who was educated in France, and was admitted into the order of the Recollects, and was afterwards divinity professor in the convent of Isidorus at Rome, where James II. gave him the title of his historiographer. He published Securis Evangelica ad Hæresis Radicis posita—Palinodia Religionis prætense Reformatæ—Compendium Annalium Ecclesiasticorum regni Hiberniæ, 4to.—Systema Decretorum Dogmatic. ab initio nascentis Eccles. per summ. Pontific. Concil. Generalia et Particul. huc usque editorum 1698. He died at Rome 7th April, 1702.

Portes, Philip des, a French poet, born at Chartres 1546. He greatly improved the French language, and was liberally rewarded for his poetical works. Henry III. bestowed on him 10,000 crowns, Charles IX. gave him 800 crowns of gold for a poem, and admiral de Joyeuse conferred on him an abbey for a sonnet. Though in high favour with the court, and promoted to various benefices, he yet refused a bishopric. He was an eminent

friend to learned men. He obtained latterly the friendship of Henry IV. and died 1606. He wrote a translation of the Psalms—Imitations of Ariosto—Christian poems—the Amours of Hippolytus and Diana—Sonnets—Elegies, &c.

Portus, Francis, a native of Candia, educated at the court of Hercules II. of Ferrara, after whose death he retired to Geneva. He taught at Ferrara, and afterwards at Geneva the Greek language, and at Geneva embraced the protestant tenets. He died 1581, aged 70. He wrote Additions to Constantine's Greek Lexicon, folio—Commentaries on Pindar, Thucydides, Longinus, Xenophon, and other Greek authors. His son Æmilius was also an able Grecian, and published Dictionarium Ionicum et Doricum, Græco-Latinum, 2 vols. 8vo.—a translation of Suidas, and other learned works. He was professor of Greek at Lausanne and Heidelberg.

Porus, king of India, is celebrated in history for the bold resistance which he opposed to the invasion of Alexander the Great, and the noble answer he made when asked how he wished to be treated.

Posidippus, a Greek poet, B. C. 280. His dramatic pieces have perished.

Posidonius, an astronomer of Alexandria, who called the circumference of the earth 30,000 furlongs.—A stoic philosopher of Rhodes, B.C. 30.

Possevin, Antony, a Jesuit, born at Mantua 1533. He distinguished himself as a preacher, and was employed by pope Gregory XIII. in embassies to Poland, Sweden, Germany, and other courts. He died at Ferrara, 26th Feb. 1611, aged 78. He wrote Bibliotheca Selecta de Ratione Studiorum, 2 vols. folio—a Latin Description of Muscovy, folio—Miles Christianus—Apparatus Acer, 2 vols. folio—Confutatio Ministrorum Transilvaniæ et Fr. Davidis de Trinitate, &c.—He had a nephew of his name, physician at Mantua, who wrote Gonzagarum Mantuæ et Montis Serrati Ducum Historia, 1628, 4to.

Post, Francis, an eminent painter, born at Haerlem, where he also died 1680. He was in 1647 in the West Indies, and employed his pencil most successfully in delineating the beauties and the scenery of that quarter of the globe.

Postel, William, a French visionary, born at Doleric in Normandy, 1510. At the age of eight he lost both his parents by the plague, and had now to struggle with poverty, and a supercilious world. By persevering assiduity, however, he not only gained his livelihood, but improved his mind by study, and going to Paris, he became the assistant and the companion of some students in the college of St. Barbe. His merits at last became known to Francis I. who sent him to the East to collect curious MSS. At his return he was rewarded with the place of professor royal of mathematics and languages, with a good salary; but his strong attachment to the chancellor Poyet proved fatal to his happiness; and by the influence of the queen of Navarre, he was deprived of his literary honours, and banished from France. Now a fugitive, he wandered from Vienna to Rome, where he became a Jesuit, and afterwards retired to Venice, where he was imprisoned. When liberated, he again came to Paris, and then to Vienna, where he obtained a professorship; but afterwards he made his peace with his French persecutors, and was restored to his chair for a while, till another fit of madness and eccentricity drove him away to die a penitent fanatic in a monastery, where he expired, 6th Sept. 1581, aged 71. Though wild and extravagant in his conduct, he was a man of deep erudition, and of extensive information, so that his lectures were attended by the most numerous and respectable audiences. His opinions were at times as extravagant as his conduct. It was not only at Rome that he exposed himself to persecution, for asserting that general councils were superior to the pope, but at Venice he formed a ridiculous attachment to Joan, an old maid, in whom he pretended that the redemption of women, hitherto imperfect, was now accomplished. His works are 26 in number, on curious and strange subjects, the best known of which are, Clavis Absconditorum à Constitutione Mundi, 12mo. 1547—History of the Gauls—Description of the Holy Land—de Phœnicum Literis—de Originibus Gentium—Alcorani et Evangelii Concordia, 8vo.—de Linguæ Hebraic. Excellentiâ—de Ultimo Judicio, &c.—de Tribis Impostoribus, &c. attributed by some to him.

Posthumus, Mar. Cass. Latienus, a Roman general made emperor after Valerian's death, 261. His valour and virtues promised happiness to Rome, when he was murdered with his son by his rebellious soldiers, 267.

Postlethwayte, Malachi, the learned author of the English Commercial Dictionary, 2 vols. fol. a work of great merit and utility, was a London merchant, and died 1767.

Potamon, a philosopher of Alexandria in the age of Augustus, was chief of the Eclectic sect.

Potamon, an orator of Lesbos, whose panegyric on Tiberius was much admired, though too full of flattery.

Pote, Joseph, an English bookseller and printer, settled at Eton, where he died 1787. He published an interesting His-

tory of Windsor castle, and of its antiquities, and of St. George's college and chapel, 4to.

Potemkin, Gregory Alexander, a Russian prince descended from a Polish family, and born at Smolensko in 1736. He was an ensign in the horse-guards when his person first attracted the notice of Catherine, and he rapidly rose to the envied situation of favourite, and of war minister. He suggested to his imperial mistress the necessity of seizing upon the Crimea, and by his advice the foundations of Cherson were laid in 1778 on the banks of the Nieper, and a new city suddenly arose, important for its maritime situation, and well protected by a population of above 40,000 inhabitants. In the enjoyment of the favours of the empress, Potemkin sighed for new distinctions, and to obtain the ribband of St. George, which was bestowed only on victorious generals, he persuaded his mistress to declare war against the Turks 1787, and he took the field in person at the head of 150,000 men. In the midst of the winter he laid siege to Oczakow, which he took by assault, and delivered up to the plunder of his licentious troops, who sacrificed to their fury upwards of 25,000 men. Thus victorious he was received by Catherine with unusual pomp; the most splendid presents were lavished upon him, and he was better enabled to indulge that fondness for luxury and debauched intemperance which covered his table with the choicest dainties, and the rarest fruits at the most extravagant expense. He attended afterwards the congress of Yassi, which was to cement a reconciliation between the Russians and the Turks; but his intemperance here brought on indisposition, and as he wished to remove to the more salubrious air of Nicolaeff his distemper grew so violent, that he alighted from his carriage by the way, and expired suddenly under a tree, 14th Oct. 1791, aged 55. His remains were conveyed to Cherson, and buried by order of the empress under a magnificent mausoleum. Potemkin in his character was violent, haughty, and tyrannical; not only the courtiers of Catherine felt the overbearing power of this guilty favourite, but even foreign ambassadors were treated with studied disdain and ceremonious superiority. His intemperance at table has been mentioned as so extraordinary, that it is said he generally devoured a whole goose, or a ham for his breakfast, with a copious draught of wine, and feasted the rest of the day with equal voracity. It is reported that not satisfied with the pompous title of chief of the Cossacks, he aspired to the dignity of duke of Courland, and to the throne of Poland, and in the midst of his elevation there were not some wanting who expected that at the head of the Russian armies he would declare himself independent, or presume to dethrone his benefactress.

Potenger, John, son of the master of Winchester school, was born at Winchester, July 21st, 1647. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took his batchelor's degree, and then entered at the Temple, and was called to the bar. He married the daughter of Sir John Ernle, chancellor of the exchequer, and died comptroller of the pipe office. He died Dec. 18th, 1733, and was buried in the parish of Highworth, Wilts. He wrote a Pastoral Reflection on Death, a poem—the Life of Agricola, from Tacitus—poems, epistles, discourses, &c.

Poter, Paul, a native of Enckuysen, in Holland, eminent as a painter. His landscapes, farms, cattle, &c. are much admired, and it is said that he was superior to all other artists, in throwing, with effect, the rays of the meridian sun upon the various rural objects of his pieces. He died at Amsterdam 1654, aged 29.

Pott, Percival, a very able surgeon, born in Thread-needle-street, London, Dec. 1713. Though he might have obtained preferment in the church, by means of his patron, bishop Wilcox, he chose the profession of a surgeon, and under the judicious directions of Mr. Nourse, soon distinguished himself. In 1745 he was elected surgeon of Bartholomew hospital, and by sound judgment, attention, and experience, he was enabled to introduce a mild and rational mode of practice in the treatment of his patients. In 1764 he was made fellow of the Royal Society, and the next year he attracted the public attention by his lectures, and then removed from Watling-street to Lincoln's Inn, and in 1777, to Hanover square. After a long life, devoted to the service of mankind, universally respected and admired, he died Dec. 1788, in consequence of a cold which he caught in visiting a country patient. This worthy man advanced the science of surgery, not only by the result of long experience, but by the invention of several surgical instruments, and by the publication of some valuable treatises. The chief of his works are, a Treatise on the Hernia—on the Wounds of the Head—Observations on the Fistula Lacrymalis—Remarks on the Hydrocele—on the Cataract, &c. all of which have been collected and published 1790, in 3 vols. 8vo. by his son-in-law Mr. Earle.

Pott, John Henry, a learned German chymist, author of a treatise De Sulphuribus Metallorum, 1738, 4to.—Observationes circa Sal, 1741, 2 vols. 4to. and other works, in high reputation.

Pott, John, succeeded West, in the administration of the government of Virginia in 1628, and continued in office until the arrival of Sir John Harvey, in 1629. During this period the assembly was twice convened, and many regulations adopted for the defence of the colony. He was a member of the council under the provisional government constituted by the king, in 1625, and is styled by Burk a doctor in physic. ☞ L.

Potter, Christopher, an English divine, born in Westmoreland, 1591. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and became fellow, and also succeeded his uncle, Dr. Barnaby Potter, 1626, as provost. He published a sermon, preached at his uncle's consecration as bishop of Carlisle, 1628, and he himself was made dean of Worcester, 1635, and in 1640, vice-chancellor of Oxford. He signalized himself by his loyalty during the civil wars, and sent his plate to the king, saying that he wished rather to drink like Diogenes in the palm of his hand, than that his majesty should want. In Jan. 1646, he was nominated to the deanery of Durham; but he died in his college the following March, and before he was installed. He was a learned and exemplary character. He wrote besides some tracts on predestination against the Calvinists.

Potter, Paul, or Poter, a Dutch painter. *Vid.* Poter.

Potter, John, primate of England, was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1674. He was educated at University college, Oxford, and at the age of 19, began to distinguish himself as an able Grecian, and acute critic, by his publication of Variantes Lectiones ad Plutarchi Librum de audiendis, &c. He was, in 1694, chosen fellow of Lincoln college, where he became an eminent and popular tutor. He was in 1704, made chaplain to archbishop Tenison, and went in consequence to reside at Lambeth. In 1708 he was appointed canon of Christ church, and regius divinity professor, and in 1715, was raised to the see of Oxford. In 1737 he succeeded Wake, at Canterbury, and after supporting this high office with becoming dignity, died 1747. In his private character, it is said, that he was haughty, and to prove this, it is mentioned that he disinherited his son for marrying below his rank. He published Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols. 8vo. which have passed through several editions—an Edition of Lycophron, folio, much valued—Discourse on Church Government—Edition of Clemens Alexandrinus, &c. His theological works, charges, &c. were edited, 3 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1753.

Potter, Francis, an English divine born in Wiltshire, and educated at Oxford. He succeeded his father as minister of Kilmington 1637, and was admitted member of the Royal Society in consequence of his presenting a curious hydraulic machine to that learned body. He was equally eminent as a painter; but his Explication of the Number 666, in the Apocalypse, 4to. Oxford, 1642, does not reflect much on his sense or genius as a commentator. He died blind. 1678.

Potter, Robert, a learned divine, was born in Norfolk in 1721, and educated at Emanuel-college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1741. His first preferment was the vicarage of Scarning in Norfolk, where he wrote several ingenious poems in imitation of Pope, which were published in one volume, octavo, in 1774. In 1777 appeared his translation of Æschylus, with notes, 4to.; reprinted in 1779, in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1781 came out the first volume of his translation of Euripides, and the second volume in the following year. In 1788 he printed his Sophocles, for which his old school-fellow, lord Thurlow, gave him a prebend in the church of Norwich; and bishop Bagot presented him to the vicarages of Lowestoft and Kessingland. He died at Lowestoft in 1804. Besides the above works, Mr. Potter wrote "Observations on the Poor Laws;" an "Answer to Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets;" "A Translation of the Oracle concerning Babylon," &c.—*W. B.*

Pouchard, Julian, a native of Lower Normandy, who was engaged in the direction of the Journal des Sçavans, and was also professor of Greek in the royal college at Paris. He wrote a discourse on the Antiquity of the Egyptians—another on the Liberalities of the Romans, &c. and died 1705, aged 49.

Pouget, Francis Amé, a French divine, born at Montpellier, 1666. He was priest of the oratory, doctor of the Sorbonne, regent of an ecclesiastical school at Montpellier, vicar of St. Roche, Paris, and died at the convent of St. Magloire, 1723. He was an able theologian, and is said to have proved his powers by the penitence and conversion of La Fontaine. He wrote a "Catechism of Montpellier, or a Body of Divinity," 5 vols. 12mo. afterwards translated into Latin, in 2 vols. fol.—Christian Instructions on the Duties of the Knights of Malta, 12mo. &c.

Poulle, Lewis, preacher to the king, and abbot of Nogent, died at Avignon, his native place, 8th Nov. 1781, aged 79. Besides eloquence, which he possessed in the highest degree, he was also eminently known as a poet, and he obtained the poetical prize at Toulouse, in 1732 and 1733. His sermons were very popular, and it is remarkable that he never committed them

to paper, but retained them in his memory, and at last, after the lapse of forty years, he was with difficulty prevailed upon by his friends, to favour the public with discourses, which had charmed and consoled the most numerous audiences. They appeared in 2 vols. 12mo. 1778.

Poupart, Francis, a native of Mans, who studied anatomy and philosophy at Paris, and took his degree of M. D. at Rheims. He wrote a Dissertation on the Leech, in the Journal des Sçavans—a Memoir on Hermaphrodite Insects—History of the Formica-Leo, and Formica-Pulex, besides other valuable tracts, inserted in the memoirs of the academy of sciences, of which he was a member. Though in narrow circumstances, he maintained his character of gayety, good humour, and modesty. He died Oct. 1709, aged 48.

Pourbus, Peter and Francis, father and son, two eminent Flemish painters. The father was born at Gonde, and died at Antwerp, 1583. The son was born at Bruges, and died at Paris, 1622. The landscapes and animals of the father were much admired; but the son was superior in his portraits and historical pieces.

Pourchot, Edme, a native of Pouilly, near Auxerre, who became professor of philosophy in the college of the Grassins, and then of that of Mazarin, at Paris. He was a man of great information, and intimate with Racine, Despreaux, Mabillon, Montfaucon, and the other learned men of his time. He wrote Institutiones Philosophicæ, edited a fourth time in 4to. 1744, and 5 vols. 12mo. and also other works, and died at Paris, 22d June, 1734, aged 83.

Pourfour, Francis, a physician, who died at Paris, his native place, 1741, aged 77. He is author of three letters on a New System of the Brain, 4to.; Dissertation on the New Method of Operating for the Cataract, 12mo.; on the Diseases of the Eyes, 4to. in three letters, &c. He was also a most skilful herbalist, and after his death, which happened at Paris, 18th June, 1741, in his 77th year, there was found among his papers a valuable MS. herbal, of 30 folio vols. of which the plants had been carefully prepared by himself.

Poussin, Nicolas, an eminent French painter, born at Andely, in Normandy, 1594. He studied at Paris, and in his 30th year passed to Rome; but scarce able to maintain himself by his pencil, till his genius burst through the clouds of prejudice, and established his character as a great and sublime artist. He devoted much of his time to the contemplation of the sculptured heroes of ancient Rome, and her various relics of antiquity; and thence arose that exactness in the manners and customs, the times and places, which he every where mingles with elegance of form, correctness and variety of proportions, and interesting air, and boldness of feature. His fame was so great, that Lewis XIII. sent him an invitation which he could not refuse; but though he was flattered, and lodged in the Thuilleries, he sighed for the classic retreats of his favourite Rome, and at last returned there, and died there of a paralytic stroke, 1665. His chief works in France were, the Lord's Supper; the Labours of Hercules, for the Louvre, which he did not complete, in consequence of the satirical remarks made by Vouet and his pupils, upon him.

Poussin, Gaspar, a painter. His real name was Dugbet, but he assumed that of Poussin, when that celebrated artist married his sister. His landscapes are much admired, and as he studied with unusual attention the various views of nature, it is to his highest credit that he has been enabled to convey his observations into his pieces. His land storms have particular expression; but his figures are said to want dignity. He is mentioned by Mason, as uniting in his pieces the style of his brother-in-law, and of Claude Lorraine. He died 1675, though some place his death in 1663, at the age of about 63.

Powel, David, a learned Welchman, born in Denbighshire, 1552. He was educated at Oxford, and on the foundation of Jesus college there, he became D. D. in 1583. He was vicar of Ruabon, Denbighshire, and had some other preferment in the church of St. Asaph. He died 1590, and was buried in his own church. He published Caradoc's History of Cambria, with annotations, 4to. 1584; Annotationes in Itinerarium Cambriæ per Sylv. Geraldum, 1585; Annotationes in Cambriæ Descript. per Gerald.; De Britannicâ Historiâ recte Intelligendâ; Pont. Virunnii Historia Britannica.

Powell, William Samuel, an able divine, born at Colchester, 27th Sept. 1717. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, 1740, and master, 1765, after promoting its interests as an active tutor. He was also archdeacon of Colchester, and rector of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, and died Jan. 19th, 1775. He published a well-known sermon on subscribing to the 39 articles, and other excellent discourses.

Powell, George, an actor, considered for some time as the successful rival of Betterton, till his irregularities and his propensity to drinking ruined him in the public opinion. Colley Cibber compares him to Wilks. He died 1714. He wrote Alphonso, a tragedy, and other dramatic pieces. His great character was Alexander.

Powell, Foster, a famous pedestrian,

who frequently walked from London to York in a short period of time, with great ease. Though high wagers depended upon his exertions, and though he betted much upon himself, yet he died poor, in 1793, aged 59. He was then an under clerk in an attorney's office.

Powhatan, father of Pocahontas, and emperor of the Indians in Virginia when the English made their first settlement in 1607, was the most powerful of the Indian kings, swaying the sceptre over thirty nations. He was remarkable for the vigour of his body and the energy of his mind; also equally eminent for skill in intrigue, courage in battle, equanimity in victory, and fortitude in the hour of adversity. He commanded the highest respect from his subjects, and lived, for a savage, in great dignity and splendour. He was always attended by a guard of forty warriors, and watched by a sentry at night. He was hostile to the English, and came near effecting their destruction repeatedly; but on the marriage of his daughter to Rolfe, he became friendly, and remained at peace. He died soon after hearing of the death of his daughter. ☞ L.

Pownall, Thomas, an English writer, born in Lincolnshire. He went early to America, and obtained the government of New-Jersey, and afterwards that of Massachusetts, which he exchanged, in 1760, for that of South Carolina. During the American war he returned to England, and was made comptroller general of the expenditure, &c. of the army in Germany, and was also elected member of the commons in three parliaments. He afterwards retired from public business for the pursuit of literary labours, and died at Bath, much respected, 1795, aged 73. He was a man of great information, and well skilled in antiquities, and contributed much to the memoirs of the Antiquarian Society, of which he was a member. He wrote Memoirs on Drainage and Navigation; Letter to Adam Smith on his Wealth of Nations; Treatise on Antiquities; Memorials to the Sovereigns of Europe; Memorial to the Sovereigns of America; the Right, Interest, &c. of Government concerning East India Affairs; Topographical Description of Part of North America; Description of Antiquities in the Provincia Romana of Gaul: Intellectual Physics; Essay on the Nature of Being; Treatise on Old Age, &c.

Poyet, William, a native of Angers, who was patronised by Louisa the mother of Francis I. and became at last chancellor of France, 1538. He for a while maintained his power by flattery, but the displeasure of the queen of Navarre and of the dutchess d'Etampes, the king's mistress, hastened his disgrace, and he was in 1545, deprived of all his honours by a decree of the parliament of Paris, and confined in the tower of Bourges. He died 1548, aged 74.

Poynings, sir Edward, a gentleman of Kent, who recommended himself to the favour of Henry VII. by whom he was sent to Ireland. In this new government he displayed great courage, firmness, and wisdom: the rebellions of lord Desmond and Kildare were overpowered, a parliament was called, and salutary laws were enacted. In the next reign Poynings was made a privy counsellor, and appointed governor of Tournay, in Flanders.

Pozzo, Andrew, a native of Trent, eminent as a painter and architect. Some of his pictures adorned the church of St. Ignatius at Rome. He wrote 2 vols. on perspective, with little judgment. He died 1709, aged 67.

Pozzo, Modesta. *Vid.* Fonte Moderata.

Pradon, Nicolas, a French poet, who affected to be the rival of Racine. Through prejudice and party, his Hippolytus and Phædra, for a time balanced the merits and the popularity of that great poet; but his presumption and ignorance have been severely censured by Boileau. He was born at Rouen, and died at Paris, 1698. His works were printed, 1744, in 2 vols. 12mo.

Pratt, Samuel Jackson, a miscellaneous writer, was born at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, in 1749. He went on the stage early in life; but failing in that line, he became an itinerant lecturer, and next a bookseller at Bath, where he published several poems, and novels under the name of Courtney Melmoth. The principal of his poems were, the tears of Genius on the Death of Goldsmith; a sentimental piece, entitled Sympathy; and Landscapes in verse. His best novels were, Liberal Opinions, 5 vols.; Emma Corbett, 3 vols.; the Pupil of Pleasure, 2 vols.; and Family Secrets, 5 vols.; Besides these works, he published Gleanings, or Travels Abroad and in England, 3 vols. 8vo. He also wrote the fair Circassian, a tragedy, and some other works. He died at Birmingham in 1814.—*W. B.*

Pratt, Charles, earl of Camden, third son of sir John Pratt, chief justice of the king's bench, was born 1713. From Eton and from King's college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, he entered at the Inner Temple, and studied assiduously the law. His merits, however, remained buried in obscurity, till called forth by the protection of Henley and of Mr. Pitt; and when the former was made chancellor, in 1757, he obtained the office of attorney general for his friend. In 1762, he was raised to the dignity of chief justice of the common pleas, and it was in this office that he

gained such deserved popularity, when after a patient hearing of arguments on both sides, he pronounced the detention of Mr. Wilkes illegal, against the opinion and the wishes of government. This impartial conduct procured for him the thanks and the freedom of the city of London in a gold box: his picture was placed in Guildhall as an honourable testimony of his virtues, and various cities in the kingdom re-echoed the sentiments of the capital. In 1765, he was raised to the peerage, and in 1766, advanced to the seals; but his opinion on the Middlesex election was so opposite to the views of the ministry that he was stripped of his honours, though he had the satisfaction to see some of his colleagues proud to share his disgrace. In the American war he reprobated the violent measures pursued by lord North, and in the case of the libel laws he wished to give greater power to the deliberation of jurymen. In 1782, he was appointed president of the council; and though the next year he resigned for a little time, he continued in the honourable office till his death. This venerable character died 18th April, 1794.

Pratt, Benjamin, chief justice of New-York, was a native of Massachusetts, born about the year 1710, and educated at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1737. He studied law, and entered on the practice in Boston, where he soon became one of the most conspicuous in learning and eloquence. He possessed an understanding of great energy and clearness, a splendid fancy, a philosophical accuracy of thought, and great independence of feeling. From eminence at the bar he soon rose to political distinction, and was a bold and ardent friend of freedom. He was much esteemed by governor Pownall, and lost his popularity in Boston by proposing, for the accommodation of that governor on his leaving the province, that a public ship should be allowed to convey him to England. Soon after, however, by the influence of Pownall, he was appointed chief justice of New-York, and gained the highest reputation in discharging the duties of the office. He died on the 5th of January, 1763, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Judge Pratt wrote poetry of a very respectable character, and made an extensive collection of materials for a history of New-England, which his early death prevented his completing. ☞ L.

Praxagoras, a Greek historian of Athens. He wrote a History of Athens—of Constantine—and of Alexander, about 345 A. D.

Praxeas, author of a heresy in the second century, maintained that there is but one person in the trinity, the same which suffered on the cross.

Praxiteles, a Grecian sculptor, B. C. 364. His statues of Venus and Phyrne were much admired.

Preble, Edward, captain in the navy of the United States, was born at Falmouth, now Portland, Maine, August 15th, 1761. After having made several voyages as a sailor, he, in 1779, entered the navy as midshipman, and not long after became a lieutenant in a sloop of war, commanded by captain Little, where he distinguished himself by capturing, with a small party, a British vessel at Penobscot. After the peace of 1783, he was employed in merchant vessels, till 1798, when he was appointed to the command of the brig Pickering, and soon after to that of the Essex, in which he made a voyage as a convoy to Batavia. In 1803, he was intrusted with the command of a fleet sent to act against the Barbary states. By his skilful and vigorous exertions he soon procured a peace from the emperor of Morocco, and repeatedly attacked Tripoli with considerable success, injuring the batteries, and destroying several vessels. He was superseded in the command in September, 1804, and returned to the United States, greatly applauded for his bravery and success. His conduct commanded high respect, also, in Europe. The pope remarked that he did more toward humbling these barbarians, than all the states of Europe had ever done. His health began to decline in 1806, and on the 25th of August, 1807, he died, in the forty-sixth year of his age. ☞ L.

Premontval, Peter le Guay de, member of the academy of sciences at Berlin, was born at Charenton, 1716. He wrote Monogamia, or a Tract on single Marriage. 3 vols. 8vo.—Preservative against the Corruption of French Language in Germany, 8vo.—the Mind of Fontenelle, 12mo.—Thoughts on Liberty—Memoirs on the Berlin Academy. He inclined to the doctrines of Socinus and Epicurus, and of fortuitous creation. He died at Berlin, 1767.

Preston, Thomas, fellow of King's College, Cambridge, was doctor of civil law, and master of Trinity hall in Elizabeth's reign. When the queen visited the university, 1564, he played with such success in the Latin tragedy of Dido, that her majesty settled a pension of 20*l.* on him. He wrote some dramatic pieces.

Preston, John, master of Emanuel college, Cambridge, was an able writer in favour of the Puritans. He died 1628.

Prestre le. *Vid.* Vauban.

Preti, Jerome, a native of Tuscany, distinguished as a poet. He died at Barcelona 1626. His elegant poems were published 1666, in 12mo.

Preville, Peter Lewis Dubus de, an

eminent French actor. He was intended by his parents for the ecclesiastical profession; but for some childish misconduct, he left his father's house, and after working for a little time with some masons, he joined himself to a company of strolling players. From Lyons, where he first gained popularity, he came to Paris, and in his exhibition before the royal family, he so much pleased the king, Lewis XV. that he was made one of the comedians of the court. He withdrew from the stage in 1785, but again reappeared in 1792, in support of his profession, which had suffered by the revolution. He afterwards retired to the house of his daughter at Beauvais, where he died blind in 1800. As an actor he possessed great powers, he could adopt the manners and expressions of every age and profession, and after exciting the loudest laughter, he has been known to rouse the deepest compassion, and to draw tears from his auditors.

Prevot d'Exiles, Antony Francis, a French writer, born at Hesdin in the province of Artois, 1697. He was educated among the Jesuits, but relinquished their society for the army, and afterwards retired among the Benedictines of St. Maur. The love of pleasure and of the world, however, prevailed upon him again to violate his vows, and fly from the monastery. He went to Holland, where he formed a connexion with a woman of some merit and beauty, and with her visited England 1733, and the following year returned to France. Under the patronage of Conti he promised himself a peaceful old age; but a fatal accident terminated his days. On the 23d Nov. 1763, he was found in an apoplectic fit in the forest of Chantilly, and a surgeon, supposing him dead, opened his body. The beginning of the operation restored the fallen man to his senses, but too late, as the vital parts had been lacerated. He is known as the author of translations of Clarissa Harlowe, and of sir Charles Grandison into French, besides which he wrote Memoirs of a Man of Quality, in 6 vols. a romance of some merit—History of Cleveland, natural son of Cromwell, 6 vols.—Pro and Con., a periodical journal, continued in 20 vols. in which he censured with too much freedom the works of his cotemporaries—the Dean of Coleraine, a novel—a General History of Voyages—History of Margaret of Anjou, 2 vols. 12mo. and other works.

Pricæus or Price, John, an Englishman who resided in Paris, but returned to England in 1646, which he left in consequence of the civil wars. He afterwards settled at Florence, where he became a Roman Catholic, and was made keeper of the medals to the grand duke, and Greek professor. He died at Rome 1676, aged 76. He wrote notes on the Psalms—on St. Matthew—on the Acts—on Apuleius, 1650, &c. in which he evinced extensive erudition and great taste.

Price, Sir John, a gentleman of Brecknockshire, who was employed in surveying the monasteries which were doomed to dissolution at the reformation. He was well skilled in antiquities, and wrote a defence of British History in answer to Polydore Virgil, published by his son Richard, 1573. He died about 1553.

Price, Richard, an eminent dissenting minister and able political writer, born about 1723 in Glamorganshire. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters, and began early to preach at Newington, Middlesex, and afterwards removed to Hackney. In 1764, he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and some years after obtained the degree of D.D. from a Scotch university. In 1772, he commenced author by his appeal to the public on the national debt, and in 1776, during the party disputes which attended the beginning of the American war, he published his famous observations on the nature of civil government. This work, which did not pass without censure from various writers, acquired great popularity, and procured for its author the thanks of the common council of London that year. As preacher at the meeting-house in the Old Jewry, he delivered a discourse in 1789, which was afterwards made public. In this sermon "on the Love of Our Country," he enlarged on the French revolution with party prejudices, and with democratic zeal, and asserted the right of the people to cashier their governors for misconduct; but whatever may be the opinions of politicians on popular subjects, it must reflect disgrace on the man who, assuming the character of a Christian minister, rejoices at the misfortunes of fallen greatness, and triumphs on the ruins of a throne. These allusions to the fate of the French monarch were read and commented upon by Mr. Burke with the noble indignation of offended virtue; but the pamphlets which have appeared in consequence of this controversy, though numerous, deserve now little the notice of the world, only so far as they recommend the cultivation of benevolence and charity among men, and loyal attachment to that government which protects equally the person and the property of all its subjects. Dr. Price died 19th March, 1791. As a political writer he carried his ideas of equality and liberty much farther than the vices and passions of men will with safety allow. As a calculator on political questions he was eminently distinguished. His works are four dissertations on Providence and Prayer, on the Evidences of a Future State, on the Importance of Christianity—

a Review of the Principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals, 8vo.—Observations on Reversional Payments, Annuities, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.—Discussion of the Doctrines of Materialism and Necessity, in a Correspondence with Dr. Priestley, 8vo.—Essay on the Population of England and Wales, 8vo.—a volume of sermons on various occasional subjects. Mrs. Chapone has described him, in her miscellanies, as a very amiable man in private life.

PRICHARD, Rees, a native of Llandovery, in Caermarthenshire, educated at St. John's college, Oxford. He wrote some poetical pieces, which are still read with fond partiality by the Welch, and died 1644, vicar of his native village, rector of Llamedy, chancellor of St. David's, and prebendary of Brecon.

PRIDEAUX, John, an English prelate, born at Stowford, Devonshire, 1578. His parents were very poor, and when disappointed as candidate for the clerkship of Ugborough church, near Harford, he travelled on foot to Oxford, and from the mean occupation of a helper in the kitchen of Exeter college, he rose to be one of its most respectable fellows, and in 1612, was elected the rector of the society. In 1615 he was made regius professor of divinity, and canon of Christ church, and afterwards served the office of vice chancellor, and in 1641, was raised to the see of Worcester. The troubles of the state exposed him to great persecution for his loyalty, so that he died poor, of a fever, at the house of his son-in-law, Dr. H. Sutton, at Bredon, Worcestershire, 1650. He wrote various works in Latin, besides orations, lectures, and Fasciculus Controversiar. Theologicarum.

PRIDEAUX, Humphrey, an eminent divine, born at Padstow, Cornwall, 3d May, 1648. He was educated under Busby, at Westminster, and entered at Christ church, Oxford, 1668; and in 1676, when he took his master's degree, he published his Marmora Oxoniensia, &c. in fol. a work of some merit, which explained more fully than Selden's account, the Arundelian marbles. This publication recommended him to the patronage of Finch, lord Nottingham, the chancellor, who gave him the living of St. Clement's in Oxford, and afterwards added a prebend in the church of Norwich, in 1681. He refused, in 1691, the Hebrew professorship at Oxford, of which he afterwards repented; but in 1702 he was promoted to the deanery of Norwich. He was unfortunately afflicted with the stone, for which he was cut in 1712; but so unskilfully was the operation performed, that he was afterwards obliged to void his urine through the orifice by which the stone had been extracted. This disagreeable accident disabled him from appearing in the pulpit; but his hours were devoted to the public service, and he then wrote his connexions of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols. folio, and 4 vols. 8vo. a work of great merit and utility, which has been translated into various languages, and often edited. This worthy character, amiable in private life, and respectable as an intelligent and learned author, died 1st Nov. 1724. He wrote besides, the Right of Tithes; Directions for Churchwardens; some pamphlets; sermons, and a life of Mahomet, of which three editions were sold in one year, as part of a larger work on the Saracen Empire, a design which he abandoned.

PRIE, N. de Bertolet, marchioness de, an intriguing female, who on her return from Turin, where her husband the marquis de Prie was ambassador from France, became the favourite of Bourbon the prime minister. After dispensing for some time the favours of the court in the most capricious manner, she was exiled to a country seat by the cardinal de Fleury; and the disgrace had such effect upon her mind that she soon after died of a broken heart, 1727, aged 29.

PRIESTLEY, Joseph, an English philosopher and dissenting divine, born at Fieldhead, Yorkshire, 1733. He was educated at Daventry, under Dr. Ashworth, for the ministry among the dissenters, and at the proper age he took care of a congregation at Needham-market, Suffolk, and afterwards at Nantwich, Cheshire. He became in 1761, professor of belles lettres in the Warrington academy, and after seven years residence there he removed to Leeds, and two years after accepted the office of librarian and philosophical companion to the earl of Shelburne. In this retreat the philosopher devoted himself laboriously to metaphysical and theological studies, and published various works, and when at last he separated from his noble patron, he retired with an annual pension of 150*l.* to settle at Birmingham as pastor to a unitarian congregation, in 1780. While here usefully employed in advancing the cause of philosophy, and too often engaged in theological disputes, he became the victim of popular fury, and the conduct of some of his neighbours in celebrating the anniversary of the French revolution in 1791, with more intemperance than became Englishmen and loyal subjects, excited a dreadful riot. Not only the meeting-houses were destroyed on this melancholy occasion, but among others Dr. Priestley's house, library, manuscripts, and philosophical apparatus, were totally consumed, and though he recovered a compensation by suing the county, he quitted this scene of prejudice and unpopularity. After residing some time at London and Hackney, where he preached to the congregation over which his friend Price once presided, he deter

mined to quit his native country, and seek a more peaceful retreat in America, where some of his family were already settled. He left England in 1794, and fixed his residence at Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, where he died in 1804. His writings were very numerous, and he long attracted the public notice, not only by discoveries in philosophy, but by the boldness of his theological opinions. Had he confined his studies merely to philosophical pursuits, his name would have descended to posterity with greater lustre; but he who attempts innovations in government and religion for singularity, and to excite popular prejudices, must be little entitled to the applauses of the world. His chief publications are, an Examination of Dr. Reid's Work on the Human Mind, Dr. Beattie's on Truth, and Dr. Osborne's on Common Sense, 1755; Disquisition on Matter and Spirit, in which he denied the soul's immateriality, 1777; Experiments and Observations on various kinds of Air, 2 vols. 8vo. and other learned and valuable communications to the philosophical transactions; Letters to Bishop Newcome on the Duration of Christ's Ministry; History of the Corruptions of Christianity, 2 vols. 8vo. a work of singular character, which brought on a controversy with Dr. Horsley, and also excited the animadversion of the monthly reviewers and other writers; History of Early Opinions concerning the person of Christ, &c. He also published charts of History and Biography; History of Electricity; History and Present State of Discoveries relating to Vision, Light, and Colours; Lectures on the Theory and History of Language, and on the principles of Oratory and Criticism, &c. He at one time adopted the doctrine of philosophical necessity, in which Dr. Price ably opposed him; and in America he defended his Socinian principles with great warmth in a controversy with Dr. Linn, of Philadelphia. His discoveries and improvements in the knowledge of chymistry were very great and important; but he lived to see the general explosion of the doctrine of phlogiston, which he had so zealously established, and so pertinaciously defended. From his extensive information as a philosopher, he had correspondents in every part of the world, and was member not only of the London Society, but of other learned bodies in the two continents.

Prieur, Philip, a native of Normandy, professor of belles lettres in Paris university, and author of Dissertatio de Literis Canonicis, 8vo. &c. He also edited Cyprian, Arnobius, Minutius Felix, &c. fol. and died 1680.

Primaticcio, Francesco, a noble Bolognese, known as a painter and architect. He was patronised by Francis I. king of France, and as commissary general of the Royal buildings, he improved the taste of the nation in the arts. He died at Paris, much respected, 1570, aged 80.

Primerose, Gilbert, a Scotch divine, minister of the French church in London, chaplain to James I. and canon of Windsor. He was made D.D. at Oxford by royal mandamus, and died 1642. He is the author of Jacob's Vow in opposition to the vows of monks and friars, in French, 4 vols. 4to.—the Trumpet of Sion, in 18 sermons, and other theological works. His son James was a physician, who for some time practised at Paris, and afterwards settled in Yorkshire. He wrote several treatises de Muliarum Morbis, 4to.—de Circulatione Sanguinis—Enchiridion Medico-Practicum—Ars Pharmaceutica—de Vulgi Erroribus in Medicinâ, 8vo. translated into French by Rostagny, and into English by Dr. Wittie, 1651, 8vo.—Academia Monspeliensis Descripta, &c.

Prince de Beaumont, Mad. le, a French lady, born at Rouen. She was long engaged in education in England, and by her various popular publications rendered instruction pleasing and delightful to her youthful readers. Her pieces are le Magasin des Enfans—des Adolescentes—l'Education complete—and other works, all of which are highly interesting, and promote the cause of morality and virtue. She died 1780.

Prince, John, a native of Axminster, Devon, educated at Brazen Nose, Oxford. He became curate of Bideford, and afterwards obtained St. Martin's, Exeter, the vicarage of Totness, and then Berry Pomeroy, where he died 1720. He is author of the Worthies of Devon, fol. a work of merit, now scarce—Humble Defence of the Exeter bill, &c.—Letters to a Young Divine—sermons and tracts, &c.

Prince, Thomas, governor of Plymouth colony, New-England, was a native of England, and came over to Plymouth in 1621. He was for many years an assistant, and was chosen governor in 1634 and 1638, and again in 1657, from which time he held the office till his death. He was happily qualified for the station by great integrity and piety. He was zealously opposed to those whom he deemed heretical, but did much service to the colony by promoting the employment of educated clergymen, in place of lay preachers, whom many were desirous of introducing into the churches, and also by strenuously encouraging the establishment of grammar-schools. He died in 1673, in the 73d year of his age. ☞ L.

Prince, Thomas, minister of Boston, Massachusetts, was a native of Middleborough, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1707. After studying theology he visited England, and preached at Combs,

where he was invited to settle, but he preferred to return to America. Soon after his arrival at Boston in 1718 he was ordained pastor of the Old South church in that town, and laboured there with great popularity and usefulness till his death in 1758. He possessed a fine mind, and had enriched it with an extent of learning which had been seldom equalled in New-England. He published a valuable Chronological History of New-England, and made large collections for a civil and religious history of it in manuscripts and books, many of which unhappily were destroyed during the war of the revolution. ☞ L.

Pringle, Sir John, an eminent physician, born in Roxburghshire, 10th April, 1707. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and afterwards completed his education under Boerhaave at Leyden, where he took his medical degrees. He was in 1742 appointed physician to the army in Flanders, and he attended the forces of the duke of Cumberland to the battle of Culloden, after which he settled in London, and was made physician to the queen in 1761. His practice was great, and his reputation such that he was created a baronet in 1766, and elected president of the Royal Society, from 1772 to 1778, and physician to the king. This respectable man died in London, 18th Jan. 1782. He is author of Observations on the Diseases of the Army, 8vo.—Memoirs on Septic and Antiseptic Substances, 8vo. for which he received the gold medal of the Royal Society—Observations on the Treatment of Fevers in Hospitals and Prisons—Anniversary Discourses before the Royal Society.

Priolo, Benjamin, author of a good Latin History of France, from the death of Lewis XIII. 1643, to 1664, was born of a noble family at Venice, 1602. After studying at Orthez, Montauban, and at Leyden, under Heinsius and Vossius, he visited Paris, and afterwards Padua, and at last became the friend and the associate of the duke de Rohan. After his patron's death, 1638, he retired to Geneva, and afterwards was engaged in various negotiations in favour of the French court. He died of an apoplexy at Lyons, 1667, as he was going on a secret embassy to Venice. The best edition of his history is that of Leipsic, 1686, 8vo.

Prior, Matthew, an English poet of celebrity. He was born 21st July, 1664, in London, where his father was a joiner. After his father's death, his uncle, a vintner near Charing-cross, took care of him, and sent him to Westminster school, with the intention of bringing him up to his business; but while he pursued occasionally his studies he was fortunately called to settle a dispute on a passage in Horace, by some company in his uncle's house, and lord Dorset was so pleased with his abilities and ingenuity that he liberally patronised him. He was therefore sent to St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he soon became fellow; and the application which he bestowed to learning advanced him still more in the good opinion of his patron and of his friends. In 1686 he joined his friend Mr. Montague, afterwards lord Halifax, in ridiculing the Hind and Panther of Dryden, in the story of the country and city mouse, and at the revolution, when his poetical merits became publicly known, he was introduced by lord Dorset to king William, and employed about the court. In 1690 he was secretary to the plenipotentiaries at the Hague, and the king, sensible of his merits, kept him about his person, as gentleman of his bedchamber. He was afterwards secretary of the negotiations at Ryswick in 1697, and also principal secretary of state in Ireland, and the next year he went as secretary to the embassy in France. In 1700 he was one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, and obtaining a seat in parliament for East Grinstead, he voted for the impeachment of the lords who had advised the partition treaty. Though he celebrated the illustrious deeds of the English at the battle of Blenheim, yet he was an advocate for peace, and in 1711 he was sent by queen Anne to France as ambassador plenipotentiary. He continued in that character even after the accession of George I. but he was accused by the parliament, and committed to close custody; yet, though exempted from the act of grace passed in 1707, he was liberated from confinement, and no charge laid against him. He retired from public life to his seat, Down-hall, Essex, engaged solely in literary pursuits. He was employed for some time on a history of his own time, but he was suddenly carried off by a fever, Sept. 18, 1721, in his 58th year, at Wimple, the seat of lord Oxford. He was buried in Westminster abbey, and a monument, for which he laid apart 500*l.* was erected over him, with an elegant inscription by Freind, the master of Westminster school. The History of his own Time appeared after his own death; but though said to be published from his papers, was evidently a spurious composition. The poems of Prior are chiefly on light subjects, but written with elegance, ease, and spirit. His Solomon on the Vanity of the World, was inscribed to his early patron, lord Dorset. His works have appeared in various editions. He continued till his death fellow of St. John's college, and when censured by his friends for keeping so small an income, when he was the favourite of the court, he replied that what he had besides was precarious, but that his fellowship would always be bread and cheese to

him. When shown with great pomp and parade the apartments and curiosities of Versailles, in which the victories of Lewis XIV. were described, and asked whether king William's victories were so represented in his palaces, he nobly answered, "no, the monuments of my master's actions are to be seen every where but in his own house."

Priscianus, a famous grammarian of Cæsarea, A.D. 525.

Priscillian, a Spaniard, who became the chief of a sect in the fourth century. He was beheaded 384. He favoured the errors of the Gnostics and the Manichees.

Pritz, or Pritius, John George, a protestant divine, born at Leipsic 1662. He was professor of divinity at Gripswalde, and died much beloved, as one of the ministers of Frankfort, 24th Aug. 1732. He published an Introduction to the New Testament, 8vo.—de Immortalitate Hominis—an edition of Macarius's works—Milton's Letters—an edition of the Greek Testament, &c.

Probus, M. Aurel. Valer. a general, made emperor of Rome at the death of Tacitus, 276. He was successful against the Goths and other barbarians; but at last was murdered by his own soldiers, 282. He was a prince of great worth, and deservedly beloved by his subjects.

Procaccini, Camillo, a painter of Bologna. In his last supper, preserved in Genoa cathedral, the figures are represented larger than life, and with the most striking effect. He died 1626, aged 80. His brother Julius, who also died in 1626, was an artist of great genius and superior celebrity. This family produced several men of eminence in painting.

Proclus, a Platonic philosopher of Lycia, who attacked the Christian religion with great acrimony. He died about 485.

Proclus, St. the disciple of Chrysostom, and patriarch of Constantinople, died 447, author of some theological works.

Procopius, a Cilician, the relation of Julian. After the death of the next emperor, Jovian, he retired among the barbarians, but afterwards returned to Constantinople, during the absence of Valens, and proclaimed himself emperor, 365. He was defeated and beheaded the next year.

Procopius, a Greek historian, patronised by Belisarius and by Justinian. He was author of a History of the Wars of the Goths, Persians, and Gauls, &c.

Procopius, a Greek sophist of Gaza, A.D. 560. Author of Commentaries on the books of Kings, the Chronicles, Isaiah, &c.

Prodicus, a sophist of Cos, about 396 B.C. He taught at Athens, where Socrates, Euripides, &c. attended his lectures.

Pronapides, a Greek poet, said to have been the master of the great Homer, and to have taught his countrymen to write from the left to the right.

Propertius, Sextus Aurelius, a Roman poet of merit, contemporary with Tibullus, Ovid, and Mecænas. He died about 19 B.C.

Prosper, St. a Christian writer of the fifth century, the disciple of Augustine. Though dissipated in the beginning of life, he reformed his manners, and became an able advocate of the faith, and died about 463.

Protagoras, a Greek philosopher of Abdera. He was banished from Athens for supporting atheism. He died in Sicily about 400 B.C.

Protogenes, a painter of Rhodes, spared and patronised by Demetrius at the siege of the place about 300 B.C.

Provenzale, Marcello, an Italian, eminent as a painter in mosaic. His pieces were much admired. He died 1639, aged 64.

Prudentius, Aur. Clement. a native of Saragossa, in Spain. He was distinguished as an advocate, a soldier, a magistrate, and a poet. His Latin poems were edited by Elzevir, with Heinsius's notes, 1667.

Prusias, a king of Bithynia, at whose court Annibal took refuge. When he seemed inclined to betray the illustrious fugitive, Annibal destroyed himself. Prusias was put to death by his subjects, B.C. 149.

Prynne, William, an English lawyer, distinguished during the civil wars. He was born at Swanswick, Somersetshire, 1600, and educated at Bath grammar-school, and Oriel college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn, 1620. His Histriomastix, or Discourse on Stage Plays, in 1632, was noticed by the court, as it was supposed to throw reflections on the queen, and the author was condemned by the star-chamber to be pilloried, to pay a fine of 5000*l.* and to lose his ears. This severity did not check his pen, he wrote other books, which satirically reflected on the conduct of Laud, and for this offence he was in 1637, again brought before the star-chamber, and condemned to be pilloried, fined 5000*l.* to lose the remainder of his ears, to have S. L. schismatical leveller, branded on both his cheeks, and to be imprisoned for life. He was, pursuant to the sentence, confined in Mount Orgueil castle in Jersey; but in 1640 he was set at liberty by the Commons, and he returned to London in triumph. He was member for Newport, in Cornwall, in the long parliament, and was one of the visiters at Oxford in 1647. He was a violent enemy to Laud, and was the chief manager of his

trial; but he attacked with equal violence the independents, and did not spare their leader Cromwell, by whom he was imprisoned in Dunster castle, Somersetshire. He was restored to his seat in parliament when the recall of Charles II. took place, and sat afterwards for Bath. At the restoration he was made keeper of the records in the Tower, with a salary of 500*l.* per annum, and died at Lincoln's-inn, 24th Oct. 1669. He wrote a great number of books, chiefly on politics and religion, the best known of which are, his History of Laud, folio—the Lives of John—Henry III.—and Edward I.—Records, 3 vols. fol. &c.

Przipcovius, Samuel, a Socinian writer, expelled, 1658, from Poland with his partisans on account of his opinions. He retired to Prussia, and died there 1670, aged 80. His works, which are all on theological subjects, appeared in one vol. fol. 1692.

Psalmanazar, George, an extraordinary character, whose real name and birthplace are unknown, though he is supposed to be a native of France. With an excellent education, obtained in some of the colleges of the Jesuits, he began at an early age to impose upon the world, first in the habit of a pilgrim, and afterwards in the character of a native of Formosa. He travelled from Germany to Liege, pretending to be a Japanese converted to Christianity; but afterwards he professed himself to be a heathen, and by the assiduity and zeal of the chaplain of brigadier Lauder's regiment, stationed at Sluys, he was admitted into the pale of the Christian church, and was baptized. The conversion of so able and so extraordinary a man, procured an easy introduction to Compton, the bishop of London, and Psalmanazar was taken into his house, and patronised as a deserving character. He was prevailed on to translate the church catechism into the Formosan language, and he also composed a grammar of that language; and though there were some who suspected the imposition, yet he was generally considered by the learned as a man of superior abilities, and a great prodigy. He afterwards published his History of Formosa, which quickly passed through two editions; and that greater confidence might be placed in his narrations, he accustomed himself to feed on raw flesh, roots, and herbs. Some absurdities, however, were discovered in his history, and at last, after living some years on the credulity of the public, he confessed himself an impostor, and declared his sorrow for the impropriety of his conduct. Though thus disgraced and abandoned by his former patrons, yet he found sufficient means to subsist by his pen; he undertook a share in the Universal History, and displayed in the execution great abilities. He lived many years after in an exemplary manner, and died 1763, fully sensible, and sorry for the vile imposition which he had practised.

Psammenitus, a king of Egypt after Amasis, B.C. 525. He was defeated by Cambyses, and put to death six months after.

Psammeticus, a king of Egypt, who shared the sovereign power with 11 other princes. When exiled by his royal associates, he returned, and with the assistance of the Greeks defeated them, and made himself sole monarch. He died 616 B.C.

Psellus, Michael Constantius, a Greek writer, who flourished about 1105, and was tutor to Michael, son of the emperor Constantine Dumas. He was a good scholar, and wrote comments on 24 of Menander's plays extant in his time. He wrote besides, de quatuor Mathematicis Scientiis, 1556, 8vo.—de Lapidum Virtutibus, 8vo.—de Operatione Dæmonum, 8vo.—de Victus Ratione, 8vo.—Synopsis Legum, Versibus Græcis edita.

Ptolemy Lagus, or Soter, was the son of Arsinoe, the mistress of Philip of Macedon, and he became one of the generals and favourites of Alexander the Great. On the hero's death he obtained Egypt as his share of the spoils, and founded there a kingdom, and made Alexandria his capital. He patronised learning and the arts, and died B.C. 285.

Ptolemy Philadelphus, son of the preceding, was like his father a zealous patron of learned men, and of commerce among his subjects. He died B.C. 246.

Ptolemy Evergetes, son and successor of Philadelphus, was a mild and benevolent prince. He conquered Syria and Cilicia, and died B.C. 221.

Ptolemy Philopater, son of Evergetes, was cruel in his behaviour to the Jews, whom afterwards he favoured. He died B.C. 204.

Ptolemy Epiphanes, succeeded his father Philopater, and was poisoned by his successor Philometor, 180 B.C.

Ptolemy Philometor, the murderer of the preceding, was slain in a battle against Alexander Bala of Syria, B.C. 146.

Ptolemy Physcon, succeeded Philometor, his brother, and proved tyrannical towards his subjects. He died 116 B.C.

Ptolemy Lathyrus, succeeded his father, Physcon, but was banished to Cyprus by his mother, who placed his brother Alexander on the throne. He regained his power after his brother's death, and died B.C. 81.

Ptolemy Auletes, illegitimate son and successor of Lathyrus, maintained his power by an alliance with the Romans. He died B.C. 51.

Ptolemy Dionysius, son of Auletes, married his sister Cleopatra, and became the murderer of his benefactor Pompey. He was drowned in the Nile, B.C. 46.

Ptolemy, Claudius, a mathematician, born at Pelusium, 138. His geography, in which he places the earth in the centre of the universe, is a valuable work.

Publius Syrus, a Syrian slave, who was set at liberty by his master, and distinguished himself at Rome as a poet, 44 B.C. His moral sentences are excellent.

Pucci, Francis, a noble Florentine, who left the popish tenets for the protestant, but afterwards returned at Prague to his ancient principles. He travelled through Poland, and with new inconsistency again embraced the protestant faith, for which he was seized at Strasburg, and hurried to Rome, and burnt as a heretic, 1600. In a book inscribed to pope Clement VIII. 1592, he supported the opinion that Christ by his death had made sufficient atonement for the sins of mankind.

Puffendorf, Samuel de, a famous civilian and historian, born 1631, at Fleti, near Chemnitz, in Upper Saxony, where his father was minister. He studied at Grim and Leipsic, and Jena, and by his great application qualified himself to become an active and distinguished counsellor in some German court. He was advised by his brother to seek for preferment and honour out of his country, and in consequence he accepted the place of tutor to the son of M. Coyet, a noble Swede, who was ambassador at the court of Denmark. War between the two countries, however, obscured his pleasing prospects; he was seized with all the retinue of the Swedish ambassador, and imprisoned, and during the tedious hours of his confinement for eight long months, he digested in his mind observations on what he had read in Grotius's book, de Jure Belli et Pacis, and Hobbes's work, and afterwards published it at the Hague, 1660, by the title of Elementorum Jurisprudentiæ Universalis Libri duo, and this gave rise to his excellent treatise de Jure Naturæ et Gentium. His literary reputation now procured him the appointment of professor of the law of nature and of nations at Heidelberg, on the presentation of the elector palatine, and in 1670 he was honourably invited by Charles XI. of Sweden, to be professor in the newly founded university of Lunden. His fame continued to increase as a writer, and as a professor, and he was nominated historiographer and counsellor to the king, and raised to the dignity of a Swedish baron. He was afterwards in 1688 invited to Berlin in the most liberal manner, with the distinction of historiographer and counsellor, by the elector of Brandenberg, to write the life of the elector, William the Great, and he died there 1694, of a mortification in one of his toes, in consequence of cutting the nail. This most enlightened philosopher wrote various works, the most known of which are History of Sweden, from 1628 to 1654—History of Charles Gustavus, 2 vols. folio—History of the elector William, 2 vols. folio—A Historical and Political Description of the Papal State—Introduction to the History of the principal European States, 8vo.—a treatise on the Law of Nature and Nations, 2 vols. 4to.—Opuscula Juvenilia, &c.

Pugatscheff, Yemelka, a Cossack, who, after serving against the Prussians and the Turks, deserted from the army, and after spending some time among some Polish hermits, appeared in Russia, and laid claim to the crown as the real Peter III. He met with some success, and might have seized Moscow; but at last the cruelties which he exercised upon the inhabitants of the places where he passed, revolted even his own followers against him, and he was delivered up to the officers of Catherine. He was conveyed in an iron cage to Moscow, where he was beheaded 21st Jan. 1775, and in his last moments he showed as much weakness as he had displayed vigour and intrepidity at the head of his desperate adherents.

Puget, Peter, a French painter born at Marseilles 1623. His talents were equally eminent as a sculptor, and an architect, and his Milo, Crotona, and Perseus, and Andromeda, in the park at Versailles, are pleasing proofs of the power of his chisel. Several of his paintings are preserved at Aix, Toulon, Marseilles, and in the south of France. He died 1694.

Pulaski, Count, brigadier general in the army of the American revolution, was a Polander of distinguished birth, courage, and patriotism. He made great efforts to restore his country to freedom and independence, but without success. In 1771 with a few accomplices he seized king Stanislaus, and carried him prisoner from his palace through a numerous body of guards, but he soon escaped and declared Pulaski an outlaw. He left his native country, and soon after came to the United States, and offered his services against the British. He was appointed a brigadier general, and raised a corps of cavalry of several hundred, with which he served some time with the northern army, and afterwards with the southern. He was mortally wounded in the attack on Savannah on the 9th of October, 1779, and died two days after. Congress voted to erect a monument to his memory. ☞ L.

Pulcheria, St. daughter of Arcadius, ascended the throne with her brother Theodosius the younger, and at his death in 450, she married Marcianus. She was

a great patroness of learned men, and in her conduct very devout and exemplary. She assembled the council of Chalcedon, 451, and died three years after.

Pulci, Lewis, an Italian poet of merit, born of a noble family at Florence, Dec. 3d, 1431. He was the friend of Lorenzo de Medici. His chief work is Morgante Maggiore, an epic romance, which though compared by some to the compositions of Tasso and Ariosto, has been rightly considered by others as a vulgar and profane work, which unites the most solemn and serious subjects with the burlesque and comic. He wrote besides a poem on a tournament at Florence, 1468, called Giostra di Lorenzo de Medici, and some sonnets. He died about 1487. His brothers Luke and Bernard were also known as the successful votaries of the muses.

Puligo, or Puglio, Dominico, a native of Florence, distinguished as a portrait painter. He died 1527, aged 52.

Pulmannus, Theodore, properly Poelman, a Dutch commentator, born at Cranenburgh in the dutchy of Cleves, 1510. From a fuller he became a scholar, and an able critic, and at the press of Plantin superintended the publication of some valuable editions of Virgil, Lucan, Horace, Juvenal, Terence, Ausonius, and other authors. He died at Salamanca about 1580.

Pulteney, William, earl of Bath, was born of an ancient and opulent family. 1682. He was early elected into the House of Commons, and was an able and eloquent opposer of the ministry in queen Anne's reign. At the accession of George I. he was made secretary at war; but after some years of co-operation with sir Robert Walpole, he disagreed with him, and warmly opposed his measures for advancing the interests of Hanover at the expense of England. Difference of opinion produced altercation, and altercation hatred, so that Walpole's measures were opposed with personal virulence, and the king at last struck off the name of Pulteney from the list of privy counsellors, and put him out of the commission for the peace. These violent steps increased the opposition, and the popularity of Pulteney, and his sarcasms and his attacks were pointed with the most powerful effect against the minister, who often declared that he dreaded his tongue more than another man's sword. At last opposition prevailed, Walpole was disgraced in 1741, and Pulteney rose in his seat, and was restored to the privy council, and made earl of Bath; but when he got into place he lost his popularity, and afterwards despised that good public opinion which he could not procure. He died 8th June, 1764, and without issue. He was concerned in the "Craftsman," and wrote some political pamphlets.

Pulteney, Richard, a native of Loughborough, Leicestershire, who after practising as an apothecary at Leicester took his medical degrees at Edinburgh, 1764. He was patronised by his relation the earl of Bath, and settled at Blandford, Dorsetshire, where he acquired great reputation in his profession. He was fellow of the Royal Society, and other learned bodies, and died 1801, aged 71. He is author of a General View of the Life and Writings of Linnæus, 1781—Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England, 2 vols. 8vo. and he made besides valuable communications to the History of Leicestershire by Mr. Nichols, and to that of Dorsetshire by Hutchins, newly edited by Gough; but he particularly contributed to the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, which he enriched by various dissertations and papers on antiquities, and especially on history, a science to which he was very partial, and which he had studied with great skill and attention. An Account of his Life has been published by Dr. Maton in 4to.

Puntormo, Giacomo, an Italian painter, the pupil of Leonard de Vinci, and Andrea del Sarto. His pieces, which are much admired, are generally on sacred subjects. He died 1558, aged 61.

Purbach, George, a learned German, born at Purbach. He was eminent as a divine and philosopher, and particularly applied himself to astronomy, in which science he made several observations, and for the improvement of which he invented some instruments, and calculated useful tables. He translated Ptolemy's Almagest, and died at Vienna, 1462, aged 39.

Purcell, Henry, a celebrated musical composer, born in 1658. His abilities were early displayed, so that at the age of 18 he was appointed organist of Westminster, and in 1682 he was made one of the organists of the chapel royal. He soon distinguished himself by the publication of some sonatas, and anthems, and divided equally his services between the church and the theatre. Dryden, some of whose poetry he set to music, has highly complimented his powers, and from the superior style of his church music, he deserved the greatest encomiums. He died of a consumptive disorder, 21st Nov. 1695, leaving a wife and children not amply provided for. He was buried in Westminster abbey, and his early death was seriously lamented. His works were published by subscription, under the title of Orpheus Britannicus, 1698, and dedicated to his patroness lady Howard. His brother Daniel, a famous punster, was organist of Magdalen college, Oxford, and of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Purchas, Samuel, an able divine, born

Thaxstead, Essex, 1577, and educated at Cambridge. He obtained in 1604 the vicarage of Eastwood, Essex, which he intrusted to the care of his brother, to prosecute with greater facility his studies in London. He obtained afterwards the living of St. Martin's, Ludgate, London, and was also chaplain to archbishop Abbot. He died about 1628. His great work was "his Pilgrimage, or Relations of the World, and the Religions observed in all ages, &c." 5 vols. folio. These are a valuable compilation.

Purver, Antony, an extraordinary character, born at Up-Hursborn, Hants, 1702. His parents were quakers; but though he was taught only to read and write, he applied himself with such assiduity that he was well versed in the most difficult parts of arithmetic, and had such a retentive memory, that, when young, in 12 hours he could repeat 12 of the longest and most difficult chapters in the Bible. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but still turned his thoughts to learning, and acquired such a knowledge of the learned languages, that he began to translate the Bible from the original text. To maintain himself he kept school at his native village, and at Trenchay, Gloucestershire, where he married, and afterwards settled at Andover, where he completed, in 1764, his translation of the Old and New Testament, a most laborious work, the fruit of 30 years' application. It appeared in 2 vols. folio, by the generosity of his friend Dr. Fothergill, who gave him 1000*l.* towards his expenses, and though it is occasionally deficient in judgment and taste, it yet possesses great and pleasing simplicity, as being very literal. As a preacher among the quakers, Purver was highly respected. He died at Andover, 1777, and was buried there in the ground of the quakers' meeting.

Puteanus, Erycius, properly Vandeputte, an eminent scholar born at Venlo, Guelderland, 1574. He studied at Dort, Cologne, Louvain, and afterwards at Padua, and in 1601, was chosen professor of eloquence at Milan. His reputation as a teacher was so great that the king of Spain appointed him his historiographer, and the Romans enrolled him in the number of their patricians. In 1601 he was appointed to succeed his master, the celebrated Justus Lipsius, in the professor's chair at Louvain, and was further honoured with the title of governor of the castle there. He died at Louvain 1646. He wrote several works on literary and political subjects, the best known of which is his Statera Belli et Pacis, the balance of peace and war, 1633, during a negotiation between the Spanish monarch and the United Provinces. His works form 5 vols. folio.

Putnam, Israel, major-general in the army of the United States, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, the 7th of January, 1718. He possessed a mind of great vigour, but had not the advantages of a thorough education. In 1739 he removed to Pomfret, Connecticut, and employed himself in agriculture. He there gave an example of the singular courage, which characterized him as a military officer, by descending at the most imminent hazard of his life into a cavern, and shooting a wolf which he and his neighbours had driven thither. During the war of 1755 with the French he commanded a company, and was engaged in several contests with the enemy, in which he displayed the most adventurous bravery and great skill. In 1756 he fell with his party into an ambuscade, and was taken prisoner, and subjected to the most cruel tortures by the savages. He was released in 1759, and at the conclusion of the war, returned to his farm. He served in the expedition against Cuba in 1762, as lieutenant-colonel, and in 1764 as colonel under general Bradstreet in the campaign against the savages. Soon after the battle at Lexington he joined the army at Cambridge at the head of a regiment, and was not long after appointed major-general, and signalized himself at the battle of Bunker's Hill. On the arrival of general Washington he was given the command of the reserve. In 1776 he was despatched to New-York to complete its fortification begun by general Lee, and afterwards sent to Philadelphia to fortify that city. During the winter of 1777 he was stationed with a small body at Princeton, and in the spring was appointed to a separate command at the Highlands, where he continued most of the time till the close of 1779, when he was seized with a paralytic affection, and disqualified for further service. He died the 29th of May, 1790. He possessed an excellent judgment, great enterprise, the most intrepid courage, and ardent patriotism; and was justly considered one of the most efficient of the American officers. ☞ L.

Putschius, Elias, an eminent grammarian born at Antwerp, 1580. He published Sallust with notes and fragments, besides a collection of 33 old grammarians, and died at Stade 1606.

Puy, Peter de, a learned Frenchman, author of some valuable political works on the salique law, and other antiquarian subjects. He was born at Paris, and died 1652, aged 69, universally lamented. Voltaire as well as De Thou speaks highly of his abilities.

Puy Segur, James de Chastenet, lord of, a celebrated general, born of a noble family at Armagnac, 1600. He served his country 43 years, and though present at 120 sieges, and 30 battles, in which he be-

haved with activity and courage, he was never wounded. He died at his castle of Bernouille, near Guise, 1682. His memoirs, extending from 1617 to 1658, have appeared in 2 vols. 12mo. and are written with boldness and truth. His son James was marshal of France, and author of a work on the Military Art, in folio, and two vols. 4to. 1748. He died 1743, aged 88.

Pyle, Thomas, M.A. an eminent divine, born at Stodey near Holt, Norfolk, 1674. He was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, and then became minister of King's Lynn, where he distinguished himself as a good preacher, and as an exemplary man. He engaged warmly in the Bangorian controversy, and for his services he was made prebendary of Salisbury, by Dr. Hoadly, and two of his sons also were presented to prebends in the church of Winchester. His paraphrase on the Acts, and all the epistles, is an excellent work, often reprinted. He published besides 3 vols. of sermons. This excellent character died at Lynn, 1757.

Pym, John, a celebrated republican, member of Parliament for Tavistock. He distinguished himself by his virulence against the unfortunate Charles, and acquired such power and influence among his partisans, that he was called king Pym. He died 1643 of an imposthume in his bowels.

Pynaker, Adam, a landscape painter, born at Pynaker, near Delft, in Holland, 1621. He improved himself at Rome, and acquired great celebrity by the excellence and correctness of his pieces, especially his cabinet pictures. He died 1673.

Pyrrho, a Greek philosopher, founder of the sect of Skeptics, who doubted of every thing. He died about 300 B.C.

Pyrrhus, a king of Epirus, celebrated in history as the friend and alley of the Tarentines in their war against the Romans. He afterwards made war against Sicily and against Sparta, and was killed at Argos by a tile thrown down upon his head by a woman, B.C. 272.

Pythagoras, a celebrated philosopher, born at Samos. After visiting Egypt and other places to improve his knowledge, and cultivate his mind, he settled at Crotona in Italy, where he established a famous school. He also reformed the effeminate manners of the Crotonians, and rendered infinite service to mankind, by the wisdom, prudence, and virtues, with which he inspired his numerous pupils. He was well acquainted with the true system of the universe, as he placed the sun in the centre. He was the author of the absurd doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and forbade the eating of animal flesh. He died about 490 B.C.

Pytheas, a Greek philosopher, in the age of Aristotle. His discoveries about the different length of the days in various climates, appeared astonishing to the philosophers of his age.

Pytheus, a rhetorician of Athens, known as the rival of the great Demosthenes.

Quadratus, St. a disciple of the apostles, and the learned author of an apology for the Christians, a valuable work, which he himself presented to the emperor Adrian. Some suppose him to be the angel or bishop of Philadelphia mentioned in the Apocalypse, and it is asserted that he was made bishop of Athens about 126. Only fragments of his apology remain.

Quadrio, Francis Xavier, a Jesuit, born 2d Dec. 1695, in the Valteline. He was of a melancholy turn of mind, and retired to Zurich, where, with the consent of the pope, he became a secular priest. He died at Milan, 21st Nov. 1756. He is author of a treatise on Italian poetry, under the name of Joseph Mary Andrucci—History of Poetry, 2 vols.—Historical Dissertations on Rhætia and the Valteline, 3 vols. 4to. 1755.

Quaini, Lewis, a native of Bologna known as a painter. He assisted his master Cignari in some of his most celebrated works, and died 1717, aged 74.

Quarles, Francis, an English poet born at Steward's in the parish of Rumford, Essex, 1592. He was educated at Christ college, Cambridge, and then entered at Lincoln's inn, and was afterwards cup-bearer to Elizabeth, daughter of James I. electress Palatine, and queen of Bohemia. He was next secretary to archbishop Usher in Ireland, and was a great sufferer in the Irish rebellion. He did not meet that friendly reception in England which his loyalty deserved, and it is said that the loss of his valuable MSS. preyed deeply upon his mind, and hastened his death, which happened 1644. He was eminent as a poet, and in no case, says Langbaine, offended in his writings against the high duties he owed to God, to his neighbour, and to himself. He wrote some theatrical pieces, but the best known of his works are his Emblems,

Meditations, and Hieroglyphics. Some have imagined that Pope was much indebted to his writings. He was father of 18 children by his first wife, and one of his sons, John, became known as a poet, and particularly as an active royalist in the king's army. He died of the plague in London, 1665, aged 41.

Quatromani, Sertorio, a native of Cosenza in Naples. He obtained admission into the Vatican by means of his friend Paul Manutius, and in this valuable library he devoted himself with indefatigable diligence to the study of Greek literature. His great abilities recommended him to the notice of the duke of Nocera, in whose service he was for some time employed. He, after his patron's death, went into the family of the prince of Stigliano, but soon left him, and died 1606, aged 65. He was in his temper capricious and haughty, easily offended at trifles, and censorious on the faults of others. He, however, possessed learning and information, and his translation of the Æneid into Italian verse is held in estimation. His other works have been collected in 1714, in 8vo. containing Latin and Italian verses, letters, &c.

Quellin, Erasmus, a painter of Antwerp, the disciple and successful imitator of Rubens. He died 1678, aged 71. His son John Erasmus was also distinguished as a good artist, and some of his pieces adorn the churches of Antwerp. He died at Antwerp, 1715, aged 85.

Quenstedt, John Andrew, a Lutheran divine, author of a Latin account of learned men from Adam to 1600, 4to.—Sculptura Veterum, 8vo. his best work—a System of Divinity, according to the Confession of Augsburg, 4 vols. folio, and some other works. He was born at Quedlinburg, and died 22d May, 1688, aged 71.

Quental, Bartholomew du, a native of the Azores, distinguished for his piety and learning. He became confessor to the king of Portugal, and refused a bishopric, that he might with greater ardour devote himself to preaching, and to the more laborious works of charity. He died 20th Dec. 1698, aged 72. Clement XI. gave him the appellation of the Venerable. He wrote Meditations, &c.—Sermons in Portuguese, &c.

Querenghi, Anthony, an Italian poet, born at Padua, 1546. He was in the service of the popes, and was secretary to the sacred college. He died at Rome, 1st Sept. 1633. His Latin poems, and some Italian poetry, were published at Rome, 1616 and 1629.

Querlon, Anne Gabriel Meusnier de, an eminent scholar, born at Nantes, 15th April, 1702. For 22 years he published a periodical paper for Brittany, and other prints, and had also some share in the Journal Encyclopedique. He died April, 1780, universally regretted. His chief works are Les Impostures Innocentes, a little entertaining novel—Collection Historique—Marsy's Latin Poem on Painting, translated into French—Editions of Lucretius, with notes—also of Phædrus, and of Anacreon.

Querno, Camillo, an Italian poet, born at Monopolis, in Naples. He carried his poem, called Alexiada, containing 20,000 lines, to Leo X. who honoured him with his friendship, and made him his buffoon, 1514. After the taking of Rome, he retired to Naples, and died in the hospital there, about 1528.

Quesnay, Francis, an eminent French physician, born at Ecquevilli, 1694. Though the son of an obscure labourer, he rose to reputation in his profession, and became first physician to the king of France, member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and of the London Royal Society. He had an early taste for agriculture, and was a leading man in the society of Economists. He died Dec. 1774. His works are Observations on Bleeding, 12mo.—Essay on Animal Economy, 3 vols. 12mo.—the Art of Healing by Bleeding—Treatise on Continued Fevers, 2 vols. 12mo.—on Gangrene, 12mo.—on Suppuration—Physiocratia, &c. besides an elegant poem, called the Farm House.

Quesne, Abraham, marquis du, a native of Normandy, who entered into the naval service of France, under his father, and soon distinguished himself. He was, in 1637, at the attack of the Isles of St. Margaret, and the next year he greatly contributed to the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Cattari. He afterwards signalized his valour before Tarragona, Barcelona, and before Cadiz, and in 1644 he went into the service of Sweden, and was particularly instrumental in the defeat of the Danish fleet. He was recalled home in 1647, and intrusted with a squadron in the Mediterraneau, and he next obliged Bourdeaux, which had revolted, to surrender, and afterwards, in 1676, in three engagements, defeated the combined fleets of Holland and Spain, under Ruyter, near Sicily. It was on this memorable occasion that the following verses were written, alluding to the defeat and the death of the great Ruyter, who perished in the second engagement:

Terrui in oceano jam solo nomine classes,
Ter nunc in Siculo territus ipse rui.
Si vera inversum quondam dedit omina nomen,
Nunc Rui-ter nomen verius omen habet.

He next carried the terror of his arms against Algiers and Genoa, and every where commanded respect and submission. This gallant officer was deservedly ennobled by

the French king. He died at Paris, 2d Feb. 1688, aged 78, leaving four sons.

Quesnel, Pasquier, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and priest of the oratory, born at Paris, 1634. In 1675 he published at Paris the works of St. Leo, 2 vols. 4to. and as his notes defended the ancient Gallican church, against the opinions of the Roman pontiffs, the work was condemned at Rome, and the author, in 1685, retired, through fear of persecution, to Brussels. He published in 1687, his Moral Reflections on the New Testament; but though he seemed strongly to favour the Jansenists, the work was well received, and became very popular, on account of the meekness and philanthropy of his sentiments; but the work, though thus publicly countenanced, and even commended by pope Clement XI. was soon after attacked by the Jesuits, and condemned, for reasons of state, even by the pope himself, who issued against it his famous bull, called Unigenitus. By the influence of the Jesuits, Quesnel was seized and imprisoned; but, by means of a Spanish gentleman, who secretly espoused his cause, he escaped, and reached Amsterdam, where he died 1719. He was author of various works, but chiefly on polemical subjects. The author of the History of the Jesuits, was also a Quesnel, Peter, and he died at the Hague, 1774.

Quesnoy, Francis, a native of Brussels, eminent as a sculptor. His works, chiefly bas-reliefs in bronze, ivory, marble, or wax, possess great elegance, beauty, and character. They generally represent children, bacchanals, &c. and are much sought after. He died at Leghorn, 1644, aged 42. His brother Jerome, who died at Ghent, 1654, was also an eminent sculptor.

Quevedo de Villegas, Francisco de, a Spanish author, born at Madrid, 1570. He possessed great powers of writing in verse as well as prose, and on subjects of wit, of morality, and of science, showed himself correct, judicious, and enlightened. His works were published by Gonzales de Salas, under the title of Parnasso Espagnol, in 3 vols. 4to. His "Visions," a prose work, have been indifferently translated into English, from a French version, and some others of his works have also appeared in an English dress. His satire was so keen, and so imprudently used, that he rendered count d'Olivares, the prime minister, his enemy, and in consequence of this, was imprisoned, till the fall of the royal favourite. He died 1645, or, according to some, 1647.

Quien de la Neufville, James le, a French author, born at Paris, 1647. He was successively an officer in the French guards, an advocate at the bar, and lastly a literary character. His General History of Portugal, 2 vols. 4to. procured his admission into the academy of Inscriptions at Paris. He afterwards published a Treatise on the Use of Posts among the Ancients and Moderns, 12mo. 1734, which was so well received that it gained him the office of director of the posts of French Flanders. In 1713 he went with the French ambassador to Portugal, and was received with great kindness by the court, and rewarded with a pension. Out of gratitude to the monarch, he determined to continue his History of Portugal, which had concluded in 1531, at the death of Emanuel I.; but excessive application brought on disease. He died at Lisbon, 20th May, 1728, aged 81, leaving two sons.

Quien, Michael de, a French Dominican, born at Bologne, 1661. He was an able scholar, and well versed in oriental literature. He published Panoplia contra Schisma Græcorum, 4to.—Nullity of the English Ordinations, against Courayer—Oriens Christianus in quatuor Patriarchatus digestus in quo exhibentur Ecclesiæ, Patriarchæ, cæterique Præsides Orientis, 3 vols. folio—Defence of the Hebrew Text against Perron, besides an edition of John Damascenus, 2 vols. fol. He died at Paris, 1733.

Quillet, Claudius, a French writer, born at Chinon, in Tourraine, 1602. He studied physic, and practised for some years; but his views were changed by his interference with the affair of the nuns of Loudun, who were said to be possessed of the devil. He ridiculed the measures which were pursued there by the secret intrigues of Richelieu; and in consequence of this he fled to Rome, for fear of persecution. He became, at Rome, acquainted with d'Etrées, the French ambassador, who made him his secretary; and there he wrote his famous poem called "Callipædia," on the Art of having fine Children, in which he reflected with satirical severity on cardinal Mazarine. The cardinal, instead of persecuting the author, made him his friend, and gave him an abbey, and Quillet, in gratitude, when he published the second edition of his poem, erased the offensive parts, and dedicated it to his noble patron. This well-known poem is divided into four books, and is written in elegant poetry, and contains many very beautiful passages. The work, however, though defended by Bayle and de la Monnoye, as containing only the language of a man who wrote like a physician, has been deservedly censured by Baillet, as abounding in description both indelicate and licentious. The Callipædia has been translated into English by Rowe. He wrote, besides, two other short Latin poems. He died 1661, aged 59, and left his papers, with 500 crowns, to Menage, for the printing of his Henriade, a Latin poem, in honour of Henry IV.

Quin, James, a celebrated actor, born in King-street, Covent Garden, 24th Feb. 1693, and descended from a respectable family in Ireland. He was intended for the bar; but in consequence of the law-suits which took place after his father's death, he had little left to depend upon; and therefore turned his thoughts to the stage. After performing inferior parts on the Dublin theatre, he came to London, and engaged himself with the managers of Drury-lane, and two years after, 1717, he removed to Rich's theatre, Lincoln's Inn Fields. The following year he had an unpleasant dispute with Bowen, a fellow actor, at a tavern, and in consequence they fought, and Bowen died some time after of his wounds. In this unfortunate dispute, for which Quin was tried, and found guilty of manslaughter, it does not appear that his conduct was very blamable, as Bowen was the aggressor; and therefore he suffered little diminution of the public favour. In 1732 Quin, who was now become a popular performer, removed, with the Lincoln's Inn Fields company, to Covent Garden, which was opened on the 7th Dec. for their reception; but two years after, he quitted it for Drury-lane. In this theatre he continued a favourite actor till 1742, when he returned again to his old friend Rich, at Covent Garden. At this time he had to struggle against the rising fame of young Garrick, of whom he said sarcastically, that he was a new religion, and that, as Whitefield, he was followed for a time, but that people would all come to church again. In this, however, he was disappointed; Garrick, contrary to his expectations, rose to high and deserved reputation; but the two rival heroes, who now divided the applauses of the town, were prevailed upon to act together in the Fair Penitent. Their appearance on the stage together was received with loud and reiterated plaudits, and each performed with admirable success, and fully supported his former claims to superior eminence. In 1751 Quin retired from the stage to Bath, though, in a few instances, he afterwards appeared in the character of Falstaff, for the benefit of his theatrical friends; and the 19th March, 1753, was the last time of his acting, when, in compliment to his abilities, the price of admission to the pit and boxes was raised to five shillings. This respectable actor died at Bath, of a fever, 21st Jan. 1766, aged 73. His greatest characters were Cato, Othello, Richard III. &c. He was, in consequence of his merit, patronised by Frederic, prince of Wales, and he had the honour to teach his children a correct mode of pronunciation and delivery. When he was informed of the graceful and dignified manner in which the present king pronounced his first speech, at the meeting of parliament, the veteran performer exclaimed, with eager exultation, "It was I who taught the boy." In his character, Quin was a man of strong sense; his wit was pointed, often coarse, and in his temper he was occasionally violent, but not devoid of the noblest feelings of human nature. When Thomson, the author of the Seasons, was arrested, Quin, who knew him only by character, nobly stepped forth, and liberated the poet from the spunging-house by paying the debt and the costs. He was, at times, intemperate in the use of the bottle, and some pleasant stories are related of his character as an epicure.

Quinault, Philip, a celebrated French poet, born at Paris 1635. His first theatrical piece, called "Les Sœurs Rivales," a comedy, appeared before the public when he was only 18, and his future years were, with equal diligence and good success, devoted to the muses. His marriage with a rich widow set him above dependence, and he afterwards became auditor of accounts. Though satirised by Boileau, he was commended by his contemporaries; and Voltaire has observed of him, that artless and inimitable strokes of nature frequently appear with interesting charms in his writings. His works consist of 16 dramatic pieces, which have all appeared on the stage, besides operas, which were set to music by the famous Lully. His works were published at Paris, with his life prefixed, in 5 vols. 12mo. 1778. He was member of the French academy, and of that of inscriptions, and died at Paris, 1688.

Quincy, John, author of a Dictionary of Physic, 8vo.—a Universal Dispensatory, 8vo.—Chymical Pharmacopœia, 4to. besides a Translation of Sanctorious's Aphorisms, and other valuable works; was a physician of high reputation, who practised with success in London, and died there, 1723.

Quincy, Edmund, agent for Massachusetts at the court of Great Britain, was born at Braintree, October 21st, 1681, and graduated at Harvard college in 1699. In 1718 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and held a seat for a long time in the house of representatives, and in his majesty's council. In 1737 he was selected as an agent to the British court to procure a decision of the controversy respecting the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and died while in London, on the 23d of February, 1738, in his fifty-seventh year. The general court testified the high respect in which they held him, by erecting a monument to his memory in Bunhill Fields, on which they commemorate him as distinguished for talents, learning, piety, and

uprightness, and ability in discharging the various public duties to which he had been called. ☞ L.

Quincy, Josiah, jun. a distinguished lawyer, orator, and patriot, of Boston, Massachusetts, was born in that place in 1743, and educated at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1763. He early became eminent in the practice of law, from superior talents as a speaker, and extremely popular for his courage and zeal in the cause of liberty. In 1774 he took a voyage to Europe for the benefit of his health, and to advocate the cause of the colonies. He died on his return on the 25th of April, 1775, the day the vessel arrived in the harbour of Cape Ann. His eminent talents, and zealous attachment to the cause of freedom, as well as his amiable and interesting manners, made his death a subject of universal lamentation. ☞ L.

Quintilian, Marcus Fabius, a Roman orator and critic of great celebrity. He was intimate with Pliny, and patronised by the emperors, and he established a school of rhetoric at Rome, where he died about 60 A.D. His Institutiones Oratoricæ are well known, edited by Burman, 4 vols. 4to. Leyden, 1724.

Quintinie, John de la, a famous French gardener, born at Poitiers 1676. He studied philosophy and the law, and was admitted an advocate at Paris. After practising with great reputation, he devoted himself totally to agricultural pursuits, and enlarged his knowledge of that pleasing science by travelling into Italy, and by visiting England. He received liberal offers from Charles II. to settle in England; but he preferred the service of his king, and was appointed director general of the fruit and kitchen gardens of Lewis XIV. He died at Paris, after 1700, universally regretted. He published, in 2 vols. 4to. "Directions for the Management of Fruit and Kitchen Gardens," which have been adopted throughout Europe.

Quirini, Angelo Maria, a Venetian cardinal, born 1680, or, according to others, 1684. He was admitted among the Benedictines at Florence, and after storing his mind, with astonishing application, he began, in 1710, to travel over Germany, Holland, England, and France; and every where received distinguishing marks of respect and esteem. Thus noticed and honoured by the friendship of Basnage, Gronovius, Kuster, Bentley, Newton, Burnet, Cave, Potter, Fenelon, Montfaucon, and other learned characters, he returned to Italy, and was raised to the dignity of cardinal, and of archbishop, by Benedict XIII. This amiable man, equally respected by protestants and catholics, for his liberality and benevolence, as well as for his learning, died in the beginning of Jan. 1755, of an apoplexy. His works are numerous and respectable, the best known of which are Primordia Corcyræ, ex Antiquissimis Monumentis Illustrata, 4to.—Veterum Brixiæ Episcoporum Vitæ—Specimen Variæ Literaturæ quæ in Brixia, ejusque Ditione, Typographiæ in Cunabula florebat, 4to.—Enchiridion Græcorum—Gesta et Epistolæ Franc. Barbari—De Mosaicæ Historiæ præstantiâ, &c. His valuable library was presented to the pope, to adorn the Vatican.

Quiros, Fernand de, a Spanish navigator, who, under the patronage of Philip III. discovered the Society Islands, and other places in the great Pacific Ocean, in 1605.

Quistorp, John, a Lutheran divine, author of Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles; Articuli Formulæ Concordiæ Illustrati; Manuductio ad Studium Theologicum. He was the friend of the great Grotius, and attended him during his last illness. He died at Rostock, his native place, 1646, aged 62.

Raban-Maur, Magnentius, a native of Fulda, of noble birth. He studied at Fulda, and afterwards at Tours, under Alcuinus, and on his return home he was elected abbot of Fulda. He was made archbishop of Mayence in 847, and afterwards engaged in a controversy with Gotescalc, whose doctrines he condemned, and whose person he delivered up to Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims. He died at Winsel, 856, aged 68. His works, which are numerous, and on theological subjects, were published at Cologne, 1627, in 6 vols. folio.

Rabaud St. Etinne, John Paul, a protestant minister, born at Nismes, from which place he was sent as deputy to the constituent assembly. He possessed eloquence and address; but though deluded by the factious spirit of the times, he resumed his moderation in the convention, and spoke with boldness against the punishment of Lewis XVI. These sentiments

marked him for death under the sanguinary Robespierre, and though he escaped to Bourdeaux, he was, two months after, seized and brought to Paris, where, the day after, he was guillotined, 28th July, 1793, aged 50. He was a man of learning and information, and published a Letter on the Life and Writings of Gebelin, 8vo.; Letters on the Primitive History of Greece, 8vo.; Considerations on the Interest of the Tiers Etat.; Pieces on the Revolution, &c.

Rabel, John, a native of Fleury, eminent among French portrait painters. He died 1603.

Rabelais, Francis, a celebrated wit, born 1483, at Chinon, in Touraine, where his father was an apothecary. He was admitted among the Franciscans at Poictou; but he excited the envy of the fraternity, on account of the application with which he studied literature, and especially Greek, then regarded as a barbarous language. An intrigue exposed him to fresh insults, and he escaped at last from persecution, and was permitted by pope Clement VII. to renounce the order of Franciscans, and to enter into the society of the Benedictines, whom also he soon after left. He next settled at Montpellier, and took his degrees in medicine, and became a popular professor. When du Prat the chancellor, abolished the privileges of Montpellier university, that learned body deputed their professor to go to Paris, and his eloquence and arguments proved so powerful that the decree was reversed, and Rabelais's successful interference was ever after commemorated by investing, in the robe which he wore, all future candidates for academical honours. He quitted Montpellier in 1532, for Lyons; but in 1534, followed du Bellay, bishop of Paris, to Rome, as his physician, and six months after, returned to France, and obtained from the Roman pontiff, the privilege, though now a layman, of holding ecclesiastical benefices. In consequence of this he obtained the abbey of St. Maur, near Paris, and died 1553. His chief work is the "History of Gargantua and Pantagruel," a satirical romance against priests, popes, fools, and knaves, which, though praised by some as a magazine of wit, learning, and science, may be considered as a bold, unintelligible rhapsody, wild and irregular, and disgraced by profane allusions, coarse raillery, obscene and vulgar jests. He wrote, besides, some medical works, and other tracts, the whole of which have been published in 5 vols. 8vo. 1715, and in 1741, 3 vols. 4to. The works have appeared in an English dress twice, by Motteaux, 1708, and latterly by Ozell, 5 vols. 12mo. Rabelais was universally acknowledged as a man who possessed great brilliancy of wit, and smartness of repartee.

Rabirius, a Latin poet, who celebrated the victory of Augustus over Antony's forces at Actium. There was an architect of that name in Domitian's reign.

Raburn, William, governor of Georgia, was born in Halifax county, North Carolina, April 8th, 1771, and removed to Georgia at the age of fifteen, where with few advantages of education, he rose by his superior mental powers, industry, and exemplary moral and religious deportment, to the highest honours of the state. After having been a judge of the inferior court and member of the assembly and senate, he was in 1817 elected governor. The second year of his administration was memorable for the Seminole war on the frontiers of Georgia and the neighbouring Spanish territory. He held the office till his death, October 23d, 1819. ☞ L.

Rabutin. *Vid.* Bussy.

Racan, Honorat de Bueil, marquis of, a French poet, born at Roche Racan, in Touraine, 1589. He wrote pastorals, sacred odes, letters, and memoirs of his friend Malherbe, of whom he learnt the art of poetry, and though not a first-rate poet, deserved to be highly commended by Boileau and by Menage. He was one of the first members of the French academy, and died 1670. His works were edited 1660, 8vo. and 1720, 2 vols. 12mo.

Racchetti, Bernard, an Italian painter. His views of perspective and architecture were highly finished. He died 1702, aged 63.

Racine, John, an illustrious French poet, born at Ferté-Milon, 1639. He was educated at Port Royal, where his abilities began to unfold themselves by the most rapid progress in the attainment of the Greek and Latin, and by an excessive fondness for the sublime compositions of Euripides and Sophocles. He afterwards went to Paris, and was one of those who employed their muse in celebrating the king's marriage; and so successful and popular was his Nymphe de la Seine, on this occasion, that the courtiers were full of his praises, and the monarch settled on him a pension for the rest of his life. Thus distinguished he began to turn his thoughts to higher subjects, and in 1666, he produced his Alexandra. About this time he was engaged in a controversy with Nicole, of the Port Royal, who had inveighed against romance and dramatic writers, and denominated them poisoners not of bodies, but of souls, and in consequence of this attack, produced two spirited pamphlets. In 1668, he produced his "Plaideurs," a comedy, and Andromache, a tragedy; and in 1670 appeared Britannicus, Berenice in 1671, Bajazet in 1672, Mithridates in 1673, Iphligenia in 1675, and Phædra in 1677. These were represented with increased applause; but such is the envy which generally attends greatness and superior merit, that a cabal was raised

against the poet, and Pradon, a writer of little capacity, was prevailed upon to produce a Phædra to oppose the noble composition of Racine. This treatment hurt the feelings of the poet, and with a mind strongly alive to the violence of persecution, he formed a design of becoming a Carthusian friar. He had formerly worn the ecclesiastical habit at the Port Royal, but his confessor in this instance, with commendable sincerity, expostulated with him, and prevailed upon him to marry, and thus instead of bidding adieu to the world, to become one of its most useful and honourable members. He followed the advice, and was thus a father of seven children; but superstitiously credulous, he determined never to write for the theatre, and to complete his full atonement before the church, he was reconciled to the gentlemen of the Port Royal, and all those whom satire, ill language, or jocularity had made his enemies. In spite, however, of his pious resolutions, he was prevailed upon by Mad. Maintenon to write a sacred tragedy to be acted by her young ladies at St. Cyr, and this produced Esther, and afterwards Athalie, which last was, when after his death introduced on the public theatre, rewarded with the most unbounded applause. He was in 1673 admitted member of the French academy, and in 1677 he was employed with Boileau his friend to write the history of Lewis XIV.; but the efforts of these two great geniuses proved abortive, and the work was never completed. Racine afterwards drew up the History of the Port Royal, 2 vols. 12mo. in an elegant and pleasing manner. His excessive sensibility at last proved the cause of his death. He wrote a memorial on the Miseries of the Poor, which he lent to Mad. Maintenon, but it fell accidentally into the hands of the king, who expressed his indignation at the presumption of the poet. Racine heard of the royal displeasure, and was so terrified that he fell into a fever, and though the king was very kindly inquisitive after his welfare, the disorder at last proved fatal. He died 1699, and was buried in the Port Royal monastery. A pension was honourably settled by the king on his family. He wrote besides, Canticles or Hymns, for the use of St. Cyr—Letters and Epigrams, &c. He has often been compared to Corneille, and on them Perrault observes, that if Corneille surpassed Racine in heroic sentiments, and the grand character of his personages, he was inferior to him in moving the passions, and in purity of language. His works appeared at London, 2 vols. 4to. 1723.

Racine, Lewis, son of the poet, was honoured, though an ecclesiastic, with a civil appointment, by cardinal Fleury. He died 1763, aged 71. He was himself a poet of considerable merit, and besides poems, wrote Reflections on Poetry—the Life of his Father, 2 vols. 1747—a prose translation of Milton's Paradise Lost, and other works.

Rack, Edmund, a native of Ellingham, Norfolk, who from a spinning boy, became the menial servant, and afterwards the apprentice and journeyman of a woollen draper. The little opportunities which were allowed him for improvement were usefully and laboriously employed, and in 1758 he settled at Bradford, Essex, in business for himself, and afterwards retired to Bath, master of an honourable competency. He here established the agricultural society, to which he became secretary, though a quaker. He wrote the ruins of an Ancient Cathedral, a poem, 1768—a volume of poems, 1775—Mentor's Letters, 1777—Poems and Essays 1781. He also contributed materially to Collinson's History of Somersetshire, and died 1787, aged 52.

Racle, Leonard, an architect, born at Dijon. By study and application he emerged from obscurity and acquired distinction. He joined the Reyssouze to the Saone, built the harbour of Versoix, and in 1786 obtained the prize of the Toulouse academy, by his memoir on the erection of an iron bridge of a single arch of 400 feet span. He was the friend of Voltaire and built his house at Ferney. He declined the liberal offers of Catherine of Russia, and preferred the honours of his native country. He died at Pont-de-Vaux 1792. He wrote besides Memoirs on the Property of the Cycloid—on regulating the Course of the Rhone and the Ain, &c.

Radcliffe, Alexander, an officer of the army, better known as a poet. He travestied Ovid's Epistles, and wrote besides other works of low humour, such as News from Hell—the Sword's Farewell, &c. He died at London about 1700.

Radcliffe, John, a celebrated physician, born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1650. From the school of his native town he came to University college, Oxford; but not finding, as he expected, a vacant fellowship, he removed to Lincoln, where he became fellow. He took his master's degree in 1672, and then laboriously devoted himself to the study of medicine, botany, and chymistry. In 1675 he took the degree of M. B. and began to practise with increasing reputation. In 1677, he resigned his fellowship in consequence of a quarrel with the rector of the college, upon whom he had imprudently been severe in the criticisms of his gayer hours, and in 1682, he took his degree of M.D. and two years after removed to London. Here his reputation had preceded him, he quickly became the most popular practitioner of the town, and added to his other honours the

title of physician to the princess Anne of Denmark. In 1693, his marriage with the daughter of a rich citizen was prevented by the discovery of the incontinence of the fair one, and this so irritated the disappointed lover, that he ever after spoke with indifference and even contempt of the sex. When called in 1699, to attend king William, his rough address proved very offensive to the court. The king showing him his swollen ancles, asked his opinion; I would not, answered the blunt physician, have your majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms. Though discarded from the court, he found his practice undiminished in the town; but his popularity created him enemies, and while his opinion was consulted above that of others, his medical opponents censured him as an adventurous empiric, whom success and not merit had raised to eminence. On the last illness of queen Anne, it is said by some of his biographers that he refused to visit her, though requested by the privy council; but it seems by his own statement, that he was never solicited to attend, and that the unpopularity which consequently awaited him on the occasion of the queen's death, and the attempts to censure him in the house of commons were totally unmerited. He died Nov. 1st, 1714, aged 64, three months after the queen; and it is said that the public odium which was heaped on him in consequence of the charge of disrespect and obstinacy towards his sovereign, hastened his death. He was buried in St. Mary's church, Oxford, with great solemnity. In his character and conduct Radcliffe was violent, fickle, and avaricious. His maxim to make a fortune was to use all mankind ill; but though he practised in some degree what he taught, it has been observed, that Mead, who followed a contrary rule, obtained much greater opulence. The vast bulk of his fortune was left to charitable purposes; besides creating two travelling fellowships in University college, Oxford, he left ample provision for the erecting of an infirmary, and of a splendid library in his favourite city, which bear his name. The library, in the erection of which above 40,000*l.* were expended, was finished in 1747, and opened 12th April, 1749, with great academical pomp. Dr. Radcliffe was chosen member of parliament for Buckingham the year before his death.

Radegonde, St. daughter of Bertarius, king of Thuringia, renounced, at the age of 10, paganism for the Christian faith, by the direction of Clotaire, who afterwards married her. She united to personal charms the most amiable virtues of private life; but such was her attachment to religious duties, that she obtained from her husband, six years after her marriage, the permission of retiring from the world and of devoting herself to the seclusion of a monastery. She died 13th Aug. 587, aged 68, at the abbey of St. Croix, after performing acts of the greatest charity and most exemplary devotion.

Rademaker, Gerard, a painter of Amsterdam, whose pieces of architecture and perspective were much admired. He died 1711, aged 38. His relation Abraham excelled in landscape painting, and died at Haerlem 1735, aged 60.

Ragotzki, Francis Leopold, prince of Transylvania, was imprisoned at Neustadt in 1701, on suspicion of attempts to make the Hungarians revolt against the emperor, he, however, escaped soon after, and from Poland repaired to Hungary, where he joined the disaffected, and was declared chief of the insurgents. Success emboldened him, and when degraded by the imperial court, and condemned to lose his head, he caused himself to be proclaimed protector of Hungary and prince of Transylvania. In 1713, when peace was restored, he retired to France, and from thence went to Constantinople, where the Turks paid great deference to him. He died at Rodosto on the sea of Marmora, 8th April, 1735, aged 56. His Memoirs on the Revolutions of Hungary, in 2 vols. 4to. or six in 12mo. are interesting; but the Testament Politique et Moral, which passes under his name, is supposed to be a fictitious publication.

Ragueau, Francis, a professor of jurisprudence at Bourges, author of a Commentary on the Customs of Berri; and of an account of the Royal Rights. He died 1605.

Raguenet, Francis, a learned ecclesiastic of Rouen, who obtained the prize of eloquence in the French academy, 1689, on the subject of the dignity and merit of martyrdom. His parallel of the Italian and French music and operas, in which he allows the superiority to the Italians, occasioned a long paper war between him and Frenuse. He died in a good old age, 1722. He wrote besides, the Monuments of Rome, or a Description of the Finest Works of Painting, Sculpture, &c. of Rome, with Observations, 12mo.; History of Oliver Cromwell, 4to.; History of the Ancient Testament; History of Turenne, 12mo. &c.

Raikes, Robert, a printer and philanthropist, was born at Gloucester in 1735. He was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards succeeded his father in the printing business, which he carried on with credit and advantage. In 1781, he planned the institution of Sunday-schools, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Stock. Mr. Raikes died at Gloucester, in 1811.—*W. B.*

Rainaldi, Oderic, a priest of the oratory, who died about 1670. He published a Continuation of Baronius, in 9 vols. fol. from 1199, to 1567.

Rainaud, Theophilus, a Jesuit, born at Sospello in Nice, 1583. He was engaged in teaching belles lettres and theology among the Jesuits, and died at Lyons 31st October, 1663, aged 80. Though learned and well informed, he was singular and capricious in his conduct, and his writings are often obscure and uninteresting. His works appeared at Lyons, 1665, in 20 vols. fol.

Raine, Matthew, a divine, was born in 1760, and educated first under his father, who was a clergyman, at Hackforth, in Yorkshire; and next at the Charter-house, from whence he was elected to Trinity-college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1791 he was appointed master of the Charter-house school. In 1798 he took his doctor's degree; and in 1809 was elected preacher of Gray's Inn. He died in 1810. Dr. Raine published only two sermons.—*W. B.*

Rainolds, John, an English divine, born at Pinto, Devonshire, 1549. He was of Merton college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Corpus Christi, where he became fellow. In 1598, he was made dean of Lincoln, but the next year exchanged it for the presidentship of his college. He was offered a bishopric by Elizabeth, but modestly refused it. He died 1607. He was a man of such learning, that he was called a living library, &c. His private character was exemplary for piety and every virtue. He was one of those divines employed in the translation of the Bible under James I. He wrote besides Censura Librorum Apocryphorum Vet. Testamenti; Apologia Thesium de Sacrâ Script. et Eccles.; de Romanæ Eccles.; Idolat. in Cultu Sanctorum, &c. He had a brother William, originally of New college, who turned papist, and became Hebrew professor of the English college at Rheims. He was author of Calvino-Turcismus, 8vo.; a Defence of the Rhemish Translation of the New Testament, &c. and died at Antwerp, 1594.

Raleigh, sir Walter, an illustrious Englishman, born at Hayes, in the parish of Budley, Devonshire, 1552. He was for some time at Oriel college, Oxford; but the pursuits of ambition, and an active life, were more congenial to his feelings than academical labours. In 1569, he accompanied the gentlemen volunteers whom Elizabeth sent to France to support the protestants, and there he continued for nearly six years. Though afterwards he resided in the Middle Temple, he paid no attention to the law, but, in 1578, embarked for the Netherlands with the troops sent against the Spaniards, and the next year he went with his half-brother, sir Humphrey Gilbert, on an expedition to discover and colonize some part of North America. The plan did not succeed, and, in 1580, he engaged as captain in the wars of Ireland, and became one of the commissioners for the government of Munster in lord Ormond's absence. On his return to England he became a favourite of the court, by his polite attention and gallantry to the queen. Walking in the number of her attendants, he extricated her from a dirty part of the road which she was afraid to cross, by spreading his new plush cloak on the ground, over which she gently trod and passed clean and dry. This courtesy gained him the queen's favour, and he gradually rose to places of honour and distinction. In 1583, he sailed again with his brother Gilbert in an expedition to Newfoundland; but though his companions were attacked by a contagious disease, and his brother was drowned on his return, he still was animated with the desire of new discoveries. In 1514, therefore, he obtained letters patent, and sailed to America, where he discovered Wigandacoa, which was called Virginia, in honour of his virgin mistress, and in this country he afterwards in a second and third voyage settled flourishing colonies. He had been chosen member of parliament for Devonshire in 1584, and knighted, and now the favour of the queen appointed him seneschal of Cornwall, and warden of the Stannaries; but the wish to improve navigation by the discovery of the northwest passage, and by visiting distant countries, was still the ruling object of his ambition. A fourth and a fifth expedition were fitted out to Virginia; and if he had done no other service to the nation, his recommendation of tobacco, which he first introduced into the country from Virginia, would in a commercial point of view have procured him high distinction. In 1588, his courage was eminently displayed against the Spanish armada, to the destruction of which he ably contributed, and the following year he was employed with a fleet in the restoration of Don Antonio, the expelled king of Portugal. In 1592, he was at the head of the expedition sent to attack the Spaniards at Panama, and on his return he became an active and eloquent speaker in the house of commons; but he incurred the displeasure of the clergy, and the public odium, by accepting the grant of the manor of Sherborne, which formerly belonged to the see of Salisbury. Though stigmatised by his enemies with the name of atheist, it appears, however, that he was a zealous asserter of God and of his providence. In 1593, he highly offended the queen by an amour with one of her maids of honour, daughter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton; but after being imprisoned for several months, he made due reparation for his violation of decorum by marrying the lady, with whom he lived in the enjoyment of uninterrupted domestic harmony. He engaged, in 1595, in the discovery and con-

quest of Guiana, in South America, and after storming the city of St. Joseph, and taking the Spanish governor prisoner, he returned to England. He was afterwards employed against Cadiz, and then became active in his opposition to Essex, and greatly contributed to the defeat of his treasonable designs; but on the death of the queen his happiness was at an end. On the accession of James, Raleigh was not only stripped of his honours, but tried and condemned for high treason, on charges not only frivolous, but oppressive and arbitrary. Though reprieved he remained for several years a prisoner in the Tower, while his estates were lavished on Car, the royal favourite. During his long captivity, which was soothed by the attentions of his wife, the heroic prisoner devoted himself to literary pursuits, and wrote some valuable works, among which is his History of the World, of which the first volume appeared in 1614, folio. In 1616, after a confinement of nearly thirteen years, this illustrious character was permitted to leave his prison, and James, as if pretending first to discover his merits, sent him on an expedition to explore the golden mines of Guiana. The affair proved unfortunate: sir Walter lost his eldest son, who was killed by the Spaniards at St. Thomas, and after destroying the town, which was burnt against his orders, he returned home to meet the most cruel and arbitrary treatment. Incensed at his conduct, the Spaniards were loud in their complaints by Gundamor their ambassador, and James ordered Raleigh to be seized. Though no blame could attach to him for his conduct in Guiana, the king, determined on his punishment, ordered his execution on his former attainder. In vain the unfortunate leader pleaded in his defence, and asserted that his life could not be taken away in consequence of a sentence passed fifteen years before, and which had been revoked, since in his late expedition the king had granted him power of life and death over his crew. Nothing, however, availed; and the pusillanimous James, either to please the vindictive Spaniards, or to gratify his own personal enmity, assented to his death, and thus brought eternal disgrace upon his otherwise illustrious reign. This injured hero was beheaded in old palace yard, 29th Oct. 1618, and suffered with great magnanimity. His body was interred in St. Margaret's, Westminster, but his head was preserved for several years in his family. Without hesitation, sir Walter must be pronounced one of the greatest and most useful characters of those times. His perseverance in making discoveries and in visiting foreign countries first inspired the nation with that ardour after maritime distinction, which has since not only increased its commerce and prosperity, but raised its glory to the most exalted rank. He was distinguished not only as a bold navigator and a valiant leader, but as an able negotiator; and as a man of letters, his valuable works, composed in the obscurity of a dungeon, on subjects of history, politics, geography, and philosophy, as well as some respectable poetical pieces, will transmit his name with honour to the most distant posterity. His son Carew, who was born in the tower, was author of some sonnets, and he wrote also a Defence of his Father against the Attacks of James Howell. He was made governor of Jersey in 1659, and died 1666.

Ralph, James, a miscellaneous writer, originally a schoolmaster at Philadelphia. He came to London in the beginning of the second George's reign, and wrote himself to notice. His "Night," a poem, and some theatrical pieces, were received with applause. His History of England possesses merit, and some of his political pamphlets for a time enjoyed popularity. He died of the gout, January 24th, 1762, at Chiswick. He was one of the heroes of Pope's Dunciad.

Ramazzini, Bernardin, an Italian physician, born at Capri, near Modena, 1633. He studied and took his degrees at Parma, and after visiting Rome, settled at Modena, where he became medical professor, and practised with great success. In 1700, he removed to Padua, and though blind, discharged the duties of professor with great applause. He died 1714, upon his birthday, 5th Nov. aged 81. His works appeared at London, 1716, in 4to.

Rameau, John Philip, a celebrated musician, born at Dijon, 25th Sept. 1683. He at first travelled over the country with a strolling company, and afterwards was made organist of Clermont cathedral in Auvergne. He now studied the principles of his art with great success, and produced his Treatise on Harmony, and his new System of Music. In 1750, he gave to the public his famous "Demonstration of the Principles of Harmony," in which he makes the whole depend on a single and clear principle, the fundamental base; and for this excellent work he has been deservedly called the Newton of that science. He was made manager of the opera at Paris, and for his great merit appointed composer to Lewis XV. and by him honoured with the order of St. Michael, and raised to the rank of nobility. He died at Paris, Sept. 12, 1764. He was a man of exemplary character, a good husband, and a benevolent neighbour. As a theorist he is deservedly admired by Handel, but as a composer, some dispute his merit.

Ramelli, Felix, a native of Asti, who though an ecclesiastic, became an eminent painter, and was highly honoured at the

court of the king of Sardinia for the excellence of his highly finished miniature portraits. He died 1740, aged 74.

Ramsay, Andrew Michael, called also the chevalier Ramsay, was a Scotchman, born at Ayr, 9th June, 1686. He studied at Edinburgh, and was tutor to lord Wemys's son at St. Andrew's, and afterwards travelled to Leyden, where the conversation of Poiret, the mystic divine, shook his religious principles. In 1710, he visited the celebrated Fenelon, at Cambray, and became by his persuasion a convert to the catholic faith, and in consequence of this connexion, obtained the place of tutor to the duke of Chateau Thiery, and to the prince of Turenne, and was made knight of St. Lazarus. He was afterwards at Rome, engaged in the education of the children of the pretender, called there, James III. but soon after returned to Scotland, where he was favourably received. In 1730, he was honoured by the university of Oxford with a doctor's degree, and afterwards returned to France, and died in the service of his patron, the duke of Turenne, at St. Germain-en-laie, 6th May, 1743. He wrote Discourse sur la Poesi Epique; la Vie de Fenelon, in return for the influence of the learned prelate in his conversion; Essay sur le Gouvernment Civil; les Voyages de Cyrus, the best of his works; Histoire de M. de Turenne; la Psychometre, or Reflections on lord Shaftesbury's Characteristics; besides a Plan of Education and Philosophical Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion, 2 vols. 4to. and smaller pieces.

Ramsay, Charles Lewis, a Scotchman, author of a Treatise on Short-hand writing, dedicated to Lewis XIV. and translated into French, Paris, 1681.

Ramsay, Allan, a Scotch poet, born at Peebles, 1696. He was originally a barber at Edinburgh; but possessing emulation, and a strong genius, he devoted himself to the muses, and was honoured with the patronage of the great and learned. Of all his poems the most deservedly known is his "Gentle Shepherd," a pastoral comedy, which was first acted at Edinburgh, 1719, and which for merit, simplicity, and elegance, is most universally admired. For some time the poet kept a bookseller's shop, but retired in his old age, and died a private man, 1763, aged 67. His poems form 2 vols. 4to. and his songs 4 vols.

Ramsay, David, M. D. the historian, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 2d, 1749, of intelligent and pious parents, who gave him a religious education. He early exhibited a superiority of talent, and made uncommon proficiency in his studies, both at school and at college. He was graduated at Princeton, in 1765. After two years devoted to general literature, he commenced the study of medicine at Philadelphia, and received a diploma of Bachelor of Physic, from the Medical college of that city in 1772, with the highest reputation for talents and learning. After practising medicine a short time in Maryland, he went, in 1773, to Charleston, South Carolina, where he soon rose to eminence in the profession, and enjoyed extensive employment. At the commencement of the war of the revolution he took a decided and active part in the cause of freedom, and contributed much to its promotion by his exertions in the legislature of South Carolina, of which he was a member during the whole war; and in the army, where he served for some time as a surgeon, as well as by his conversation and numerous publications in the papers. He was one of the privy council for some time, and was banished, with others, by Cornwallis to St. Augustine, where he remained eleven months. On his return he exhibited his moderation and wisdom by opposing the acts of the legislature confiscating the estates of the royalists. In 1782, he was elected to a seat in congress, and was a conspicuous member of that body. He was again elected in 1785, and chosen president, pro tempore, during the illness of Hancock, and discharged the duties of that station through the year. In 1786, he resumed his profession, and was distinguished for an assiduous attention to its duties, and for skill. He was a rigid disciple of doctor Rush. During the progress of the revolution, doctor Ramsay employed himself in collecting materials for a history of that event; and his great impartiality, his fine memory, which retained whatever came within his observation, and his extensive intercourse with many of the principal persons, both of the army and national legislature, eminently qualified him for that task. He gave his History of the Revolution in South Carolina to the public in 1785, a work characterized, like all his others, by vigorous thought, neatness of style, judiciousness, and fidelity. In 1790, he published a History of the American Revolution; in 1801, a Life of Washington; and in 1808, a History of South Carolina. He also wrote a Universal History, and a History of the United States up to the year 1808, which have been published since his death. He was distinguished through the whole course of his life by great enterprise, industry, and perseverance. The chief defect in his character was a want of judgment in affairs foreign to his profession, which led him into fallacious schemes of acquiring wealth and promoting the public good, and involved him in disappointments and losses. He was eminently philanthropic and pious, engaged with ardour in every plan to advance the well-being of

mankind, and exhibited a bright example of the Christian virtues. He died on the 7th of May, 1815, of a wound received in the street from a maniac. ☞ L.

Ramsay, Martha L. wife of the preceding, was the daughter of Henry Laurens, president of congress, and born in Charleston, South Carolina, Nov. 3d, 1759. She possessed a superior mind, and early became distinguished for her attainments in knowledge, and for piety. On the commencement of the American revolution in 1775, she left America, and resided in England and France till 1785, when she returned to Charleston, and was married to Doctor Ramsay in January, 1787. Her death took place on the 10th of June, 1811. Her superior sense and excellence of character rendered her an object of universal esteem. A memoir of her life was published by Doctor Ramsay. ☞ L

Ramsden, Jesse, a native of Halifax, Yorkshire, son of a clothier. In 1751, at the age of 21, he abandoned his father's business, and came to London to be an engraver, and then applied himself to the making of mathematical instruments, in which he showed great skill and ingenuity. He was admitted fellow of the Royal Society, 1786. His improvements in the theodolite, the barometer, Hadley's quadrant, and other mathematical and optical instruments, were very important to science, and he acquired no little celebrity from his astronomical apparatus and quadrants.

Ramus, Peter, a learned Frenchman, born at Vermandois, in Picardy, 1515. Though of a respectable family, his parents were poor; but such was his devotion to literature, that rather than abandon it, he was content to attend the college of Navarre at Paris in the humble character of a servant. Assiduity, however, overcame every difficulty, and when a candidate for his master's degree, he boldly attacked the prejudices of the times, by assuming for his thesis that all that Aristotle had written was false. This kindled a violent disturbance in the university of Paris, where Aristotle's works were regarded as the effusion of more than human powers, and the young professor was not only accused of intentions of sapping religion, but he was forbidden to teach philosophy; and that his disgrace might be more publicly known, the sentence was published in every street in Paris, and his person and character exposed to ridicule on the stage. He, however, was gradually restored to public favour, and in 1551, was made Royal professor of philosophy and eloquence; but the Sorbonne viewed with a jealous eye his elevation, and when he attempted an innovation in the pronunciation of Latin, by pronouncing *Quisquis* with the sound of the Q, and not *Kiskis*, as in the old way, he was exposed to great virulence, till the matter being referred to a court of justice, was dismissed, and every person allowed to pronounce his words as he pleased. When Ramus deserted the catholic religion for the protestant, he exposed himself to fresh persecutions, and was in consequence driven from his professorship; but though afterwards restored for a while to favour, he found himself still attacked by new injuries, and at last fell by the hands of the assassins in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572. His body, after being, it is said, thrown out of a window, having the bowels dispersed about the streets, was dragged with every species of ignominy by his Aristotelian adversaries, and thrown into the Seine. He wrote various learned works, the best known of which are Treatises on Arithmetic and Geometry; de Militiâ Cæsaris; de Moribus Veterum Gallorum; Grammars in Latin, French, and Greek, &c. As a scholar and mathematician he was very respectable; and his followers, called Ramists, for a while became very numerous in England and Scotland, and particularly in Germany.

Ramusio, John Baptist, secretary of the council of 10 in the Venetian republic, died at Padua, 1557, aged 72. He was author of a Treatise de Nili Incremento; a Collection of Maritime Voyages, in 3 vols. fol. in Italian. He was for some time ambassador from Venice to France, Rome, and Switzerland.

Ranc, John, a native of Montpellier, admired as a painter. He was a great favourite in Spain, and was chief painter to the king. He died at Madrid, 1735.

Rance, Armand John le Boutillier de, a French ecclesiastic, born at Paris, 9th Jan. 1626. He was so well skilled in Grecian literature that at the age of 13 he published an edition of Anacreon with notes; but after taking orders, and being presented to some abbeys, he gave way to his licentious inclinations, and became an abandoned sensualist. Returning once from a distant voyage, he entered privately the apartments of his mistress, but instead of finding the usual caresses of affection, he saw her head in a platter, cut off, because a small leaden coffin could not contain the length of her dead body. This sudden shocking sight operated so powerfully upon his feelings, that he retired to a monastery, and devoted the rest of life to reform and improve the monks of la Trappe. He died there in the midst of his society, 26th Oct. 1700, much and deservedly respected. He published a translation of the works of Dorothée, 8vo.; Explanation of St. Benedict's Rules; Instructions and Maxims; Moral Reflections on the Four Gospels, in 4 vols. &c.

Randolph, Thomas, a native of Kent, educated at Christ-church, and made mas-

ter of Broadgate-hall, Oxford, 1549. He was disgraced by Mary on account of his religion, but his abilities as a negotiator were employed by Elizabeth in France, Russia, and Scotland, and he was knighted for his services, and made chamberlain of the exchequer and master of the posts. He died 1590, aged 60. He wrote an Account of his Embassy in Russia, 1568, inserted in Hakluyt's Voyages; Letters, Instructions, &c.

Randolph, Thomas, an English poet, born at Newnham, Northamptonshire, 1605 where his father was steward to lord Zouch. He was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He possessed great genius, but unfortunately was too much addicted to pleasure, and thus shortened his life. He was the friend and favourite of Ben Jonson, who often called him his son, and in his poems he displayed all the vivacity of a genuine wit. He died 1634, when not yet 30. His works, among which is the "Muse's Looking-Glass," a superior comedy, and three other dramatic pieces, were collected by his brother Robert, of which the fourth edition appeared in 1664. Robert himself was a poet, and was of Christ-church, Oxford, and became rector of Donington, Lincolnshire, where he died 1671, aged 60.

Randolph, Edward, an agent sent from Great Britain to ascertain the state of the New-England colonies, and who gave them great trouble by his hostility to their interests. He came to Boston in 1676, and was the principal means of depriving Massachusetts of her charter. He was a conspicuous character during the government of sir Edmund Andross, and was imprisoned with him in 1689 as a traitor. He was, however, released, and went to the West Indies, where he died. He was violent in his prejudices, arbitrary, unjust, and implacable in enmity to the colonies.

☞ L.

Randolph, Peyton, first president of the American congress, was a native of Virginia, and one of the most distinguished lawyers and patriots of that state. He was as early as 1756 appointed king's attorney for that colony, and held the office for many years. In 1766 he was elected speaker of the house of burgesses, and in 1773 a member of the committee of correspondence. The following year he was appointed a delegate to the congress which assembled at Philadelphia, and was elected its president, and also presided in the congress of 1775, till obliged to return to Virginia, when Hancock was chosen his successor. He soon resumed his seat in congress, but died suddenly on the 22d of Oct. 1775, aged 52.

☞ L.

Randolph, Edmund, governor of Virginia, was the son of John Randolph, attorney-general of that colony before the revolution. He was an eminent lawyer, and a warm friend of the revolution. After having held several honourable stations in the state he was in 1779 elected to a seat in congress, and held it till 1782. In 1787 he was a member of the convention which formed the federal constitution, but voted against its adoption. The next year he was chosen governor of Virginia, and in 1789 was appointed attorney-general of the United States, and in 1794 secretary of state, but engaged in an intrigue with the French minister, by which he lost the confidence of the cabinet, and resigned in August, 1795. He died Sept. 12th, 1813.

☞ L.

Rannequin, N. a celebrated engineer, born at Liege, 1648, and known for the machine of Marly, which raised water to the top of a hill 502 feet above its level, and with such power that not less than 5258 tons are forced up every 24 hours. This able man died 1708.

Rans, Bertrand de, a native of Rheims, who, after living in deep solitude as a hermit in the forests of Parthenay and Tournay, imposed himself in 1226 upon the credulity of the people as the emperor Baldwin I. of Constantinople, who about 20 years before had been defeated by the Bulgarians, and put to death. Though the daughter of Baldwin, who was governess of Flanders, discovered his artifice, the imposture prevailed, and Rans was acknowledged by the Flemish nobility as their lawful sovereign. At last deception ceased, and the usurper, when tortured, confessed his guilt, and was hanged at Lisle.

Rantzan, Josias, a noble native of Holstein, who left the Danish service for the French, and was made marshal of the kingdom by Lewis XIII. He was wounded and lost an eye 1636 at Dole, and afterwards lost an arm, a leg, and one of his ears. In 1645 he became a protestant, and died five years after in prison. He is chiefly known as the active instrument by whom the protestant religion was established in Denmark.

Raoux, John, a native of Montpellier, eminent as a painter of historical pieces, and of portraits. He was of the Paris academy of painting, and died at Paris, 1734, aged 57.

Raphael, d'Arezzio, a native of Arezzio, the pupil of Zucchero, admired as a historical and portrait painter. He died 1580, aged 28.

Raphael, Sanzio, an illustrious painter, born at Urbino, on Good Friday, 1483. His father was a painter, and under him and Perugino he first began to cultivate his talents, after which he visited Sienna, and Florence, to see the incomparable works of Leonardo da Vinci, and Michael Angelo. By studying thus the best masters, he soon

rose to eminence and reputation, and merited the appellation of the divine Raphael. He also excelled as an architect, and was employed by Leo X. in the building of St. Peter's at Rome, and he enjoyed the patronage and esteem not only of the popes, but of Francis I. of France, and of other princes. He unfortunately was too much given to licentious pleasures, which at last hurried him to an untimely grave, on his birthday, 1520. He was buried in the Rotunda at Rome, where these two lines by Bembo mark his tomb:

Ille hic est Raphael, timuit quo sospite vinci
Rerum magna parens, et moriente mori.

He surpassed, says a connoisseur, all modern painters, because he possessed more of the excellent parts of painting, and above all he possessed the graces in so advantageous a manner, that he has never since been equalled by any other.

Raphelengius, Francis, a learned Fleming. He studied the oriental languages at Paris, and was Greek professor at Cambridge. He was afterwards corrector of the press to Christopher Plantin, whose daughter he married, and he was concerned in the publication of the famous Antwerp Hebrew Bible, printed 1571. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew and Arabic at Leyden, and died there 20th July, 1597. His works besides are, a Hebrew Grammar—an Arabic Lexicon—a Chaldee Lexicon, &c.

Rapin, Nicholas, a French poet, born at Fontenai-le-Comté, Poictou. He was the favourite of Henry III. by whom he was made provost of Paris, from which he was expelled by the league, but afterwards restored by Henry IV. His works, which were elegantly written, consisted of odes, epigrams, and elegies. He attempted to banish rhyme from the French poetry, and to write after the Greek and Latin metre. He died 1609. His poems are among the Delices des Poetes Latins de France.

Rapin, Renatus, a learned Jesuit, born at Tours, 1621. He taught for nine years polite literature with success, and wrote Latin with great elegance. His poem on Gardens, in four books, has been translated into English by Evelyn, and also by Gardiner. This and his other poems, consisting of odes, sacred eclogues, &c. were published 2 vols. 12mo. 1681. His treatises on Polite Literature were translated from the French into English, by B. Kennet, 2 vols. 8vo. They contain well-written comparisons between Demosthenes and Cicero on eloquence, between Homer and Virgil, &c. and are intended to restore good taste and polite studies in France. He died at Paris, 1687.

Rapin de Thoyras, Paul de, a Frenchman, known as an eminent historian, born at Castres, Languedoc, 1661, and descended from an ancient family in Savoy. He studied at Puylaurens and Saumur, and then, after the example of his father, who was an advocate of respectability, he applied himself to the law. He afterwards abandoned the law for the profession of arms; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he left France, and came to England in 1686; but after a short stay in London he went to Holland, where he enlisted in a company of French volunteers. He accompanied William III. into England, and served in the army in Ireland, and was at the battle of the Boyne, and the siege of Limerick, where he was wounded. In 1693 he became tutor to the son of the earl of Portland, with a pension of 100*l.* from the king, and the promise of greater patronage, which he never received. He travelled over Europe with his pupil, and married at the Hague, where he settled for some time. In 1707 he retired to Wezel, in the dutchy of Cleves, with his family, and there devoted himself for 17 years to the completion of his History of England. His health suffered by his great application, and the attack of a fever carried him to his grave after a week's illness, 1725. He left one son and six daughters. He published before his death 8 vols. 4to. of his history, to the death of Charles I. and two more were added in 1724. This history has been translated by Tindal, and published in 8vo. and in folio, with a continuation to 1760, and notes, and also by J. Kelly, in 2 vols. folio. As a historian, Rapin has his admirers and detractors, and while admired by some for moderation, he is charged by others with tediousness and obscurity. Voltaire has said of him, that he was the author of the best and most impartial history of England that had hitherto appeared.

Rasles, Sebastian, a French Jesuit missionary among the Indians, who came to Quebec in 1689. After spending several years in the interior he went to Norridgewock, on the Kenebeck river, where he resided twenty-six years till his death. He was an implacable enemy to the English, and excited the Indians to rob and destroy them. In 1724 a party from New-Hampshire attacked the village, and killed him and many of the Indians. He was in his sixty-seventh year. He possessed a vigorous mind and extensive learning, was an accomplished Latin scholar, and an impressive preacher. He had acquired great influence over the Indians, and made himself familiar with their language, of which he wrote a dictionary, which is preserved in the library of Harvard college. ☞ L.

Rastal, John, an eminent printer, born in London, and educated at Oxford. He wrote a Description of Europe, Asia, and

Africa, in the form of a drama, with cuts—and also Canones Astrologici—Dialogues concerning Purgatory—Rules of a good Life—Anglorum Regum Chronicum—Apology against John Fryth, &c. He married a sister of the great sir Thomas More, and died 1536. His son William was one of the justices of the King's Bench under Mary, and at her death retired to Louvain. He published a Chronological Table from the Conqueror—the Chartuary, 1580—Terms of the English Law—Collection of Statutes—the Life of sir Thomas More, &c.

RATER, Anthony, an eminent architect of Lyons. His abilities were employed in beautifying and adding to the conveniences of his native city; but he had the misfortune before his death to see his fellow-citizens proscribed, and the places which he had embellished laid in ashes by the murderous hands of the revolutionary anarchists. He died at Miribel, near Lyons, 4th Aug. 1794, aged 65.

RATRAMNUS, a monk of the abbey of Corbie, in the ninth century. He published two books on predestination, against Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims, which are inserted in the Vindiciæ Predestinationis, 2 vols. 4to. He wrote besides, treatises on the Conception of Christ—and on Transubstantiation, a work much quoted by the Calvinists.

RATTE, Stephen Hyacinth de, an astronomer, was born at Montpellier in 1722. He was secretary to the Academy of Sciences in his native city, and published two volumes of its memoirs; but was prevented from continuing the collection by the Revolution. He was also counsellor of the court of aids; and when the National Institute was formed he was chosen an associate. He died in 1805. His observations have been published by Flauguergues. —*W.B.*

RAVAILLAC, Francis, a native of Angoulemc, who took the habit of the Feuillans, a society from which he was soon after expelled on account of his irregularities. The excesses and the fanatical discourses of the advocates of the league had so deranged his understanding, that he formed a most inveterate hatred against Henry IV. and determined to cut him off. Full of melancholy fury he came to Paris, and for some days followed the monarch to commit his horrid purpose. On the fatal 14th May, 1610, when the royal carriage was stopped in the street by some wagons, the murderer raised himself upon the wheels of the chariot, and with two blows stabbed the monarch to the heart. He was seized by the duke of Epernon, and condemned to be torn to pieces by four horses. The dreadful sentence was executed the following 27th May, and he declared to the last that he had no accomplices in the cruel deed.

RAVENNAS, Agnellus, or Andreas, author of a crude history of the bishops of Ravenna, of which he was a native. He was abbot of a monastery there, and died before the middle of the ninth century.

RAVESTEYN, John, a Dutch painter, born at the Hague about 1560. His portraits were much admired. There were two others of his name, Hubert, born at Dordrecht, 1647, whose fairs, markets, &c. were in high esteem, and Nicholas, born at Bommel, in 1661, who chiefly excelled in portraits and in historical pieces.

RAVIUS, Christian, a native of Berlin, who travelled into the East, where he learned the Persian, Turkish, and Arabian languages, and collected valuable MSS. On his return to Europe he became professor of oriental languages at Utrecht, afterwards at Kiel, and at Frankfort on the Maine, where he died 21st June, 1667, aged 64. He was also one of the learned correspondents of queen Christina. He wrote a Plan of Hebrew Orthography and Etymology—a Grammar, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan, and English, London, 8vo.—a Latin translation from the Arabic of Apollonius Pergæus. His son John was librarian to the elector of Brandenburg, and was author of a Commentary on Cornel. Nepos—of Military Aphorisms—and other works.

RAULIN, Joseph, physician to the French king, and member of several learned societies, died at Paris, 12th April, 1784, aged 76. He published treatises on Diseases occasioned by Variations of the Atmosphere; on the Vapours in Females, on the Fluor Albus; on the Preservation of Infants; on Diseases in Lying-in-Women; Pulmonary Consumption; Comparison of the Mineral Waters of France and Germany, &c. There was an ecclesiastic of that name, John, who died at Cluni, 1514, aged 71. He wrote sermons in a weak style—Another, John Facond, who was a Spaniard, in the 17th century, and wrote an Ecclesiastical History of Malabar, 4to.

RAUWOLF. *Vid.* RAWWOLF.

RAWLET, John, B.D. an English divine, lecturer of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a place which he refused to quit for the living of Coleshill, Warwickshire. He wrote the Christian Monitor, an excellent book often edited; and a treatise on Sacramental Covenanting, and died 1686, aged 44.

RAWLEY, William, D.D. chaplain to Charles I. and II. and also to the great Bacon, and the editor of his works, was born at Norwich, 1588. He was educated at Benet's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, and in 1616 obtained the rectory of Landbeach, near Cambridge, from which he was expelled during the re-

bellion, but replaced at the restoration. He died there 18th June, 1667.

Rawlins, Thomas, engraver of the mint during the reign of the second Charles, was author of three dramatic pieces, Rebellion; Tom Essence; and Tunbridge Wells, and died 1670.

Rawlinson, Thomas, knt. descended of an ancient family in Lancashire, was born at London, March, 1647. He was sheriff, and in 1706 lord mayor of the city, and he rendered his name memorable by repairing and beautifying the Guildhall. He died 2d Nov. 1705. He was father of 15 children by his wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Taylor, Esq.

Rawlinson, Thomas, a judicious collector of books, and a liberal patron of learning, and of learned men. While in Gray's-inn he had four chambers filled with his valuable collections, and he removed to London-house, Aldersgate-street, which, though once the palace of a bishop, could scarce contain the number of his books. He died there 6th Aug. 1725, aged 44. His library was disposed of by auction after his death, and his MSS. took 16 days in the sale, and the books a much greater portion of time. Addison alluded satirically to him in the 158th number of the Tatler, under the character of Tom Folio.

Rawlinson, Richard, fourth son of sir Thomas, was an eminent antiquary, educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he took, by diploma, the degree of LL.D. in 1719. This indefatigable man made a collection for the enlargement of A. Wood's Historia et Antiquitates Oxon. and for the continuation of the Athenæ Oxoniensis, and History of Oxford, and he assisted liberally his contemporary antiquaries in the completion of their works. He also published a translation of Fresnoy's New Method of studying History, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.; and the English Typographer, &c. 8vo. He also founded in 1750 an Anglo-Saxon professorship at Oxford, and bequeathed to the university all his books, papers, MSS. seals, and curious and valuable collections. He died at Islington, 6th April, 1755. He was also a great benefactor to Hertford college, and particularly to St. John's college, to which he left an estate worth 700*l.* per annum. His heart, according to his direction, was placed in a beautiful urn against the wall of St. John's chapel, and his body deposited in a vault in St. Giles's church, Oxford. In his right hand was placed the head of counsellor Layer, which he had purchased for a large sum, when it had been blown off from Temple Bar, where, after his execution for treason, it had been placed, 1722. Dr. Rawlinson's printed books were sold in 1756. The sale lasted 50 days, and that of the pamphlets 10 days more.

Rawlinson, Christopher, eminent for his knowledge of Saxon and Northern literature, was born at Springfield, Essex, 13th June, 1677, of an ancient family, situated at Clarkhill, Lancashire. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and published, whilst there, an edition of Alfred's Saxon Translation of Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, 8vo. He left a valuable collection of MSS. respecting the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland. He died 8th Jan. 1732-3, aged 55, and was buried in the abbey church of St. Alban's.

Rawwolf, Leonard, a native of Augsburg, who, in pursuit of botanical knowledge, travelled into Syria, Judea, Arabia, and other Eastern countries, where he obtained a great number of curious plants. On his return to Europe, 1576, he removed to Lintz, and gained some reputation as a medical practitioner, and was made physician to the archdukes of Austria. He died 1606. His Travels were published at Frankfort, 1582, in 4to. which were translated into English by Staphrost, 1693, and afterwards by Mr. Ray. The catalogue of his plants was published by J. F. Gronovius, at Leyden, 1755, under the name of Flora Orientalis, 8vo.

Ray, or Wray, John, an eminent English naturalist, born at Black Notley, near Braintree, Essex, 1628. Though but the son of a blacksmith, he was well educated at Braintree school, and in 1644, he entered at Catherine-hall, Cambridge, from which two years after he removed to Trinity college, where he obtained a fellowship. As he distinguished himself in the university by his application, he was in 1651 made Greek lecturer of his college, and two years after mathematical reader, and in 1655 humanity reader. Not only, however, the business of the college commanded his attention, but he devoted himself particularly to botany and the universal history of nature, and in 1660, published a catalogue of the Cambridge plants. To enlarge his knowledge of plants, he travelled over the greater part of England, Wales, and Scotland, and in these journeys was generally accompanied by his pupil and friend, Mr. Willoughby, by Sir Philip Skipton, and Mr. P. Courthope. At the restoration he took orders, but two years after he resigned his fellowship, as he refused to subscribe against the solemn league and covenant. In 1663, he embarked for the continent, where he continued about three years with his learned pupil, in pursuit of botanical knowledge, of which he published an account in 1673. In 1667 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed much by his valuable communications to the philosophical transactions. In 1672 he lost his worthy friend

Willoughby, and the following year he married the daughter of Mr. Oakley, of Launton, Oxon, though nearly 24 years younger than himself. After superintending for some time the education of his friend Mr. Willoughby's children at Middleton-hall, he removed to Sutton Colfield, and then to Falborne-hall, Essex, and in 1679 settled in his native place, where he died 17th Jan. 1704-5. As a botanist, Ray has acquired great and deserved celebrity, and his writings are held in high estimation. To strong benevolence of heart he added great humility of mind and modesty of manners, and in his character he was so amiable that those who knew him respected him, not so much for his literary acquirements as from personal friendship. The best known of his works are the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation, 8vo. edited three times—three Discourses on the Primitive Chaos, the Creation, Deluge, and Conflagration of the World, 8vo.—Synopsis Methodica Animalium, Quadrupedum, Avium, et Piscium—Rawwolf's Travels into the East translated, 8vo.—Persuasive to a Holy Life, 8vo.—Collection of English Proverbs, often reprinted, 8vo.—Catalogue of English Plants—Nomenclator Classicus, for the use of his friend's sons—Observations, Topographical, Moral, &c. in foreign Countries——Discourse on Seeds and the Differences of Plants—Methodus Plantarum Nova—Historia Plantarum Generalis—Fasciculus Stirpium Britannicarum—Synopsis Methodica, &c. He also assisted Mr. Willoughby in his History of Birds, Fishes, &c. and after his death, his History of Insects appeared in 4to. under the care of Dr. Derham—and also a collection of Philosophical Letters, between him and his friends, 8vo.—and his Select Remains were published in 1760, 8vo. by Mr. Scott.

Ray, Benjamin, an ingenious and learned man, but very ignorant of the world. He was born at Spalding in Lincolnshire, and educated there and at St. John's college, Cambridge. When in orders, he became curate of Surfleet, and of Cowbitt. He wrote an Account of a Water Spout Observed in Deepingfen, inserted in the philosophical transactions. He wrote other things, never printed. He died at Spalding, 1760.

Raymond, Robert, lord, a learned lawyer, raised to the office of chief justice of the King's Bench. He wrote Reports, &c. held in high reputation, and died 1733.

Raynal, William Francis, a distinguished French historian, born at St. Genies, in Rouergue, 1718. He early entered among the Jesuits, and became a popular preacher, but his love of liberty and independence was too great to continue in the confinement of a cloister, and he left the society, in 1748, and settled at Paris. Here determined to support himself by his pen, he wrote Literary Anecdotes, 3 vols. and Memoirs of Ninon de L'Enclos, and was engaged in the Mercure de France; but as he had greater partiality for commercial occupations, he devoted himself more closely to that subject, and in 1770, published his History, Philosophical and Political, of the Establishment, and of the Commerce of the Europeans in the East and West Indies. This work was received with general approbation; but while the style and the language were admired, his calculations were discovered to be erroneous, his principles suspicious, and his conclusions false. To correct and improve, therefore, a composition which embraced so many concerns of policy and commerce, he travelled over France, Holland, and England, in pursuit of information, and of well-attested facts. His reputation was such, that in England, the speaker of the commons observing him among the spectators, suspended the business of the house, till he had seen the historian placed in a more commodious seat. On his return he published a new edition of his work at Geneva, in 10 vols. 8vo.; but though corrected in some parts, his severe language against governments drew upon him the censure of the parliament of Paris, and not only his history was burnt with ignominy, but his person was ordered to be seized. He was, however, allowed sufficient time to make his escape, and he went to reside in Germany, and received marks of favour and protection from the king of Prussia, and from the empress of Russia, though he had spoken of them with sarcastic indifference. In 1788 he returned to Paris, and viewing the rapid progress of the constituent assembly, in the destruction of whatever was venerable and useful in the French monarchy, he had the boldness in 1791, to address a letter to that body, and in firm and energetic language, he censured the imprudence of their proceedings. This magnanimous appeal to the sense of the legislators was ridiculed as the effusion of dotage; but it proved too prophetic of the calamities which followed. Displeased with the tumults of the capital, the venerable philosopher retired to Passy, where he expired 6th March, 1796, aged 84. Though the favourite of great men, and of princes, he died in poverty, and the only property found belonging to him, was an assignat of fifty livres, worth not three pence in ready money. His reputation, nevertheless, will be immortal, and though he is to be censured for his opinions, which are often licentious and skeptical, his writings possess vigour, clearness, and elegance, and exhibit the nervous powers of an ardent imagination, and the striking features of a rapid invention. He published besides, a

History of the Stadtholderate, 2 vols.—History of the English Parliament, 2 vols. 12mo.—Historical Anecdotes from the Age of Charles V. 3 vols. 12mo.—History of the Divorce of Henry VIII.—Ecole Militaire—Historical Memoirs of Europe—History the Revolutions of the English American Colonies, 2 vols. It is said, that he had written besides, a History of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which he partly destroyed during the reign of the sanguinary Robespierre.

RAYNARD, Theophilus, a native of Sospello, in Nice, who became a Jesuit, and professor of belles lettres and theology in the society. He died at Lyons, 31st Oct. 1663, aged 80. He wrote Tables for Sacred and Profane History, &c. His works form 20 vols. fol. printed Lyons, 1665.

RAYSSIGUIER, N. a French dramatic writer, whose Aminta, Astrea, &c. were represented on the Paris theatres between 1730 and 1735, with some applause.

READ, Alexander, an eminent Scotch physician, created by royal mandate, M.D. in the university of Oxford, 1620. He wrote some valuable works on medical and anatomical subjects, and died 1680.

READ, John, a lawyer of Boston, Massachusetts, distinguished for genius, learning, wit, patriotism, eloquence, and integrity, was graduated at Harvard college in 1697. He studied divinity, and preached for some time with popularity, but at length left that profession for the law, and soon became eminent in the practice. He first reduced the redundant and obscure phraseology of the English deeds of conveyance to the simple form now in use. He held a conspicuous place for some time also in the house of representatives and council. He died at an advanced age in 1749, after having been long and justly regarded as one of the greatest and most useful lawyers his country had produced. ☞ L.

READ, George, one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, was born in Cecil county, in the province of Maryland, 1734. His father John Read, came from Dublin, in Ireland, and settled in that neighbourhood. George was the eldest of six sons. After his birth his father removed to New Castle county, on Delaware. He was intended by his parents, from an early age, for a learned profession, and was carefully educated with that view. He was first placed at an Academy at Chester, Pennsylvania, where he commenced, and pursued to a considerable extent, the study of the classics. He was thence removed to New London, and put under the care of the Rev. Dr. Allison, one of the most accomplished classical scholars then in America. Here Charles Thompson, afterwards secretary of congress, Hugh Williamson, member of congress from North Carolina, the Rev. Dr. Ewing, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and a number of other persons, who were afterwards distinguished men, were his fellow-students. After quitting the academy Mr. Read studied law with John Morlan, an eminent lawyer in Philadelphia; was admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen; commenced the practice of this profession at New Castle in 1754; was made attorney-general of the three lower counties on Delaware in 1763, and held the office until he was made a delegate to congress in 1775. In July, 1776, he was a member of that venerable assembly and put his name to that memorable instrument by which the independence of his country was proclaimed. Mr. Read filled a variety of honourable stations, legislative and judicial, in the state of Delaware, in which he resided. After the adoption of the federal constitution, he was chosen a member of the senate of the United States, from Delaware. He continued to occupy this place, until he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of that state, in which office he remained until his death in 1798. Mr. Read was eminent as a lawyer of deep research, and was not a little distinguished for his dignified appearance, his polished manners, his domestic virtues, and his uniform patriotism, and public usefulness. ☞ L.

REAL, Cæsar Richard de St. a French writer, born at Chamberri. He came early to France, and afterwards visited England. After living some time at Paris, he returned to Chamberri, and died there, 1692, very old and poor. He possessed great abilities, and was well acquainted with history and literature. He wrote Discourses on History; Don Carlos, a historical novel; Account of the Conspiracy of the Spaniards against the Venetian republic; the Life of our Saviour; Dicourses on Valour; treatise on Criticism; Apostacy of Geneva, &c. all which were published together, in 5 vols. 4to. 1722, at the Hague, and also at Paris, 1745, with his letters to Atticus.

REAL, Gaspar de, seigneur de Curban, author of a valuable work on the science of government, in 8 vols. 4to. was born at Sisteron, and died at Paris, 8th Feb. 1752, aged 70. His nephew, the abbé, was also born at Sisteron, and died 1774, aged 73, author of a Dissertation on the Name of the Royal Families of France and Spain, 1762, in 12mo.

REAUMUR, René Anthony Ferchault sieur de, a French philosopher, born at Rochelle, of a good family, 1683. He studied philosophy at Poitiers, and the law at Bourges; but his inclinations led him particularly to the pursuits of mathematics and physics, and for that purpose he removed to Paris. His high reputation as a philosopher, procured him

a seat in the academy of sciences at Paris, 1708, and he repaid the honour by contributing largely to their memoirs. He died in 1757, in consequence of a fall. His works were very ingenious, and therefore much admired. The best is his History of Insects, 6 vols. 4to. besides a History of the rivers of France,&c.

Reboult, Simon, a native of Avignon. He was brought up among the Jesuits, but left them on account of bad health, and afterwards married. He was author of Histoire des Filles de l'Enfance, 2 vols. 12mo.—Memoires du Chevalier de Forbin, 2 vols.—Histoire de Louis XIV. 3 vols. 4to.—Histoire de Clement XI. 2 vols. 4to. &c. He died at Paris, 1742, aged 65.

Recorde, Robert, an English mathematician, who sometimes practised as physician. He is the first English writer on Algebra. He died in the King's Bench prison, 1558.

Rede, William, bishop of Chichester, in 1369, was eminent as a mathematician, and built the first library of Merton college, where he had been brought up, and also Amberley castle.

Redi, Francis, an Italian physician, born at Arezzo, 1626. He studied at Florence, and then at Pisa, where he became doctor of philosophy and medicine. Though in great reputation as the physician of Ferdinand II. duke of Tuscany, he devoted much of his time to literature, and assisted greatly in the compilation of the Crusca dictionary. He published Experiments on the Generation of Animals, 4to.; Observations on Vipers; Experiments on Natural Curiosities brought from India, 4to. &c. He was not only a learned man, but the liberal patron of learning. He was found dead in his bed, 1697.

Redi, Thomas, a Florentine painter of eminence, whose pieces are chiefly preserved in the churches of Tuscany. He died 1728, aged 63.

Redman, John, M.D. first president of the college of physicians in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in that city in 1722. After having studied medicine and practised a short time in that place, he went to Bermuda and resided several years. He then went to Europe, and spent some time at Edinburgh, Paris, and Leyden, in perfecting his knowledge of medicine. He at length returned to America, and settled in his native city, where he soon became greatly distinguished, and was elected president of the college of physicians. He was eminent for piety and benevolence also, as well as professional skill. He died March 19th, 1808, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

☞ L.

Reed, Joseph, president of Pennsylvania, was graduated at the college of New-Jersey, in 1757. At the commencement of the war of the revolution he engaged with zeal in the cause of his country, and was chosen in 1774 one of the committee of correspondence of Philadelphia, and afterwards president of the convention. In 1775 he repaired to the camp at Cambridge, and was appointed an aid by Washington, and in the following year adjutant-general. In 1776 his confidence in the success of the colonies was almost dissipated by the disasters which befell them, and he was on the point of relinquishing the service, but the return of success revived his courage, and he continued firm and zealous in the cause. In 1778, when he was a member of the congress, the British commissioners attempted by bribery to procure his influence to obtain a reconciliation of the colonies to the parent country, but he rejected their proposals with becoming firmness and dignity, replying, "That he was not worth purchasing, but such as he was, the king of Great Britain was not rich enough to do it." In October, 1778, he was elected president of Pennsylvania, and retained the office till his death on the 5th of March, 1781.

☞ L.

Reed, Isaac, an ingenious writer, was born in London in 1742. He was brought up to the conveyancing business; but relinquished it for literary pursuits, though he retained his chambers in Staple's Inn, where he collected a large and curious library. In 1768 he published the poems of lady Mary Wortley Montague; in 1773 he edited the Seatonian prize poems; in 1780 he revised and enlarged Dodsley's old plays; in 1782 he published the Biographia Dramatica, 2 vols.; in 1783, four volumes of humorous pieces, under the title of the "Repository;" and in 1785 an edition of Shakspeare, in 10 vols., which he extended, afterwards, to 21 vols. Mr. Reed was for many years editor and one of the proprietors of the European Magazine. He died Jan. 5, 1807, and was buried at Amwell. The sale of his library took up thirty-nine days, and produced four thousand pounds.—*W. B.*

Reese, Thomas, D.D. a presbyterian clergyman, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1742, and graduated at Princeton college, in 1768. He studied theology, and settled as the pastor of the church of Salem, in South Carolina. He pursued his studies with an ardour which injured his health, and finally destroyed his life in 1796. He left behind him the character of a distinguished scholar, an able preacher, and an eminently pious man. His chief publication was an "Essay on the Influence of Religion on Civil Society."

☞ L.

Reeve, Tapping, LL.D. chief justice of

Connecticut, was born at Brook-Haven, Long-Island, in 1744, graduated at the college at Princeton, New-Jersey, in 1763. After spending some time at that seminary as a tutor, he established himself as a lawyer at Litchfield, Connecticut, and soon became one of the most eminent in the profession. He was for many years a judge of the supreme court of that state, and for a considerable period chief justice. He founded the law school at Litchfield, and was for nearly thirty years the principal instructer in that distinguished institution. He was eminent for ingenuousness, simplicity of manners, uprightness, and piety, and held the first rank among his professional cotemporaries in energy of talents, and extent of legal attainments, and in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. ☞ L.

Rega, Henry Joseph, professor of medicine, and physician at Louvain, was author of various treatises of merit, on his profession. De Urinis Tractatus duo—Sympathia, seu de Consensu Partium Humani Corpor. 12mo.—Accurata Methodus medendi per Aphorismos Proposita, 4to.—Dissertatio Medica de Aquis Mineral. Fontis Marimont. &c. He died at Louvain, 1754, aged 64.

Regiomontanus, an eminent astronomer, whose real name was John Mullerus, born at Konigsberg, Franconia, 1436. He studied at Leipsic, and then removed to Vienna, where he was the pupil, and afterwards the successor of the famous Purbachius, the professor. To be able to read Ptolemy, he travelled in the suite of cardinal Bessarion to Italy, and began to learn Greek under Beza, and after visiting the universities of that country, and making a valuable collection of MSS. he returned to Vienna. He was afterwards employed at Buda, to make a library for Corvinus, king of Hungary, and in 1471, he settled at Nuremberg. In 1474 he went to Rome to assist pope Sixtus IV. in the reformation of the calendar, and for his services, was named by him archbishop of Ratisbon, but died at Rome, 1476, of the plague, or, as some assert, by poison, administered by the sons of his enemy Trapezentius. As an astronomer and mathematician, in the dawning of that science, he was very respectable.

Regis, Peter Sylvian, a French philosopher, born at Agenois, 1632. He studied at Cahors, under the Jesuits; but the lectures of Rohault determined him to leave divinity for the study of philosophy. He went in 1665, to Toulouse, and there acquired great reputation as a lecturer on the new philosophy introduced by Des Cartes, and in 1670 he removed to Paris, where he was attended by such numerous audiences, that the followers of the old doctrines prevailed upon the archbishop of Paris to silence this bold and eloquent innovator. He was a member of the academy of sciences, and died 1707. He wrote System of Philosophy, 3 vols. 4to.—Use of Reason and Faith, 4to.—an Answer to Huet's Censura Philosophiæ Cartesianæ, &c. These works, though once popular, and written with plausibility, have long since ceased to interest the public in consequence of the new lights thrown on the walks of philosophy.

Regius, Urban, or Le Roy, was born at Langenargen. He studied at Lindaw, Friburg, Basil, and Ingoldstadt, and distinguished himself so much by his literary talents, that he received from the hands of the emperor Maximilian, the poetical and oratorical crown. He was afterwards made professor of poetry and rhetoric; but being a convert to Luther's opinions, he went to settle at Augsburg, where he established a reformed church. He died suddenly at Zell, 1541. His works are contained in 3 vols. folio.

Regnard, John Francis, next to Moliere, the best comic writer in France, was born at Paris, 1647. He early indulged his passion for travelling; but in passing from Italy to Marseilles, the ship in which he embarked was taken by pirates, and carried to Algiers. Now doomed to slavery, he gained the good graces of his master by his skill in making ragouts, and thus he became a useful man in the kitchen; but an amour brought on new difficulties and dangers. He was discovered, and had no choice, but either to turn Mahometan, or to be burnt alive. The French consul, however, extricated him from his situation, by ransom, and sent him back to his country. In 1681 he resumed his travels, and visited Flanders, Holland, and Sweden, and extended his excursions to Lapland, as far as the borders of the Icy Sea. He returned through Poland and Vienna, and after three years' absence, settled at Paris, and ardently devoted himself to the muses. He was made treasurer of France, and lieutenant of the waters and forests, and in the midst of independence, led the life of a voluptuary. He died at Dourdan, near Paris, it is said, of chagrin, 1709. His dramatic pieces have been published in 5 vols. 12mo.

Regnault, Noel, a learned Jesuit, born at Arras. He wrote Philosophical Conversations, 3 vols. 12mo.—System of Logic, 12mo.—Origin of the Old and New Philosophy, 3 vols.—Mathematical Conversations, 3 vols. He died 1762, aged 79.

Regnier, Mathurin, a French poet, born at Chartres, 1573. He was canon of Chartres, and held other benefices, besides a pension from Henry IV.; but though an ecclesiastic, he greatly disgraced himself

by his debaucheries, and brought on premature old age. He was patronised by cardinal Joyeuse, and died at Rouen, 1613. He was the first French satirist, and in his own way, was equal to his able successor Boileau. Juvenal and Persius were his models, but he painted vice sometimes in language offensive to modesty. Seventeen of his satires, and other poems, appeared at Rouen, 1614. The best edition is that of London, 1729, 4to. by Brossete, and that of Paris, 1746, 12mo.

Regnier des Marets, Seraphin, a French writer, born at Paris, 1632. He went in 1662, as secretary to his patron, the duke de Crequi, ambassador to Rome, and in consequence of some elegant Italian sonnets, obtained a seat in the Crusca academy. In 1684 he became secretary to the French academy, in the room of Mezeray, and died 1713, prior of Grammont, and an abbot. He published a French Grammar—an Italian translation of Anacreon—Poems in French, Latin, Spanish, and Italian—History of the Disputes of France with the court of Rome, &c. besides a translation of Homer's Battle of the Frogs and Mice, finished at the age of 15. Voltaire says of him, that he did great service to the French language.

Regulus, Marcus Attilius, a Roman general, who went to Africa to carry war against Carthage. His rapid successes were checked by the arrival of Xantippus, and Regulus, defeated and taken prisoner, was sent by the Carthaginians to Rome, to induce his countrymen to make peace. He dissuaded the Romans from accepting the offer, and on his return to Carthage, was cruelly put to death, B.C. 251.

Reid, Thomas, an able Scotch divine, educated at Glasgow. He took his doctor's degree there, and was appointed professor of moral philosophy. He wrote Inquiry into the Human Mind—and essays on the Intellectual and Active Powers of Man, works of great merit, but very abstruse. He died 1796, aged 87. An account of his life has been given by Stewart.

Reihing, James, a native of Augsburg, who after violently opposing the tenets of Luther, at last embraced them with unusual warmth, and obtained the chair of professor of theology at Tubingen. As he married, the catholics ascribed his conversion to his attachment to the female sex. He died 1628, aged 48. His works are all controversial.

Reinbeck, John Gustavus, a protestant minister of the churches of Werder and Villeneuve, and afterwards of Cologne, and confessor to the queen and princess royal of Prussia. He was born at Zell, and died at Berlin 1741, aged 58. He was author of treatises on Redemption—on Marriage—Considerations on the Augsburg Confession—sermons in several vols.—metaphysical works, &c.

Reineccius, Reinier, professor of belles lettres at Frankfort and Helmstadt, where he died 1595. He was a native of Steinheim, and wrote Methodus legendi Historiam, fol.—Historia Julia, 3 vols. fol.—Chronicon Hierosolymitanum, 4to.—Historia Orientalis, 4to.

Reiner, Wenceslaus Laurence, a painter of Prague, whose landscapes and battles were finished in a very striking style. He died 1743, aged 57.

Reinesius, Thomas, a learned native of Gotha, in Thuringia, who studied medicine, and practised at Altenburg, where he became burgomaster. He was afterwards counsellor to the elector of Saxony, and then retired to Leipsic, where he died 1667, aged 80. He was also an elegant scholar and philologist, and published besides medical treatises, Variarum Lectionum Libri tres, 4to.; Syntagma Inscriptionum Antiquarum, 2 vols. folio; some letters and lectures, &c.

Reinhold, Erasmus, an eminent astronomer and mathematician, born at Salfeldt, Thuringia, 11th Oct. 1511. He studied and was also professor at Wittemberg, and died 19th Feb. 1553. He published an edition of Pinbachius's Theoriæ Planetarum; Ptolemy's Almagest, and other astronomical works. His son of the same name was also eminent as a mathematician and physician.

Reisk, John, author of treatises on the Horns of Ammon; on the Oracles of the Sibyls; on the Ahasuerus of Esther; on Job's Malady; on the Images of J. C.; on Glossopetres, &c. was rector of the college of Wolffenbuttel, and died 1701, aged 60.

Reiske, John James, an eminent critic, born in the dutchy of Anhalt, 1706. He studied at Leipsic, and by application surmounted the difficulties which arise from narrow fortune, and the want of powerful patrons. He afterwards went to Leyden, where he resided eight years, till the severity of his remarks on Burman's Petronius excited a cabal against him, which obliged him to return to Leipsic. In 1758, he was placed above independence by being appointed rector of the academy of Leipsic, and his classical reputation was increased by his marriage, in 1764, with Ernestina Christina Muller, a lady of great talents, well versed in literature, and well qualified to assist and cheer his literary labours. He died 1774. He published Animadversiones in Auctores Græcos, 5 vols. a valuable work; an edition of the Greek Orators, 12 vols. 8vo. which were

completed by his widow; Dionysius of Halicarnassus, 7 vols; Plutarch's Works, in 9 vols.; Theocritus, &c.

Reland, Hadrian, a learned orientalist, born at Ryp, North Holland, July 17th, 1676. He studied at Amsterdam, and made such progress in the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Arabic, and in polite literature there and at Utrecht, under Grævius, and Leusden, that at the age of 22 he was offered a professorship at Linden, which, however, his father would not permit him to accept. In 1699 he accepted the professorship of philosophy at Harderwick, and two years after removed to the chair of oriental languages at Utrecht. This learned and amiable man died of the smallpox at Utrecht, 5th Feb. 1718. His chief works are Palæstina Monumentis vet. Illustrata, 2 vols. 4to.; Dissertations on the Medals of the Ancient Hebrews, 3 vols. 12mo.; Introduction to Hebrew Grammar; Antiquitates Sacræ Veterum Hebræorum; de Religione Mahomedicâ, 8vo.; de Spoliis Templi Hierosolymit. in arcu Titiano Romæ conspicuis; Epictetus, a new edition; Dissertationes Tredecim on some curious subjects, &c. these works are all in elegant Latin. His brother Peter collected the Fasti Consulares, 8vo.

Rembrandt, Van Rein, a celebrated Flemish painter, son of a miller, born on the banks of the Rhine near Leyden, 1606. His education was so neglected that he scarce knew how to read, but nature supplied all the deficiencies of art, and gave him a genius with which he soared to fame, affluence, and immortality. His manner was entirely his own, and his knowledge of the chiaro obscuro was particularly correct. His chief aim was to imitate living nature, and he here succeeded to an admirable degree. He was singular in his conduct, he was fond of low company, and in his appearance was slovenly. He died at Amsterdam, 1668, or as some say 1678. When once told that his grounds were dark, he replied that he was a painter, not a dier. He engraved some pieces after his own designs, and with great judgment.

Remi or Remigius, St. archbishop of Rheims, is known as the prelate who converted Clovis to Christianity and baptized him. He died before 535. The letters published under his name are spurious. Another, almoner to the emperor Lothaire, became archbishop of Lyons, 854. He presided at the council of Valentia, and was also present in other ecclesiastical synods. He died 875, author of a tract in support of St. Augustine's doctrine of predestination. Another professor in the university of Paris, author of a commentary on the Psalms, &c. He died about 998.

Remi, Joseph Honoré, a native of Remiremont, who was advocate in the parliament of Paris. He lost his eyesight at the age of eight by the smallpox, but recovered it six years after. He acquired celebrity by his learning, and was author of Cosmopolisma—Days, a burlesque, in opposition to Young's Night Thoughts—la Code des François, 2 vols. 12mo.—Eloge on the chancellor de l'Hopital, a valuable work, crowned by the French academy, though censured by the Sorbonne—eloges on Moliere, Colbert, Fenelon, besides several articles of jurisprudence in the New Encyclopedia.

Remigio Florentino, author of Reflections on the History of Guiciardini—of Italian poems—of translations of Corn. Nepos—of Ammianus Marcellinus, and of Fazello's History of Sicily, was a learned Dominican of Florence, who died 1580, aged 62.

Remond de St. Mard, Toussaint, a French writer who died at Paris, 29th Oct. 1757, aged 75. He is author of Dialogues of the Gods—Letters Galantes, Philosophiques, &c.—Treatises on Poetry—Letters on Taste, Genius, &c.—Wisdom, a poem, &c.

Renau D'Elisagaray, Bernard, a mathematician, born at Bearn, of an ancient family. Under the protection of Colbert du Terron, of Seignelai, and of the count de Vermandois, he obtained distinction, and was employed by Lewis XIV. in the improving of the construction of vessels, for which he was rewarded with a pension. He advised the bombarding of Algiers, which succeeded against the opinion of other engineers, and afterwards he was very useful in conducting the sieges of Philipsburg, Manheim, &c. His services were honourably noticed, and he was made counsellor of marines, and grand cross of the order of St. Louis, and enjoyed the rank and privileges of a captain of the navy. This ingenious man died 30th Sept. 1719, aged 67. He wrote the Theory of the Management of Ships, 1689, 8vo.; Letters in Answer to the Objections of Huygens and Bernouilli against his Opinions and Theory.

Renaudot, Theophrastus, a physician, known as the first editor of Gazettes in France, 1631. He was born at Loudun, and died at Paris, 1653, aged 70. He published besides an Abridgment of the Prince de Condé's Life, 4to.; Marshal Gassion's Life; Cardinal Michael Mazarine's Life, 4to. &c.

Renaudot, Eusebius, grandson of the preceding, was born at Paris, 1646. He was educated by the Jesuits, and acquired great knowledge of oriental literature. In 1700, he went with cardinal Noailles to Rome, and received from Clement XI. high marks of attention, and the priory of Fos-

say in Brittany. He was also honourably received by the grand duke of Tuscany, and admitted member of the Crusca academy. Some of his learned dissertations are published in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions, of which he was a member, as also of other learned societies. He died at Paris, 1720, highly respected for his learning and piety. He prevented, says Voltaire, the publication of Bayle's dictionary in France. His works are, a Continuation of Nicole's Book on the Perpetuity of Faith, 2 vols. 4to.; Historia Patriarcharum Alexandrinorum, Jacobitarum, &c. 4to.; Relations on the Indies and China, from the Arabic; Collection of Ancient Oriental Liturgies, 2 vols. 4to.; Athanasius's Life, from the Arabic, &c.

Rennell, Thomas, a native of Chudleigh, Devon, who acquired some reputation as a limner. He was educated at Exeter, and after studying painting in London, he settled in his native county, and died at Dartmouth, 1788, aged 70. He also wrote some poetical pieces of considerable merit.

Repton, Humphrey, an ingenious gentleman, was born at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, in 1752. He accompanied Mr. Wyndham to Ireland in 1783, and for a short time held a lucrative situation in the castle of Dublin; but when his friend quitted that kingdom, Mr. Repton also returned to England. He now directed his attention to drawing, architecture, and particularly ornamental gardening, in which last line he obtained considerable employment. He died in 1818, leaving several sons, one of whom married a daughter of lord Eldon. Mr. Repton published some books on miscellaneous subjects; but his principal works are on landscape gardening.—*W. B.*

Resenius, Peter John, counsellor and professor of moral philosophy at Copenhagen, was born there 1625. He studied at Leyden, and afterwards travelled over France, Spain, and Italy, and was made counsellor at Padua. He was, on his return home, promoted to offices of trust and honour, and ennobled. He died 1688. He published Jus. Aulicum Norvegicum, 4to.; an Icelandic Dictionary, 4to., an edition of Edda Islandorum, Danice et Latine, 4to.; translated by Mallet in his Introduction to the History of Denmark.

Ressius, Rutger, a learned Greek professor of Louvaine, highly commended by Erasmus. He was born near Liege, and died 1545. He edited the Aphorisms of Hippocrates; the Laws of Plato; Theophilus's Institutions of the Greek Law, 1536.

Restaut, Peter, a native of Beauvais, distinguished by his learning and integrity. He became advocate in the king's council, and died at Paris, universally respected, 14th Feb. 1764, aged 70. He published Principes Generaux et Raisonnés de la Grammaire Françoise, 12mo. a most valuable work, and other works.

Restout, John, a native of Rouen, eminent as a painter. He became painter to the king, member and president of the academy of painting, and died 1768, aged 76. His best pieces are Alpheus saved in the arms of Diana, the triumph of Bacchus, painted for the king of Prussia, and the destruction of the palace of Armida. His son John Bernard, became also known as a painter. He studied at Rome, and was member of the French academy of painting. He died 1797. His best pieces are Anacreon with a cup in his hand, Jupiter and Mercury entertained by Philemon and Baucis, &c.

Retz, John Francis Paul de Gondy, cardinal de. *Vid.* Gondy.

Rouchlin, John, a learned German, who greatly contributed to the revival of literature, born at Pforzheim, 1455. He studied at Paris and Basil, and took the degree of doctor of laws at Orleans, 1479. Both at Basil and at Orleans he acquired great reputation as a scholar, and as professor of Greek and Latin. He accompanied the count of Wirtemburg to Italy, and when he came to Rome he was persuaded by the learned of that place to alter his German name, which signifies Smoke, into the more dignified corresponding Greek word Capnion. He was afterwards sent by the court of Wirtemberg as ambassador to the emperor Frederic III. by whom he was honourably received; but after the death of his patron, he retired to Worms, till again employed in negotiations at Rome by the elector Palatine. He died at Ingoldstadt, 1522, universally respected for his learning, and regarded as the first scholar who introduced the study of the Hebrew among modern Christians. He wrote de Arte Cabalisticâ, fol. 1517, and the celebrated "Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum," according to some authors.

Revet, Edward, a writer in the reign of Charles II. author of "Town Shifts," a comedy of some merit, and said to have been written in a fortnight.

Reveley, Willey, an English architect of merit, who studied under Sir William Chambers. He was with the Athenian Stuart in Greece, and edited his works on the antiquities and history of that country. The new church of Southampton is a specimen of his architectural skill. He died 1799.

Reuven, Peter, a Dutch painter, who was employed in decorating the palace of Hoo in Holland, which he executed with great taste and elegance. He died 1718, aged 68.

Rey, William, a native of Guillotiere, near

Lyons, eminent as a physician. He wrote Dissertations on Delirium ; on the Plague ; on a White Negro, &c. and died 10th Feb. 1756, aged 69.

Reyher, Samuel, a native of Schleusingen in Henneberg, professor of mathematics and jurisprudence at Kiel, and counsellor of state to the duke of Saxe Gotha. He wrote Mathesis Biblica ; a Dissertation on the Inscription on the cross of Jesus Christ, and on the Hour of his Crucifixion ; and translated Euclid into German. He died at Kiel, 22d Nov. 1714, aged 79.

Reylof, Oliver, a native of Ghent, eminent as a Latin poet. He wrote Poematum Libri. 3. et Dissertationes de Piscibus; Opera Poetica, &c. and died 13th April, 1742, aged 72.

Reyn, John de, a painter, born at Dunkirk. He studied under Vandyke, and followed him into England, where his pieces procured him celebrity. He died 1650, aged 40.

Reyna, Cassiodorus, a Spaniard, who after great labour translated the Bible into the Spanish language, 1569.

Reyneau, Charles René, an eminent mathematician, born at Brissac in Anjou, 1650. He taught philosophy at Pezenas and Toulon, and in 1683 was promoted to the mathematical chair at Angers. He published Analysis demonstrated, 2 vols. 4to. a popular work, in which he attempted to reduce to a body the theories of Newton, Des Cartes, Leibnitz, &c. He was member of the French academy, and distinguished himself further by the publication of "Science du Calcul des Grandeurs," 2 vols. 4to. and a Tract on Logic, 12mo. He died 1728, universally esteemed.

Reyner, Edward, author of Precepts of Christian Practice ; Vindication of Human Learning and Universities, was a native of Yorkshire, and educated and graduated at Cambridge. He settled at Lincoln, 1627, but was ejected from his living for nonconformity at the restoration, and died soon after. His son John was born at Lincoln, and became fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge. He took orders, but was deprived for nonconformity, after which he studied physic, and practised at Nottingham, where he died young. He wrote some things of considerable merit.

Reynolds, Edward, a native of Southampton, educated at Merton college, Oxford, and appointed rector of Braynton, Northamptonshire, and preacher of Lincoln's Inn. Though he favoured the ruling party in the civil wars, and was a member of the Westminster assembly, and one of the presbyterian ministers at the Savoy conference, yet he became bishop of Norwich, to the great offence and indignation of his dissenting brethren. He died 1676, aged 81. He was in his opinions a strong Calvinist. His works, all on theological subjects, have appeared in one fol. vol.

Reynolds, Sir Joshua, a celebrated painter, born 16th July, 1723, at Plympton, Devonshire, where his father, a clergyman, was master of the grammar-school. He had very early a strong partiality for painting ; but being intended for the church, he was sent to Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. Nothing, however, seemed so congenial to his taste as painting, and his father indulged him, and placed him in London under the care of Hudson, after which, about 1749, he travelled into Italy. Here he continued two years in company with Mr. afterwards lord Keppel, and after improving himself in the Italian school, and copying the best productions of Roman genius, he returnd to England. His first production which attracted notice, was a portrait of his friend Keppel, and other pieces equally correct, and equally finished, continued to command the public attention, and to rank him among the greatest artists of the age. But though portrait painting was the fashion of the times, the young artist did not neglect historical subjects, but acquired from these more solid fame. On the establishment of the academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, in 1769, none seemed more entitled to the honourable office of president than Reynolds, and he accordingly was appointed, and received the dignity of knighthood on the occasion. But not only as a painter the name of Reynolds must stand respectable, but also as a literary character, and as the active promoter of the literary club, which was established in 1764, and which had among its illustrious members the names of Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Douglas, Goldsmith, the Whartons, Windham, &c. He furnished some valuable annotations to his friend Mason, when he published, in 1782, a translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting ; and he also contributed much to the illustrations of Shakspeare's text by his curious and original remarks. In the academic lectures which he delivered, sir Joshua displayed not only great taste and a perfect acquaintance with his profession, but strong powers of language, sound judgment, an elegant style, and luminous order. His merits did not pass unrewarded ; he was created doctor of laws by the universities of Dublin and Oxford, and was honoured with the friendship of the greatest men of the age, at home and abroad. The last portrait which he painted was that of Mr. Fox, which displayed to the last period of life the strong powers of his genius and elegant taste. He resigned the chair of president of the Royal academy, and died 23d Feb. 1792, aged 69. His remains were deposited in

St. Paul's cathedral, and while his obsequies were graced with the attendance of men of rank, of genius, and learning, the shops through the streets were shut up, so that the funeral of a private man engaged the attention of the public, and for a while suspended the busy concerns of the first commercial city in the world. As sir Joshua left no children, he bequeathed the best part of his property to his niece Miss Palmer, since married to lord Inchiquin, now marquis Thomond.

Reynolds, John, governor of Georgia, was the first who held that office after the resignation by the trustees of their charter to the king. He was an officer in the navy at the time of his appointment in 1754. In 1757, governor Ellis succeeded him, and Reynolds returned to England. ☞ L.

Reyrac, Francis Philip de Laurens de, canon of Chancelade, minister of St. Maclon of Orleans, and member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, was born at Longueville, Limousin, 1734, and died at Orleans, 21st Dec. 1782, aged 49. He was not only a learned, but an amiable character. He wrote an Hymn to the Sun, in poetic prose; Idylls, also in prose; Sacred poems, 8vo.; Manuale Clericorum, &c.

Reys, Antony dos, author of Latin poems; Life of Ferdinand de Menaza, in Latin; Introduction to a Collection of Portuguese Poets; and an edition of a Corpus Illustrium Poetarum Lusitanorum qui Latine scripserunt, 7 vols. 4to. was a native of Peres, and died at Lisbon, 1738, aged 48. He was chronologer of Portugal, and an ecclesiastic; but he refused to be raised to a bishopric, satisfied with retirement and privacy.

Rhadamistus, son of Pharamanes, king of Iberia, married Zenobia, the daughter of Mithridates, and was put to death, A.D. 52.

Rhazis, Mohammed Ebn Zacharia Abubetrial, a learned Arabian physician, born at Rhei in Chorosana, 852. He was the first after Serapion who introduced the medical art among his countrymen, and wrote various useful works, published folio, 1548. His Treatise on the Smallpox, was published by Dr. Mead, 8vo. 1767. He died about 935.

Rhenanus, Beatus, author of a History of Germany, 4to.; Illyrici Provinciarum Utrique Imperio cum Romano tum Constantinopolitano Servientis Descriptio, 8vo.; an edition of Velleius Paterculus, and other classics, was a native of Schelestadt, and died at Strasburg, 1547, aged 62. He was for some time corrector of the press to Frobenius at Basil, and thus became acquainted with Erasmus, whose life he wrote.

Rhenferd, James, a native of Mulheim, professor of oriental languages and divinity at Franeker, died 1712, aged 58, author of various treatises of little merit.

Rhese, John David, a native of Anglesea, educated at Christ-church. He went in 1555 to Italy, and took there his degree of M. D. He was so conversant in the Italian language, that he was appointed moderator of the school of Pistoia. On his return home he practised physic at Brecknock, and died there, 1609, aged 75. He wrote de Italicæ Linguæ Pronunciatione; Cambro-Britannicæ, Cymeræcæve Linguæ Institutiones, et Erudimenta, &c.

Rheticus, George Joachim, a German astronomer, born at Faldkirk, Tyrol. He was mathematical professor at Wittemberg, and afterwards assisted the great Copernicus in his calculations. He was afterwards professor in Poland, and at Cassaria in Hungary, where he died, 1576, aged 62. He published Narratio de Libris Revolutione Copernici, &c.

Rhodiginus, Ludovicus Cælius, author of Antiquæ Lectiones, Basil, 1566, and other works, was born at Rovigo in the state of Venice, and died at Padua, where he taught the classics 1525, aged 75.

Rhodius, John, author of Notes on Scribonius Largus; Three Lectures on Medical Observations; and a Treatise on Artificial Baths, was an eminent physician, born at Copenhagen. He died at Padua, 1659, aged 72.

Rhodius, Ambrose, professor of physic and mathematics at Anglo in Norway, was a native of Wittemberg. During the civil dissensions which prevailed in Norway he was seized and cruelly sent to prison, where he died, 1633, aged 56. He was author of a Treatise on the Transmigration of the Soul, and other works.

Rhodoman, Laurentius, author of Historiæ Sacræ, 4to.; of a Latin Translation of Diodorus Siculus; of Quintus Calaber, &c. was born at Sassowerf, Upper Saxony, and died historical professor at Wittemberg, 1606, aged 60.

Rhotenamer, John, an eminent painter, born at Munich, 1564. He fixed his residence at Venice, and studied the manner of Tintoret. His colours are very brilliant. His best piece was the banquet of the Gods and nymphs dancing. The time of his death is unknown.

Ribadeneira, Peter, a Spanish Jesuit of Toledo, elegant as a writer, but superstitious in the extreme. He studied at Paris and Padua, and was professor of rhetoric at Palermo. He died at Madrid, 1611, aged 84. He was author of Lives of Saints, folio, 1616, of Ignatius Loyola, of Francis Borgia, of Lainez, and Salmeron, &c.; a Treatise on the Schism of England; the Prince; the Library of the Jesuits, 8vo. &c.

Ribera, Anastasius Pantaleon de, the Scarron of Spain, was born at Madrid, and

became in consequence of his wit a great favourite at the court of Philip IV. His poems were all on ludicrous subjects, and appeared at Madrid, 1648. A Jesuit of that name died professor at Salamanca, 1591. He wrote Commentaries on the Minor Prophets, fol.; on St. John's Gospel; the Epistle to the Hebrews; and the Apocalypse.

Ricard, John Marie, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who died 1678, aged 56. He wrote some things on his profession.

Ricard, Dominic, a native of Toulouse who settled at Paris, where he devoted himself to literature. Between 1783 and 1796, he translated the works of Plutarch in 17 vols. 12mo. in a manner elegant, correct, and faithful, and wrote the Sphere, a poem, in eight cantos, with learned and curious notes. This benevolent ecclesiastic died at Paris, Jan. 1803, aged 63.

Ricaut, or Rycaut, sir Paul, an English writer, the tenth son of sir Peter Ricaut, knight. He travelled over Europe, Asia, and Africa, and in 1661, accompanied lord Winchelsea, the ambassador at the Ottoman court as secretary, and while there he wrote "the Present State of the Ottoman Porte, in three books," printed 1670, folio. He was afterwards consul at Smyrna for 11 years, and during his residence there wrote the State of the Greek and Armenian Churches, published 1679. In 1685, he went with lord Clarendon, the viceroy of Ireland, as secretary for the provinces of Leinster and Connaught, and he was, in 1688, knighted by James II. and made judge of the Irish court of admiralty. He went afterwards as resident for king William in the Hanse towns, and after 10 years absence returned to England in 1700, and died that same year. He wrote besides a Continuation of Knolles's History of the Turks, fol.; a Continuation of Platina's Lives of the Popes, fol.; Vegra's Commentaries of Peru translated, fol.; the Spanish Critic, 8vo.

Riccati, Vincent, a Jesuit, born at Castel Franco in the Trevisa. He was professor of mathematics at Bologna till the suppression of his order, after which he retired to his native town, where he died 1775, aged 68. He wrote some mathematical works, the best known of which is his treatise on the Integral Calculus, 3 vols. 4to. &c.

Ricci, Matthew, a Jesuit, born at Macerata, 1552. He went to India, and after finishing his studies at Goa, he was sent as missionary to China. With difficulty he reached Pekin, where his mathematical knowledge recommended him to the notice of the emperor, for whom he formed a geographical map, in which out of flattery he placed China in the middle of the earth. He conducted himself with such address that he obtained leave to build a church at Pekin. He died there 1610, aged 58. He wrote Lettres Edifiantes; Memoirs of China, &c.

Ricci, Michael Angelo, a cardinal, born at Rome. He was an able mathematician, and was patronised by Innocent II. who raised him to the purple 1681. His treatise de Maximis et Minimis, is a valuable performance. He died 21st May, 1682, aged 63.

Ricci, Lawrence, a native of Florence, of illustrious birth. He embraced the order of the Jesuits, which was suppressed while he was general. He was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo by pope Clement XIV. and obliged to write a circular letter to his order to announce their final suppression. He died in his confinement, 24th Nov. 1775, aged 72. He wrote a memoir which appeared after his death, in which he protested against the violence offered to the Jesuits, and declared that they had committed nothing which deserved such harsh treatment.

Ricci, Sebastian, an Italian painter, born at Belluno near Venice. He distinguished himself greatly by his pieces, and was received with much applause in Germany, France, and England. He died at Venice 1734. His nephew Mark was eminent also as a landscape and historical painter, and died 1730.

Riccio, Dominico, an eminent painter, born at Verona. The gathering of the Manna forms the subject of one of his admired pieces in the church of Verona. He died 1517, aged 23.

Riccioli, John Baptista, an Italian astronomer, born at Ferrara, and educated among the Jesuits, of whose society he became a member. He taught rhetoric, philosophy, &c. at Parma and Bononia, but chiefly devoted himself to mathematics and astronomy, and died 1671, aged 73. His best known works are, Geographiæ, and Hydrographiæ, lib. 12, 1672; Chronologia Reformata, fol; Astronomia Vetus, 2 vols. fol.; Astronomia Reformata, fol.

Riccoboni, Lewis, a native of Modena, who distinguished himself on the Italian theatre, and in 1716, came to France with his wife and his son, where he acquired equal celebrity. He abandoned the stage in 1729, in consequence of religious scruples, and died 1753, aged 79. He wrote several comedies, some of which were received with great applause, Thoughts on Declamation; Discourse on the Reformation of the Theatre, 12mo.; Observations on Comedy, and on Moliere's Genius; History of the Italian Theatre, 8vo.; Reflections on the Theatres of Europe, 8vo. His second wife Mary Laboras de Mezieres was a native of Paris, who acquired reputation as an actress in the Italian theatre,

which she quitted 1761. She was a woman of great sensibility, elegant taste, and vast information. She wrote several romances, which possess merit, besides letters and other miscellanies. She died in great distress 6th Dec. 1792, aged 68. His son Antony Francis, by his first wife, was born at Mantua. He was on the stage in the Italian theatre at Paris, from 1726 to 1750, and played with success. He wrote some pieces, some of which are still in MS. but his Art du Theatre in 8vo. 1750, possesses great merit, and is still read with satisfaction. He died 15th May, 1772, aged 65.

Richard I. king of England, surnamed Cœur de Lion, succeeded his father, Henry II. 1189. The beginning of his reign was disgraced by the massacre of the Jews, and by the plunder of their property, not only in London, where their appearance at the coronation had excited the indignation of the populace, but at York, and other places. In 1190, Richard, instead of establishing order and tranquillity in his dominions, set sail with Philip Augustus of France for the Holy Land. Though, however, dissension between these monarchs partly defeated the purpose of the enterprise, and caused the return of Philip to France, Richard led his army against the infidels, defeated Saladin in a battle at Cæsarea, and then concluding a truce with him, embarked for Europe. In his return he was shipwrecked on the Venetian shores, and as he passed in disguise through Germany, he was seized by Leopold, duke of Austria, and delivered to the emperor Henry VI. and cruelly doomed to the horrors of captivity. His retreat was discovered by the fidelity of his friend Blondel, and by the eager loyalty of his subjects, and for a large ransom, he was restored to liberty, and landed at Sandwich 1194. To give greater dignity to his return, he was crowned a second time, and soon after marched against Philip Augustus, who had not only excited John against his absent brother, but had seized part of his continental dominions in Normandy. Though a peace was made in 1196, Richard three years after renewed the war, and while besieging Chalus, in the Limousin, he received a mortal wound from an arrow. He died 6th April, 1199, aged 42. Though he pardoned the man who had shot him, his generals after his death ordered the unhappy wretch to be flayed alive. Though brave, Richard was haughty and avaricious, and it was said of him that he would have sold even London if he could have found a purchaser.

Richard II. son of Edward, prince of Wales, succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. on the English throne, 1377. The severity of some taxes imposed by the parliament, raised discontent among the people, and an armed multitude, headed by Wat Tyler, appeared in Smithfield in defiance of the government. Richard, though but 15, boldly rode up to meet the insurgents, and when the lord mayor, Walworth, who attended him, had with the blow of his mace struck dead the chief of the rebels, the young king called out to the multitude, who prepared by acts of violence to avenge the death of their leader, "what, my lieges, will you kill your king, follow me, I will be your leader." The appeal was successful, and the people returned to their duty; but though their grievances were redressed, after the punishment of a few violent leaders, still by degrees acts of oppression were permitted to prevail. Afterwards Richard made war against France and Scotland, but his administration revolted some of the nobles, and at last Henry, duke of Lancaster, his cousin, offended with the tyranny of his conduct, took up arms against him. The king, abandoned by his subjects, threw himself on the mercy of his victorious enemy, and begged only for life and a pension. He was afterwards deposed by the parliament, and on the breaking out of an insurrection in his favour, eight murderers entered his apartments at Pontefract castle, determined to take away his life. The unhappy man wrested a battle-axe from one of the assassins, and after laying four dead at his feet, perished by the repeated blows of the others 1400.

Richard III. duke of Gloucester, and brother of Edward IV. was a monster of iniquity. He caused his infant nephews, Edward V. and Richard, duke of York, to be murdered in the Tower, and then procured his own nomination to the crown, 1483. Soon after he had to defend himself against Buckingham, who had supported him in his crimes; but he triumphed, and beheaded his enemy. He was less fortunate against Henry, earl of Richmond, who had invaded the kingdom, The rival armies met in Bosworth field, and after performing prodigies of valour, Richard fell, covered with wounds, and left his victorious antagonist in possession of the throne, 22d Aug. 1485. This worthless monarch was said to have been deformed from his birth, but some modern historians deny the fact. Though a tyrant and a hypocrite he possessed great courage, and for firmness of mind had few equals.

Richard I. surnamed the Fearless, succeeded his father William as duke of Normandy, 942. His territories were invaded by Louis IV. of France, and by Otho of Germany; but his rights were defended by the valour of his subjects, and the aid of the king of Denmark and the count of Paris. He died at Feeamp, 996, aged 64.

Richard II. surnamed the Good, succeeded his father Richard I. as duke of

Normandy. He was much engaged in war with his neighbours, and died 1027.

Richard, Thomas, a Benedictine monk in the abbey of Tavistock, who translated into English verse the five books of Boethius's Consolations of Philosophy. This work was printed in Tavistock abbey, 1525.

Richard, Martin, a native of Antwerp, born with only a left arm. Though thus helpless by nature, he became a painter of eminence, and produced pieces which merited the high praises of Vandyke. He died 1636, aged 45. His brother David, though an inferior artist, possessed merit as a painter.

Richard de St. Victor, a Scotchman, who was prior of St. Victor's monastery at Paris, where he died 1173. He wrote several tracts on Theology, collected together in 2 vols. fol. Rouen, 1650.

Richard, N. a native of Dundalk, in Ireland, who studied at Oxford, and became archbishop of Armagh, 1347. He died universally respected, 1359. He wrote sermons, besides tracts, &c.

Richard, John, an ecclesiastic, born at Paris. He died there 1586, aged 65. He wrote some theological works, &c.

Richard, René, a French ecclesiastic, of the congregation of the oratory. He died 21st Aug. 1727, aged 73, dean of St. Opportune, at Paris. He wrote a parallel between Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin—Christian Maxims, &c.

Richard, Charles Louis, a Benedictine, born at Blainville, in Lorraine, 1711. He wrote sermons, 4 vols.—Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Knowledge, six vols. fol.—Analysis of General Councils, 5 vols. 4to. &c. and died at the close of the 18th century.

Richards, Nathaniel, a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I. He was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree, 1634. His poems, sacred and satirical, including Messalina, a tragedy, &c. appeared 1645.

Richards, James, missionary in Ceylon, was born at Abington, Massachusetts, February 23d, 1784, and graduated at William's college in 1809. He studied theology at the seminary at Andover, Massachusetts, and medicine at the medical school in Philadelphia. He was one of the mission sent by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Ceylon, and embarked for that island in October, 1815. Soon after his arrival there he was seized with a pulmonary complaint, which suspended his labours as a missionary, and at length terminated in his death on the 3d of August, 1822.

☞ L.

Richardson, John, a native of Cheshire, educated at Oxford, and afterwards incorporated at Dublin. He became bishop of Ardah, in Ireland; but left the country during the rebellion, and came to London. He died 1654. He is author of Observations on Ezekiel, &c. fol.

Richardson, Jonathan, an English portrait painter, born about 1665. He was originally apprenticed to a scrivener, but afterwards became the pupil of Riley, whose niece he married. He acquired reputation and independence, though some speak of the merits of his pencil with indifference, and died May 28th, 1745. He published, in 1719, an Essay on the whole Art of Criticism, as it relates to painting, and an account of some statues, bas-reliefs, &c. in which he was assisted by his son. These united labours afterwards produced notes and remarks on Milton's Paradise Lost. As the father had observed, that in classical literature he had looked at it through his son, the sportive pencil of Hogarth represented him as peeping at a Virgil on a shelf, through a telescope, with which his son was perforated.

Richardson, Joseph, a native of Hexham, Northumberland, who entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1774, and afterwards studied the law at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. He wrote Criticisms on the Rolliad and Probationary Odes, for the Laureatship, in which he censured with broad satire the great public characters of the times—the Fugitive, a comedy, performed with some applause, &c. He was for some time in parliament, on the interest of the duke of Northumberland; but did not distinguish himself as an orator, either at the bar, or in the house of commons. He died 1803.

Richardson, Samuel, an eminent novel writer, son of a farmer in Derbyshire, and born 1689. His education was very confined; but though he imbibed in his youth no knowledge of the learned languages, his natural good sense and reflection supplied all deficiences of art. In 1706 he was bound apprentice to Mr. Wilde, of Stationers' hall, and afterwards he worked as compositor, and corrector of the press, till, on taking his freedom, he hired a house in one of the courts of Fleet-street, from which he removed to Salisbury-square. He was in 1723 engaged with the duke of Wharton in the publication of the True Briton; but as the work was violently severe against the government, he stopped at the sixth number. He next was concerned with the Daily Journal, and afterwards with the Daily Gazetteer, and at last, by the friendship of Onslow, the speaker, he obtained the lucrative office of printer of the Journals of the house of commons. In 1754 he was elected master of the company of Stationers, and in 1760 he purchased a moiety of the patent of law printer to the king, which he conducted with Miss Lin-

tot, afterwards the wife of sir H. Fletcher. In 1740 he appeared before the public as the author of Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded, a novel, which was universally read, and universally approved; and afterwards he produced Clarissa Harlowe, and then Sir Charles Grandison. Of these two last performances, the former is regarded by the generality of critics as superior to the other; but in all his works the author has presented to his reader a most interesting and accurate picture of human nature. His wish was to benefit mankind, and with all the treasures of a benevolent heart, he drew scenes which gave virtue the noblest of her attractions, and vice the most horrid and disgusting of its deformities. These works were particularly popular, and the author was every where regarded as a man of the most virtuous sentiments, of the most amiable modesty, and possessed of the most dignified powers of the imagination. By the creative faculties of his mind Richardson thus raised himself to celebrity and opulence; but his elevation was still adorned by all the humble virtues which rejoice in the opportunity of doing good, and of disseminating blessings wherever human nature is capable of improvement. Richardson generally retired from his town house on the Saturday, to his villa at North End, Hammersmith, and afterwards to Parsons' Green, where he resided till the Monday, and was visited by persons of rank, literary fame, and splendid talents. Sedulous in business, he acquired property and independence; but in the midst of the consequence of wealth, and the flattery of admiring friends, he was the kind master and the hospitable friend, and never forgot to add exemplary conduct to religious appearances, and sincere devotion to pious exhortations. This worthy and amiable man, who was honoured with the friendship or favourable good opinion of every person of talents, of virtue, and of rank, in his time, was afflicted in the last part of life with a paralytic disorder, which proved fatal, 4th July, 1761, in his 72d year. He was buried by the side of his first wife, in St. Bride's church. He was twice married; by his first wife, daughter of Mr. Wilde, printer, he had five sons and one daughter, who all died young, and by the second, who survived him, daughter of Mr. Leake, bookseller of Bath, he had a son and five daughters, of whom only four daughters survived him. Besides his excellent novels, he published a volume of familiar letters, for the use of young people—Æsop's Fables, with reflections—a paper, No. 97, in the Rambler—Negotiation of sir Thomas Roe, ambassador to the Porte, &c. A well-written account of his life has appeared in 1804, by Mrs. Barbauld, prefixed to an edition of his Correspondence with Eminent Persons, a publication which, while it sets the character of Richardson in an amiable light, shows that his correspondents sought to gain his good opinion by the incense of flattery, of praise, and adulation.

Richardson, William, a native of Scotland, who became a student of the university of Glasgow in 1758. On completing his education, and taking his master's degree, he was appointed tutor to a nobleman, whom he accompanied to Russia. After his return he was elected professor of humanity, or classical literature, at Glasgow, which chair he filled with reputation above forty years. He died in 1814. Mr. Richardson published "Essays on the Dramatic Characters of Shakspeare," and some other works.—*W. B.*

Richelet, Cæsar Peter, a French writer, born at Chemmon, in Champagne. He was the author of a useful dictionary of the French language, full, however, of satirical reflections and obscenities, in 4to. Geneva, afterwards enlarged to two volumes folio, 1721, Lyons, and again 3 vols. fol. Lyons, 1755. He also translated Vega's Conquest of Florida, and wrote a dictionary of Rhymes, and other critical works. He died 1698.

Richelieu, Armand du Plessis de, a celebrated statesman in France, born of noble parentage at the castle of Richelieu, 5th September, 1585. He studied at the Sorbonne, and at Rome, and in 1607 was made bishop of Lucon. On his return to Paris, he became the favourite of Mary de Medicis, to whom he was appointed almoner, and he soon was made secretary of state. The death of marshal d'Ancre, however, his friend and protector, checked his ambition, and he retired with the queen mother to Blois; but soon again to be restored to favour. By intrigue he effected a reconciliation between the queen and her son Lewis XIII. and in 1624 he was placed in the difficult office of prime minister of France, and afterwards of superintendent of navigation and commerce. Naturally bold, and fond of war, the new minister, who had been raised to the dignity of cardinal, determined to reduce Rochelle, who e protection of the protestants was offensive to the nation, and whose independence and naval power seemed a disgrace to the greatness of France. After a vigorous siege, during a year, Rochelle opened her gates to the conqueror, 28th Oct. 1628, and proud of his conquest, the minister advanced to the subjugation of the protestants in other parts of the kingdom. He next attacked Savoy, and after taking Pignerol and Casal, he returned to Paris, to conquer the intrigues of his enemies, and to restore himself to the undisputed favour of the king. By his power, Gaston, the

king's brother, was banished, and Mary de Medicis, the queen, to whom he owed his elevation, was sent to end her life in melancholy exile at Cologne, and while all France was submissively obedient to his nod, the neighbouring kingdoms were, by his intrigues, torn by dissensions, secretly agitated by fears, or openly threatened by insurrections. Yet while engaged in establishing his own power, he did not forget to consolidate the prosperity of the people; and while he persecuted, and cruelly punished his enemies and his rivals, he did not neglect the glory of France. He erected the French academy, rebuilt the Sorbonne, founded the royal printing-house, and established the botanical garden, with a munificence worthy not merely the minister, but the monarch of a great kingdom. He was liberal in his patronage to men of letters; but as he had a poetical turn, he was unfortunately jealous of the celebrity of the Cid of Corneille, and employed some of the literary hirelings of the court to depreciate the merits of the immortal bard. He died 4th December, 1642, aged 58. In his character Richelieu united all the abilities, and the ambition of a great man, but little of the virtues of a good man; and while he patronised the arts and sciences, and extended protection to literature and industry, it might proceed not from the motives of a generous mind, but the ostentatious wish of being surrounded by men whose works and gratitude can confer immortality. Besides the dignity of cardinal conferred on him by Gregory XV. he was created duke and peer of France, and enjoyed all the favours which the partiality of the king, and the adulation of the nation could bestow on him. He wrote Political Testament, 2 volumes 8vo.—Methods of Controversies concerning Points of Faith—Defence of the Catholic Faith—Christian Instruction—Perfection of a Christian—a Curious Journal—letters, relations, &c. His life has been written by J. Le Clerc, 5 vols. 12mo. 1753.

Richer, Edmund, a native of Chaource, in Langres. He possessed great powers of mind, and a lively imagination, and he embraced with unusual ardour, the party of the League, whose conduct he ably defended with his pen. He took his degrees in theology at Paris, and in 1611, wrote against the Dominicans, and asserted the superiority of general councils over the pope. This drew upon him the censures of the pope's legate, though he was defended by the parliament of Paris, and at last he was dismissed from the office of syndic in the university, and afterwards imprisoned, and obliged by the virulence of his enemies, to make a public recantation of his opinions. These proceedings injured his constitution, and hastened his death, which happened 28th November, 1631, aged 72. His other works are Vindiciæ Doctrinæ Majorum de Auctoritate Ecclesiæ in Rebus Fidei et Morum. 4to.; de Potestate Ecclesiæ in Rebus Temporalibus, 4to.; History of General Councils, 3 vols. 4to.; Obstetrix Animorum, 4to. &c.

Richer, John, a bookseller of Paris, who died 1665. He is known as the first compiler of the Mercure François.

Richer, Henry, a native of Longueil, in Caux. He was intended for the law; but he preferred literature, and settled at Paris, where he died, 12th March, 1748, aged 63. He translated into verse Virgil's Eclogues; a Collection of Fables; Life of Mæcenas, with notes; Sabinus and Coriolanus, two tragedies.

Richer D'Aube, Francis, a native of Rouen, author of an Essay on the Principles of Right and Morals, 4to. He died at Paris, Oct. 1752, aged 63.

Richer, N. a French philosopher, who first observed the shortening of the pendulum, while at Cayenne, 1672. This singular discovery, in the hands of Newton and Huygens, led to the most astonishing truths.

Ricimer, a Roman patrician, who acquired such power as a general, that he put down the emperors, and introduced revolutions into the state, as he pleased. He put to death Majorian, and raised to the throne in his room, Libius Severus, 461, and he afterwards bravely repelled the Vandals of Africa, who attacked the dominions of his master. After the death of Severus, Anthemius was made emperor, and Ricimer married his daughter, but soon after dethroned him.

Ricius, Paul, a converted Jew, professor of philosophy at Pavia. He was afterwards physician to the emperor Maximilian, and was highly esteemed by Erasmus, and other learned men. He had a controversy with Eccius, and supported that the celestial bodies are animated. His works are, De Cœlesti Agricultura, fol.; Talmudica Commentariola, 4to.; De LXXIII. Mosaicæ Sanctionis Edictis, 4to.

Ricoboni, Antony, a learned native of Rovigo. He was professor of eloquence at Padua, and died there, 1599, aged 58. He wrote in elegant Latin, Historical Commentaries; Treatise on Rhetoric, 8vo., History of Padua University; Commentaries on Aristotle's and Cicero's Works, &c.

Rider, William, author of a History of England; a Commentary on the Bible; and other popular works, was lecturer of St. Vedast, Fosterlane, and for several years under-master of St. Paul's school. He died 1785.

Ridgely, Thomas, a dissenting divine, born in London, 1670. He was for seve-

ral years minister of a congregation near Blackfriars, and afterwards kept an academy, near Aldermanbury. He died in Moorfields, 1737. He wrote a Commentary on the Assembly's larger Catechism, 2 vols. folio.

Ridley, Nicolas, an eminent bishop and martyr, born of an ancient family in Tynedale, Northumberland, 1500. He was educated at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. His abilities were such that he was invited to University college, Oxford, but declined the liberal offer, and went for three years to travel on the continent. On his return to Cambridge, he distinguished himself by his application, and by his zeal in favour of the reformation. By the friendship of his patron Cranmer, he obtained the vicarage of Herne, in Kent, and afterwards was chosen master of Pembroke-hall, and nominated chaplain to the king. During the royal visitation in the north of the kingdom, he attended the visiters and preached to the people, and explained with eloquence and ability the true principles of religion. In 1547 he was appointed bishop of Rochester, and three years after, on Bonner's expulsion from the see of London, he was placed in his room, where he behaved with tenderness and affectionate attention to the mother and relatives of his predecessor. He was very instrumental in settling the articles of religion, the liturgy, and the homilies, and by his influence with the king he procured the establishment of those noble foundations, Christ's hospital, St. Thomas's, Southwark, St. Bartholomew's, and Bridewell. The share which he bore in the labours of the reformation, marked him as an object of hatred under Mary, and particularly the zeal with which he embraced the cause of the unfortunate Jane Grey. He was ordered to dispute on theological subjects at Oxford with some popish bishops; and when he refused to recant the principles which he had advanced, he was cruelly sentenced to the stake. He suffered this inhuman treatment with great resignation, and was burnt near the corner of Baliol college, with his friend, the venerable Latimer, 1555. He was author of a treatise against transubstantiation, and some of his letters and sermons were afterwards published. An interesting account of his life and labours was published by his descendant, Gloster Ridley.

Ridley, Thomas, a native of Ely, of the same family as the preceding. He received his education at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, and then applied himself to the study of the civil law. His abilities recommended him to the court; he was knighted, made master in chancery, and afterwards vicar general to the archbishop of Canterbury. He was author of a View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, and died 1626.

Ridley, Gloster, an eminent divine, born at sea in 1702, in the Gloster Indiaman, from which circumstance he received his Christian name. He was educated at Winchester school, and became fellow of New college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.C.L. 1789. He had a great partiality for the stage in his younger years, and wrote, with some friends, a tragedy, in four acts, and to this partiality may be attributed the eloquence and graceful delivery which he displayed in the pulpit. He obtained the living of Westow, Norfolk, and the donative of Poplar, in Middlesex; and after some years spent in the peaceful obscurity of a country curacy, he was at last, in 1768, in consequence of his able labours, presented to a golden prebend in Salisbury, by archbishop Secker, who also conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He died 3d Nov. 1774, and had his virtues recorded in an epitaph by the learned Dr. Lowth. He left a widow and four daughters. He had lost two sons early; one, Thomas, by the smallpox, at Madras, and James, the other, when he began to distinguish himself as an author. He published the Life of bishop Ridley, from whom he was descended—Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lectures—Melampus, a poem—two tragedies, never printed—Review of Philips's Life of cardinal Pole—Psyche, a poem, &c. —His son James was author of the Tales of the Genii, 2 vols. a book much admired —James Lovegrove, a novel, &c. He was minister of Romford, Essex, and had been educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford.

Ridolfi, Claudio, a painter of Verona, whose historical pieces and portraits were much admired. He died 1644, aged 84.

Ridpath, George, a native of Stirlingshire, educated at Edinburgh. For his attachment to Protestantism, and for boldly opposing the second James in his religious innovations, he fled from Scotland; but afterwards returned at the revolution, and was one of the clerks of session. He died 1717, aged 54. He translated Craig's Scotland's Sovereignty.

Riedesel, John Herman, baron de, a learned German, author of Travels in Greece. He was in the service of the Prussian court, and resided as ambassador at Vienna, where he died 1785, aged 45.

Riegles, M. a native of Denmark, who published a valuable history of his country. He was governor of the king's pages at Copenhagen, and died 1802, aged 74.

Rieley, Henry, author of the "Anatomy of the Brain, &c." published 1695, was fellow of the college of physicians.

Rienzi, Nicolas Gabrini de, a remarka-

ble character in the 14th century, who, though but the son of a miller, or a common vintner at Rome, raised himself to the sovereign power. By education and labour he polished and improved a mind naturally strong, fervent, and ambitious, and in reading the historians of ancient Rome, he flattered himself that he should one day restore the glories and the liberties of his country. By his assiduity and demeanour he became so popular, that he was one of the deputies sent to Avignon, to solicit pope Clement VI. to come and fix his residence at Rome; and though the embassy did not succeed, Rienzi had the satisfaction of gaining the pontiff's favour and protection. He returned to Rome as apostolic notary, and by degrees gained to his party the common people of Rome, and many of the nobles. Inveighing with bitterness against the debaucheries of the great, and painting in the most striking colours, the ancient glories and the present decay of Rome, he persuaded his friends and followers that he was able to restore their country to its former dignity. Surrounded by those who were necessary to his views, he ascended the capitol, and after haranguing the people with the permission of the papal vicar, he raised up the ensigns of liberty, and promised to the Romans that he would reward their obedience to the laws by the grandeur and the powerful influence of their forefathers. Declared sovereign of Rome, he had the address to obtain the pope's approbation to his measures, and to conciliate his protection; but though he for a while commanded the respect of the Romans, envy attended him, and enemies arose determined to effect his downfal. While he reprobated the conduct of the nobles, he himself was guilty of exeesses, and the obscure plebeian, raised to sovereignty, not only feasted with all the luxury of the monarch, but acted frequently in a capricious and oppressive manner. After enjoying absolute power for six months, under the title of tribune of Rome, he was forced to fly by the nobles, and being seized by his enemies, was sent to the pope at Avignon, and thrown into a dungeon. Innocent VI. the successor of Clement, knew, however, the influence of his prisoner, and he drew him from his confinement, where he had pined away three years, and sent him to Rome with the title of governor and senator, hoping that by his gratitude he might defeat the schemes and insurrections of those petty tyrants who harassed and distracted the state. Rienzi again raised himself, over the opposition of his enemies, to power; but success again made him violent and resentful, and four months after his second elevation, during a tumult excited by some conspirators, a dagger was aimed at his heart, which deprived him of life, 8th Oct. 1354. Such was the tragical end of this ambitious demagogue, who, by his abilities, for a while restored plenty, justice, and liberty to the degenerate Romans, and not only filled all Europe with the fame of his wisdom and exploits, but commanded the respect and submission of foreign potentates. Petrarch, who witnessed his elevation, speaks with raptures of his conduct, and recalling to mind the splendid achievements of Rome, compares him to the immortal Brutus.

Rigaltius, Nicolas, an ingenious Frenchman, born at Paris, 1577. He was brought up by the Jesuits, and applied himself to the law, which, however, he soon relinquished for polite literature. He soon recommended himself to the notice of the learned, particularly Thuanus, and he was appointed king's librarian after the departure of Isaac Casaubon to reside in England. He was also made by the king procurer general of the court of Nancy, and counsellor of the parliament of Metz. He died 1654. His works are, excellent editions of Cyprian, Tertullian, and Minutius Felix, with valuable notes—Continuation of Thuanus's History—de Verbis in Novellis Constitutionibus post Justinianum Glossarium, 4to. Diatribe de Juvenalis Satiria—Funus Parasyticum—Auctores Finium Regundorum—de Modo Fœnori Proposito, &c.

Rigaud, Hyacinth, a painter, born at Perpignan, 1663, and called for his excellence the French Vandyke. He was ennobled by his countrymen, and also by Lewis XV. and made director of the academy of painting. His draperies were much admired. He died 1743.

Riley, John, a London painter, who after the death of sir Peter Lely, acquired high reputation and much opulence for his portraits. He died 1691, aged 45.

Riminaldi, Orazio, a native of Pisa, eminent as an historical painter. He died 1638, aged 40.

Rincon, Antonio del, a Spanish painter, born at Guadalaxara. His pieces are much admired in Spain. He died 1500.

Rinuccini, Octavio, an Italian poet, born at Florence. He went to France in the retinue of Mary de Medicis, and was said to be the inventor of the opera, which, however, some attribute to Emilio del Cavabero of Rome. His poetry as well as his operas are highly and deservedly admired. He died 1621, at Florence, where his works were published.

Riolan, John, a physician at Paris, born at Amiens. He defended the doctrine of Hippocrates against the modern chymists, and wrote various works on anatomy and medicine, printed together, Paris, 1610, fol. He was a man of great erudition, and died 18th Oct. 1605. His son John was also a physician of eminence, and professor

of anatomy and botany. He wrote Comparatio Veteris Medicinæ cum Nova, 12mo.—Schola Anatomica, 8vo. reprinted in folio with additions—Gigantomachia, 8vo. in consequence of the pretended discovery of the skeleton of a giant—Gigantologia, 8vo.

Ripley, George, an English mathematician, canon of Bridlington, Yorkshire, and author of Compound of Alchymy, &c.—Aurum Potabile, or the Universal Medicine. He died 1490.

Ripperda, John William, baron de, a native of Groningen, of illustrious family, who, after serving the States General as colonel of infantry, was sent as ambassador to Spain. His conduct was so pleasing to Philip V. that he settled at Madrid, and was employed on affairs of importance, and was created a duke and peer of the kingdom, and intrusted with the departments of marine, war, and finance. These offices were too high for his abilities, and he was disgraced, and afterwards sent to the prison of Segovia; but he escaped to Portugal, and after passing through England, he landed in Holland, where he was persuaded by the ambassador of Morocco to go and settle in Africa. At Morocco he became a great favourite with the emperor, and professed the religion of Mahomet. To render himself still more popular, and to acquire authority, he pretended to establish a religion which embraced all the tenets of the Christian, Judaic, and Mahometan doctrines; but these measures at last created him enemies, and he fled from Morocco to Tetuan, where he died Nov. 1747. His two sons were drowned in coming from Spain to England.

Risbeck, Gaspard, a German writer, born near Mayence. An ardent imagination and the love of independence hurried him into extravagance, and at last, while he despised all political and civil employments, he found himself poor and without resources. He then entered into the service of a bookseller, and afterwards travelled, and then settled at Zurich, and next at Arau, where he died 3d Feb. 1786, aged 36, a victim to melancholy and affected misanthropy. He wrote Travels through Germany—and a History of Germany.

Risdon, Tristram, author of a History of Devonshire, which has been published in a mutilated form, 1714, 2 vols. 8vo. was a native of Winscott, Devon. and was educated at Oxford. He died at Winscott, 1640, aged 60. The topographical part of his history was edited separately, 1735, 4to.

Risley, Thomas, a puritan divine. He was born near Warrington, Lancashire, and became fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford, but in 1662 he was ejected for nonconformity. He then became preacher to a dissenting congregation, and died 1716, aged 86. He wrote a treatise on Family Religion, 8vo. &c.

Ritson, Joseph, a native of Stockton on Tees, who became a conveyancer in Gray's inn, and afterwards purchased the office of high bailiff of the Savoy in 1785. He studied antiquities, and published observations on Shakspeare's editions by Johnson and Stevens, Criticisms on Malone's edition; Descent of the English Crown; Observations on Warton's History of English Poetry; English Anthology; Collection of English Songs, 3 vols.; and of Scotch Songs, 2 vols.; Bibliographia Poetica; Metrical Romances, 3 vols.; Treatise on Abstinence from Animal Food, &c. Though a man of learning and information, he adopted a most singular and capricious form of Orthography, and in his temper was violent and overbearing. He died 1803, aged 51.

Rittenhouse, David, a native of Philadelphia, who, from a clock-maker, became an eminent astronomer. He pursued his astronomical studies while engaged in the business of his farm; but was so respectable a philosopher, that he succeeded Franklin as president of the American philosophical society. He made observations on the transit of Venus over the sun's disc in 1769, with great accuracy, at the request of the American philosophers, and deserved the esteem of the learned of both continents. He died 1796, aged 64. Several of his communications appear in the American transactions.

This eminent mathematician was born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, April 8th, 1732. His ancestors were emigrants from Holland. He was employed during the early part of his life in agriculture, and occupied himself habitually at that period with mathematical studies. While residing with his father he made himself master of Newton's Principia, by an English translation, and also discovered the science of fluxions, of which he for a long time supposed himself to be the first inventor. His constitution being too feeble for an agricultural life, he became a clock and mathematical instrument-maker, and without the aid of an instructer, produced work superior to that of the foreign artists. He also contrived and erected an orrery, much more complete than any which had been before constructed. In 1770 he removed to Philadelphia, and employed himself in his trade. He was elected a member of the philosophical society of that city, and one of the number appointed to observe the transit of Venus in 1769, an account of which he communicated to the society. His excitement was so great on perceiving the contact of the planet with the sun, at the moment predicted, that he fainted. He was one of the commissioners employed to determine the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia, and between New-

York and Massachusetts. He held the office of treasurer of Pennsylvania from 1777 to 1789. In 1791 he was chosen president of the philosophical society, and held the place till his death. He was also in 1792 appointed director of the United States mint, and continued in the office till 1795, when ill health induced him to resign. His mathematical talents were of the highest order; and had it been his lot to have had the advantages of education which the great European mathematicians enjoyed, he would undoubtedly have been excelled by none of them in the extent of his discoveries, and lustre of his fame. ☞ L.

Rittershusius, Conradus, a learned civilian, born at Brunswick, Sept. 25th, 1560. He studied at Helmstadt, and afterwards became professor of law at Altorf, where he continued to reside till his death, 1613, though he had the most liberal invitations from German and Dutch universities. He edited Oppian's Cynegeticon, and some other works. His son George wrote the life of his father, and his son Nicolas was afterwards professor of law at Altorf, and published Genealogiæ Imperatorum, Regum, Ducum, Comitum, &c. 7 vols folio. He died 1670.

Rivalz, Anthony, a native of Toulouse. He studied painting under his father, and afterwards improved himself at Rome, and obtained a prize from St. Luke's academy. His portraits and historical pieces were much admired. He died 1735, aged 68.

Rivard, Francis, a native of Neufchateau, in Lorraine, eminently known as a mathematical professor at Beauvais. He published several valuable treatises on geometry, &c. and died at Paris, 5th April, 1778, aged 81.—Another of his name, Denis, was an eminent surgeon at Neufchateau, and very skilful in cutting for the stone. He died 17th March, 1746.

Rivarol, Anthony de, a French writer, born at Bagnols, in Languedoc, 17th April, 1757. He settled at Paris, and became the friend of the learned, of Voltaire, d'Alembert, and Buffon. He married early an English woman, but this union was unfortunate. On the breaking out of the revolution he retired to Germany, and lived for some time at Hamburgh and at Berlin, where he was honoured by the notice of the royal family, and where he died 11th April, 1801. He was a man of great information and some genius. He published the Universality of the French Language, which obtained the prize of the Berlin academy, 1784; Hell, translated from Dante; Letters on Religion and Morality; a little Almanac of great Men, a satire; Letters to the French Nobility, 1792, 8vo.; La Fayette's Political Life; Prospectus of a New Dictionary of the French Language; a Discourse on the Intellectual and Moral Faculties of Man, 4to.; poems. His life was published in 1802, 2 vols. 12mo.

Rivet de la Grange, Anthony, a learned Benedictine of Poitou. His History of France, 9 vols. 4to. employed 30 years of his life in the composition. He died 1749, aged 66.

Riviere, Henry Francis de la, a native of Paris, who embraced the profession of arms, and afterwards privately married the daughter of the count of Bussi-Rabutin, who was widow of the marquis of Coligni. This union was displeasing to her father, and produced not only a paper war, but a law-suit; but though the rights of the husband were established, the fickle fair refused to live with him. In consequence of this he retired to the seclusion of a monastic life in the oratory at Paris, where he died 1743, aged 94. He was author of Letters, 2 vols. 12mo. &c. His wife wrote also some letters, &c. which possess elegance of diction and interest.

Rivinus, Andrew, a native of Halle, in Saxony, whose real name was Barchmann. He was a physician, and became professor of poetry and philosophy at Leipsic, and died 4th April, 1656, aged 56. His works are, Remarks on Ancient Christian Poets; Dissertations on Literary subjects, published under the title of Philo-Physiologica, 4to.; Veterum Scriptorum de Medicinâ Collectanea, 8vo.; Mysteria Medico-Physica, 12mo. &c.

Rivinus, Augustus Quirinus, a professor of medicine at Leipsic, who died there 1722, aged 70, respected as an able practitioner and botanist. He wrote Introductio in Rem Herbariam, folio, with plates; Ordo Plantarum quæ sunt Flore Irregulari monopetalo, tetrapetalo, pentapetalo, fol. with figures; Censura Medicamentorum Officinal. 4to.; Dissertationes Medicæ, 4to; Manuductio ad Chymiam Pharmaceuticam, 8vo.; Notitia Morborum.

Rizzio, David, or Rizzi, an Italian musician, born at Turin. He came in the retinue of the Piedmontese ambassador to the court of Scotland, and as his abilities were very great as a musician and a singer, he became a favourite with queen Mary, who placed him near her person, and made him her secretary for foreign languages. His influence with his mistress, as well as his religion, proved highly offensive to the Scotch nobles, and especially to Darnley, her husband, who headed a conspiracy against him, and despatched the unfortunate favourite, with 56 wounds, in the queen's presence, 1566. It is said that Rizzio's musical powers were exerted to polish and refine the Scotch airs, and to infuse into them that sweetness which is still so much admired.

Robert de Courtenay, French emperor of the East after his father Peter, 1218.

was a weak prince, under whose reign the two empires of Trebizond and Thessalonica were established. He died of grief, 1228, because his wife had been mutilated by a private gentleman of Burgundy, to whom she had been formerly betrothed, and who revenged this insult to his affection by cutting her lips and her nose.

Robert, elector palatine, was chosen emperor, 1400. He alienated the affections of the German princes to his government by his attachment to the anti-pope Gregory XII. and died 18th May, 1410, aged 58, at a moment when a powerful combination had been formed to deprive him of the crown.

Robert, king of France, surnamed the Wise or the Devout, succeeded his father, Hugh Capet, 996. He married Bertha, daughter of Conrad, king of Burgundy; but as she was his cousin, this union was annulled by the pope, Gregory V. and the monarch afterwards took for his second wife Constance, daughter of the count of Arles and Provence. He refused the crown of the empire and of Italy, better satisfied to reign over his native dominions, where he laboured earnestly for the happiness of his people. He died at Melun, 20th July, 1031, aged 60, much respected.

Robert of France, count d'Artois, brother of St. Louis, refused the empire of Germany offered to his ambition by pope Gregory IX. and he accompanied his brother to the Holy Land. He behaved with great valour at the battle of Massourah, 9th Feb. 1250; but being too eager in pursuit of the flying enemy, he was attacked with stones and perished.

Robert, count d'Artois, son of the preceding, was called the Good or the Noble. He was a very brave prince, and distinguished himself greatly in the African expedition, 1270, against the Arragonois in Sicily, 1289, against the English near Bayonne, and the Flemings at Furnes. He was killed in a battle with the Flemings near Courtrai, 1302.

Robert of Anjou, succeeded his father, Charles the Lame, on the throne of Naples, 1309. He supported the papal power against the encroachments of the emperors, and died 19th Jan. 1343, aged 64, universally respected by his subjects and by foreign nations.

Robert the Magnificent, duke of Normandy, succeeded his brother Richard, 1028. In 1035 he undertook a pilgrimage on foot to the Holy Land, and on his return was poisoned at Nicæa, in Bithynia. He was succeeded by his natural son William, better known as the Conqueror.

Robert, surnamed Short Shanks, was son of William the Conqueror, and obtained for his inheritance the dukedom of Normandy. He was in the holy wars, where he behaved with great valour; but on his return he found himself stripped of the throne of England, which belonged to him, and afterwards he lost Normandy, and being made prisoner by his brother Henry, remained in long and cruel captivity till his death in 1134.

Robert Bruce, a Scotch nobleman, who disputed the crown with John Baliol. The influence of Edward I. of England, prevailed in favour of his rival; but after his deposition, though watched by the English, he escaped from his retirement, and appearing in the midst of his countrymen, he was unanimously elected king. He maintained his elevation by valour, and defeated the English at the famous battle of Bannockburn, 1314. Peace was afterwards re-established between the two kingdoms, and Robert devoted himself to advance the happiness and the prosperity of his subjects. He died 1329, and desired that his heart might be conveyed to Jerusalem, and buried in the holy sepulchre. He was succeeded by David II.

Robert, Nicholas, a native of Langres, eminent as a painter, in the service of Gaston, duke of Orleans. His birds and plants, painted chiefly on vellum, were deservedly admired. He died 1684, aged 74.

Robert de Vaugondy, N. a French geographer, born at Paris. His Atlas, in 108 maps, is well known. He wrote Abridgment of the Different Systems of the World; Introduction to Geography; Sacred Geography, &c. and died at Paris, 1766, aged 78.

Roberts, Barré Charles, was the son of Edward Roberts, esq. deputy clerk of the pells of the exchequer, and born in Westminster, March 13, 1789. He was educated first at Chiswick, and next under Mr. Goodenough, at Ealing, where he remained six years, during which he became an excellent classical scholar. His favourite study, however, was history; in his application to which he became particularly partial to numismatics; on which subject he wrote several articles in the Gentleman's Magazine. In 1805 he went to Christ church, Oxford, where he obtained a studentship, and took his first degree; but died of a consumption, Jan. 1, 1810. In 1814 his "Letters and Miscellaneous Papers" were printed, with a memoir, in 4to.—*W. B.*

Roberts, Peter, a learned divine, was born in North Wales, and educated at Trinity-college, Dublin, where he took the degree of master of arts. On entering into orders he was presented by the bishop of St. Asaph to the rectory of Halkin, in the county of Flint, where he died in 1819. His works are—1. Observations on the Principles of Christian Morality. 2. Christianity vindicated against Volney. 3. Harmony of the Epistles. 4. Sketch of the

early History of the Cymri, or ancient Britons. 5. View of the Policy of the Church of Rome. 6. Chronicle of the Kings of Britain. 7. Cambrian Popular Antiquities.—*W. B.*

Robertello, Francis, author of some commentaries on the Greek and Latin poets, and other works; was professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Padua, where he died, 1567.

Robertson, William, an eminent divine, born in Dublin, 16th Oct. 1705. From Dublin he went to Glasgow university where he distinguished himself as a zealous defender of the rights of the students to elect their rector, in which cause after much trouble and great obloquy he at last succeeded. His conduct on this occasion recommended him to the notice of lord King, bishop Hoadly, and other leading characters, and he afterwards took orders and went to settle in Ireland, as rector of Ravilly, in the county of Carlow. Other preferments followed, and he acquired some distinction among the clergy by freeing his parishioners from tithes, and by defending in pamphlets his conduct. Thus popular, and in the way of procuring higher ecclesiastical honours, he happened to read "Free and Candid Disquisitions," which totally changed his ideas with respect to his profession, and at last induced him in 1764 to resign all his preferments. About 1766 he returned to London, and was complimented in consequence of his "Apology of his Faith and Conduct," by his alma mater of Glasgow, with the degree of D.D. In 1768 he was appointed by the company of Merchant-tailors master of Woolverhampton free-school. He died there 20th May, 1783, and was buried in the churchyard of the new church.

Robertson, George, a landscape painter, born in London. He travelled over Italy under the patronage of Mr. Beckford, and greatly improved himself there. He afterwards went to Jamaica, of which island he published six beautiful views, and on his return to London he taught young ladies for his subsistence. His trees, and particularly his leaves, are much admired. His beauties resembled much those of Salvator Rosa. He died 1788.

Robertson, Joseph, a native of Knipe, Westmoreland, educated at Appleby school, which he quitted in 1746 to enter at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. When in orders he obtained Herriard vicarage, Hants, and in 1770 was presented to Sutton rectory, in Essex, and nine years after to Horncastle vicarage, in Lincolnshire. He possessed eminent literary talents, and from 1764 to 1785 supported by his able criticisms the character of the Critical Review. He was also author of a small volume called Introduction to the Study of Polite Literature, 1782, and in 1785 he published his valuable essay on Punctuation, and three years after his dissertation on the Parisian Chronicle, which excited some controversy. His translation of Telemachus, with the author's life, and learned notes, appeared in 1795, and in 1798 an Essay on the Education of Young Ladies. His Essay on the Nature of English verse was published 1799, and he died 1802.

Robertson, William, a celebrated historian, born in Scotland, 1721. He was educated at Edinburgh university, and from his earliest years evinced the most laudable application, and the strongest wishes of distinguishing himself in literature. His first and greatest work, the History of Charles V. was followed by the History of Scotland, in which he laboured earnestly to vindicate the character of the unfortunate Mary. His next work was the History of America, which is unfinished, and afterwards he published a disquisition concerning India. These popular compositions did not pass to the perusal of the public unrewarded. The author was made principal of the university of Edinburgh, historiographer to the king for Scotland, one of his majesty's chaplains for Scotland, and one of the ministers of the Old Gray-friars church, Edinburgh, and he might have risen to higher honours if he had been willing to remove from Scotland into the English church. As a preacher zealous, active, and pious, he acquired no less fame than as an elegant, well-informed, and luminous historian. His learning and abilities have conferred immortal honour, not only on the university over which he presided with such dignity, but on the whole kingdom; and the History of Charles V. will be read to the latest times with increasing approbation. This worthy man left two sons and three daughters, and died universally and most deservedly esteemed, at Grange-house, Edinburgh, June, 1793. His works have passed through several editions. He published besides a sermon before the Scotch society for promoting Christian knowledge.

Roberval, Gilles Personne, sieur de, author of a treatise on Mechanics, inserted in the Harmony of father Mersennus, and of an edition of Aristarchus Samius, was a native of Roberval in Beauvais. He was professor of mathematics at Paris, and in his philosophical inquiries had some disputes with Des Cartes. He died 27th Oct. 1675, aged 73.

Robespierre, Maximilian Isidore, a sanguinary demagogue during the French revolution. He was born at Arras of poor parents, 1759, and was educated at the expense of the bishop of the diocess. After studying at Paris he applied himself to the

law, and in 1784 obtained the prize of the academy of Metz, by his discourse on the disgrace which attends the relations of criminals. At the meeting of the constituent assembly he obtained a seat, and began now to distinguish himself more by the originality of his observations, than his eloquence. Though not visibly engaged in the atrocious scenes of the 20th of June, of the 10th August, and of September, he was anxious to reap the fruit of those bloody transactions, and when admitted into the convention he artfully employed his influence, and the darkest intrigues to render his opponents unpopular, and to lead them to the scaffold, With the criminal wish of being declared dictator, he hastened the destruction of the unfortunate Louis, and persecuted his innocent family, and after making Danton, Hebert, and others the guilty ministers of his atrocious deeds he prevailed upon the intimidated convention to send them to the guillotine. France was now filled with denunciations, in every province, and in every town tribunals were erected, which condemned alike the innocent and the guilty, and no man could, with safety, intrust his secrets, or his life into the hands of his parent, his neighbour, or his friend. Suspicious, timid, and irresolute, the tyrant yet had sufficient art to interpret the machinations formed against his power as treason against the republic, and to sacrifice his personal enemies, and his public rivals as the most abandoned and perfidious citizens of France. Proscription thus followed proscription, and every day the streets of Paris exhibited the melancholy procession of wretched victims dragged to the scaffold, on the accusation of persons whom they had never known, and for crimes which they never had meditated. If he had known how to spare, Robespierre might have longer continued to direct the government of France; but his cowardly conduct in sacrificing those who were ready to be his associates and ministers in the vilest deeds, at last roused the courage of a few, who suspected that they were next marked for destruction. The tyrant and his two accomplices Couthon, and St. Just, were suddenly impeached in the convention, and "down with the tyrant," were the only exclamations which were heard on all sides when these bloody assassins attempted to ascend the tribune to defend themselves. In vain the commune of Paris took up arms against the convention to protect its accused leaders, Robespierre was conducted as a criminal, fearful and supplaint, and no longer haughty and ferocious, to the Hotel-de-Ville, where a gend'arme, discovering him in the midst of the uproar and confusion, concealed in an obscure corner, fired a pistol at him and broke to pieces his lower jaw. Extended on a table, in the severest agonies, yet without uttering a groan, the tyrant viewed in silence the preparations made for his punishment. On the morrow, 28th July, 1794, at four in the evening he was carried with 22 of his accomplices, amidst the groans, the hisses, and the rejoicings of the populace, to that scaffold where he had made to bleed so many thousand innocent victims. Such was the influence of this sanguinary monster, that France forgot her religion and her honour at his command; but after he had seen the altars insulted, the churches thrown down, and public worship abolished, he claimed the merit of restoring to the Supreme Being some share in the government of the universe, and he appeared in the name of the convention, as the priest and founder of a new religion, and decreed with great solemnity that a god existed in the world.

Robin-Hood, the leader of a band of robbers, who issued out from the recesses of Sherwood forest, Nottinghamshire, and spread terror and confusion over the kingdom. This formidable body of depredators, over which presided Little John, as second in command, continued their plundering life with success and with little opposition from the year 1189 to 1247. Some authors have asserted that Robin-Hood was no other but Robert earl of Huntingdon, whom the malice of his enemies banished from the favour of the first Richard.

Robins, Benjamin, an eminent mathematician, born at Bath, 1707. His parents were quakers, and possessed of little property, yet he received some instruction, which, by severe application he greatly improved. His knowledge of mathematics was such that he was recommended to Dr. Pemberton, and went to live in London, as mathematical teacher. Here, besides his professional engagements, he devoted much time in perusing the works of the most celebrated mathematicians in ancient and modern times; and as proof of his abilities he published in the Philosophical Transactions, 1727, a demonstration of the last proposition of Newton's treatise on Quadratures. The next year he attacked in the present state of the republic of letters, Bernouilli's dissertation in support of Leibnitz's Opinion of the Force of Bodies in motion. After bestowing much attention on gunnery, and visiting some of the best fortified places in Flanders, he engaged in a controversy against Dr. Berkley's Analyst on the Fluxionary Method, and published in 1735, a discourse concerning the nature and certainty of Sir I. Newton's Method of Fluxions, and of prime and ultimate ratios. He afterwards defended Sir Isaac against Baxter, and printed Remarks

on Euler's Treatise of Motion, &c. In 1739 he published three political pamphlets, which attracted much of the public attention, and in 1742, appeared his New Principles of Gunnery, a work of merit, and the result of his own laborious experiments; in 1748, lord Anson's Voyage round the World was published, and though it appeared under the name of Walter, the chaplain of the centurion, it is clearly ascertained that the whole work was written by Robins, from the materials furnished by the journals, and the observations of the reverend gentleman. He afterwards wrote an apology for the unfortunate affair of Preston-pans, in favour of Sir John Cope, and by the protection of lord Anson, he was employed in superintending the improvements made in Greenwich observatory. His reputation was now such that he was offered to go to Paris as commissioner, to settle the boundaries of Acadia, or to proceed to the East Indies as general engineer of the company, in visiting and repairing their forts, and he accepted this last honourable appointment. He reached India in 1750, and immediately formed plans for the improvement of the forts of Madras, and of St. David; but unfortunately did not live to see them carried into execution. The climate proved unfavourable to his constitution, and a gradual consumption proved fatal, 29th July, 1751. He left the publication of his works to his friends, Martin Folkes, and James Wilson, and they appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. 1761.

Robinson, Robert, a native of Swaffham, Norfolk. He was well educated at the public grammar-school of his native town; but the indigence of his parents was ill calculated to support further expenses at the university, and, therefore, he was apprenticed to a hair-dresser. Instead of shaving, and of combing wigs with diligence he paid more attention to books, and by the preaching of Whitfield, he became a convert to methodism. With enthusiasm he now embraced the tenets of Calvin, which he soon after exchanged for those of the baptists, and then settled at Cambridge, where his abilities and eloquence were exerted with great success in his appeals to crowded audiences. The respectable character which he here supported, endeared him not only to the inhabitants of Cambridge, but to some of the learned in the university, and his Plea of the Divinity of Christ, when published, proved to the world that he was not destitute of talents, nor of the powers of argumentation. He was, in 1785, invited to preach to the baptists in London; but after some trials, he preferred his farm at Chesterton, near Cambridge, and the approbation of his neighbours, to the uncertain profits of a residence in the metropolis. He died in the summer of 1790, at Birmingham, where he had gone on a visit to Dr. Priestley, aged 55. He published besides a translation of Saurin's Sermons, 4 vols. 8vo.—anEssay on the Composition of a Sermon—a History of Baptism, &c. In the latter part of life he was a Socinian. It is said that when at Cambridge he was offered honourable preferment if he would enter into the church, which he modestly declined.

Robinson, Tancred, fellow of the Royal Society and of the college of physicians, was an able physician. He wrote some ingenious papers on Natural History, and also medical books, and died 1748, advanced in life.

Robinson, Mary, known for her genius and misfortunes, was born at Bristol where her father, of the name of Darby, an American, was captain of a ship. After receiving her education under the able care of Hannah More, and her sisters, she married at the early age of 15, a Mr. Robinson, an attorney, and this connexion proved the source of much misery. Her husband was unfortunate and extravagant, and after accompanying him to a jail, she turned her thoughts to the stage for support. As her person was pleasing, and her abilities very respectable, she appeared with credit in the characters of Juliet, Ophelia, Rosalind, Imogen, Viola, &c. Whilst thus rising in the public estimation, and under the patronage of Garrick, she unfortunately attracted, in the character of Perdita, the attention of the prince of W. and those who ought to have defended his virtue, became the criminal encouragers of a licentious amour, which this frail woman had not the prudence to withstand. She left the stage for the guilty protection of her Florizel; but, such is the fate of illicit love, she soon became indifferent in the eyes of the once enraptured prince. Thus cut off from the protection of a husband, from whom she had separated, and lost to virtue and to honour, she became for support the degraded mistress of profligate men. She fell a victim to a violent rheumatism, and died at the end of 1800, aged 42, and was buried in Old Windsor church-yard, where some elegant lines from the pen of Mr. Pratt, mark her untimely tomb. She wrote a number of poetical trifles under the name of Laura Maria—Vancenza, a Romance—poems, 2 vols. 8vo.—Nobody, an unsuccessful farce—and memoirs of her life have appeared under the care of her daughter.

Robinson, Richard, a native of Yorkshire, educated at Westminster school, from which he was elected to Christ church, Oxford. He was made prebendary of York, and vicar of Aldborough, by archbishop Blackburne, to whom he was chaplain, and

in 1751 he went as chaplain to the duke of Dorset in Ireland, and obtained the bishopric of Killala. In 1759 he was translated to Leighlin and Ferns, two years after to Kildare, and in 1765 to the primacy of Armagh, and in 1777 he was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of baron Rokeby. He employed the munificent patronage which he possessed in the most liberal manner, and not only built an elegant palace at Armagh, which he adorned with an observatory, but he founded a school, and built four new churches. He died 10th Oct. 1794.

Robinson, Moses, governor of Vermont, succeeded Mr. Chittenden in 1789. He was afterwards a representative from that state, and a member of the senate of the United States under the administration of president Adams. He was one of the minority who were opposed to the ratification of Jay's treaty. He died at Bennington, May 26th, 1813, aged 72. ☞ L.

Robinson, Jonathan, brother of the preceding, was appointed chief justice of Vermont in 1801, in the place of judge Smith, resigned, and in 1806 succeeded Mr. Smith as senator in congress. He died at Bennington, November 3d, 1819, aged 64. ☞ L.

Robinson, John, minister of the English church in Holland, to which the first settlers of New-England belonged, was born in Great Britain in 1575, and educated at Cambridge. He for some time held a benefice in the established church, but in 1602 became pastor of a dissenting congregation in the north of England, and in consequence of persecution went with them to Holland in 1608. After a short residence at Amsterdam they removed to Leyden. His talents and reputation were such that he held a public disputation with Episcopius in 1613. A part of his church emigrated to Plymouth in 1620, and it was his intention to follow them with the remainder, but his sudden death, March 1st, 1625, prevented. He was distinguished for learning, liberality, and piety. ☞ L.

Robison, John, a Scotchman, who became director of the marine cadet academy at Cronstadt, in Russia, and on his return to Scotland was made professor of chymistry at Glasgow. He afterwards became professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh, where he was honoured with the degree of LL.D. Besides elements of mechanical philosophy, and some articles in the Encyclopædia Britannica, he published, in 1797, Proofs of a Conspiracy, a work which, together with that of the abbé Barruel on the same subject, produced a great sensation in Europe, and in tracing the various causes of the French revolution, proved that it proceeded from a conspiracy among the illuminati of France and Germany, for the destruction of all society, of morality, and religion, in the world. Dr. Robison died at Edinburgh 1805.

Rochefort, William de, author of a Translation of Sophocles—of a refutation of M. Rabaud's System of Nature—of Ulysses, Antigone, and Electra, three tragedies—of a Critical History of the Opinions of the Ancients on Happiness, &c. was a native of Lyons, and member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres at Paris. He died 1788, universally and deservedly respected.

Rochefoucault, Francis, duke of, a French nobleman of celebrity, born 1613. He distinguished himself in the wars of la Fronde, and for some time was deprived of sight by the blow of a musket. He is known as the author of Memoirs of the Regency of Anne of Austria, 2 vols. 12mo. —and "Maximes, or Sentences," which, says Voltaire, have contributed, more than any other performance, to form the taste of the French nation. His Memoirs, adds that author, are read, but the Maxims are learnt by heart. He died 1680.

Rochester, John Wilmot, earl of, a celebrated wit at the court of the second Charles, born April, 1648. He was well educated at Burford school, and then entered at Wadham college, Oxford, and afterwards travelled over France and Italy. He was in 1665 in the action at Bergen, under lord Sandwich, when an attack was made on the Dutch fleet that had taken shelter there, and he was in another engagement, in both of which he displayed great intrepidity and coolness, though his courage was afterwards called in question for refusing to fight a duel with lord Mulgrave. The excellent qualities of his mind were, however, ruined by the dissipation of the court, and so fond of intemperance and of voluptuous indulgence did he gradually show himself, that he was the greatest libertine of the age, and was, for five years, as he confessed to Dr. Burnet, in a continual state of intoxication. This gross sensuality, accompanied with the greatest contempt of decency and of religion, was sometimes chequered by fits of study and literature; but unfortunately the elegant powers of language and of poetry which he possessed were prostituted to the most lascivious and disgusting subjects. Thus devoted to low gratifications, the lamp of life was soon extinguished, and at the age of 31 he found all the debilities and the rapid decay of extreme old age. Sickness at last brought on reflection, and in a moment of contrition he sent for Dr. Burnet, to whom he opened his heart, and the alarming state of his conscience, and after living an atheist and a libertine, he prepared himself to die a good Christian and a sincere penitent. That his contrition was from the heart, the

most scrupulous may be convinced from the account of his last moments, by his spiritual guide, Burnet. He expired 29th July, 1680, leaving a son behind him, who died the next year, and three daughters. The writings of this licentious nobleman have, unfortunately for religion and morality, been too much and too extensively dispersed, and not, perhaps, with the antidote which his contrition and a death-bed repentance should convey to the profligate mind. Many of the obscene writings of the times have no doubt been attributed to him which he never wrote; and the advocates of lewdness and seduction have taken advantage of his infamous celebrity too often to shelter their poisonous productions under his name. Besides his licentious poems, he wrote a tragedy, called Valentinian, and a speech, delivered in the character of a mountebank, a profession which for some time he followed with great success in Tower-street. His wit rendered him a cheerful companion, and at the court he was regarded as lively and facetious, full of mirth, repartee, and extravagance.

Rochon de Chabannes, Mark Anthony James, a French dramatic writer, who died at Paris in the spring of 1800, aged 70. Some of his operas met with great success on the French theatre. Besides his plays, which are collected in 2 vols. 8vo. he wrote la Noblesse Oisive, and other works.

Rodgers, John, D.D. minister of New-York, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, August 5th, 1727. His parents removed while he was young to Philadelphia, and gave him a classical education. He early became pious by the instrumentality of Mr. Whitefield, and in 1747 was licensed to preach, and after having spent some time as a missionary in Virginia and Maryland, was settled in St. George's, Delaware, on the 19th of March, 1749, where he continued to labour with popularity and usefulness until 1765. In July of that year he removed to New-York, and became collegiate pastor of the Wall-street presbyterian church, at that time the only church of that denomination in that city. He continued in that station, labouring with exemplary diligence in the duties of his office, and enjoying in an unusual degree the affection of his people and the respect of his fellow-labourers in the gospel, till the close of his life. He died on the 7th of May, 1811, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and the sixty-third of his ministry.

☞ L.

Rodney, George Brydges lord, a brave English admiral, son of a naval officer, of a Somersetshire family, was born about 1718. He was early engaged in the naval service of his country, and in 1751 was promoted to the rank of commodore, and in 1759 employed, as admiral, to bombard Havre de Grace. In 1761 he was sent against Martinico, and for his great services in that expedition was made knight of the bath. The return of peace, and interference in a severely disputed election at Northampton, rendered his pecuniary resources very scanty, and he fled to France to escape the importunities of his creditors. His distresses were seen by the French government, and very liberal offers were made to him to enter into the service of the king of France, a proposal which he rejected with becoming indignation. This noble conduct was not, however, buried in oblivion. It was honourably mentioned by M. Sartine, the French minister to the English government, and Rodney, at the invitation of lord Sandwich, returned to serve his country. He was immediately placed at the head of a fleet, and had the good fortune, in 1780, to capture a Spanish convoy near Cadiz, and a few weeks after to defeat the squadron of admiral Langara, by the capture of five ships of the line. This great success was the prelude of new victories. In 1781 he took St. Eustathius from the Dutch, and on the 12th April, 1782, he obtained a complete triumph over de Grasse's fleet in the West Indies, by the sinking of one ship and the capture of five others. For these glorious services he was raised to the peerage, and had a pension of 2000*l.* a year settled upon him, and every other demonstration of respect and gratitude was shown by a nation which so well knows how to reward her brave defenders and her heroic chiefs. Lord Rodney died 1792.

Rodolph, duke of Swabia, husband to Matilda, sister of the emperor Henry IV. was elected king of Germany, 1077, by some of the German insurgents. After doubtful battles, he was at last defeated at Wolcksheim, and perished in the field.

Rodolph I. of Hapsburg, surnamed the Clement, was elected emperor of Germany 1273. Though he refused to go to Rome to be crowned by the pope, he made a treaty of alliance with him. He made war against Ottocar, king of Bohemia, and obtained with victory the cession of Austria, Styria, and Carniola. This disgrace, and the doing of homage to the conqueror, disgusted Ottocar, and by the advice of his queen he renewed the war, and was defeated and slain at the battle of Marckfield, near Vienna, 26th Aug. 1278. The emperor died at Gemersheim, 30th Sept. 1291, aged 73.

Rodolph II. son of Maximilian II. was born at Vienna 1552. He was made king of Hungary 1572, of Bohemia and of the Romans 1575, and the following year elected emperor on his father's death. He was an irresolute and unfortunate monarch, his dominions were invaded by the Turks, and

he showed neither spirit nor courage to repress the attack, and when his brother Matthias revolted from him he yielded up to him, with little opposition, the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. He was very superstitious, and though he patronised learned men, he had the weakness to listen to the suggestions of astrologers. He died unmarried, 20th Jan. 1612, aged 60.

Roe, sir Thomas, an eminent statesman, born at Low Layton, Essex, 1580. He resided for about two years at Magdalen college, Oxford, and then studied at one of the inns of court. He was knighted by James, 1604, and 1614 went as ambassador to the court of the Great Mogul, where he continued four years. In 1621 he went as ambassador to the Grand Signior, and remained there till 1628. During his residence abroad, not only the commercial interests of his country were his chief concern, but also literature, and he made a most valuable collection of MSS. in the Greek and Oriental languages, which at his return he presented to the Bodleian library. He brought also, as a present from Cyril, patriarch of Constantinople, to Charles I. the famous Alexandrian MS. of the Greek Bible, since transcribed and published by Dr. Grabe. In 1629 he successfully negotiated a peace between the kings of Sweden and Poland, and in that embassy gained the confidence and friendship of the great Gustavus Adolphus, whom he advised to make a descent on Germany to restore the freedom of the empire, which he actually effected. In 1640 sir Thomas was elected member for Oxford, and afterwards went again as ambassador to Ratisbon, in favour of the king of Bohemia's son. At his return he was made chancellor of the garter, and privy counsellor. He died 1664, no doubt broken in heart to see the disastrous affairs of the times. His curious account of his negotiations, &c. at the Porte was published 1740. There are besides published of his, Speeches in Parliament—a Discourse on the Spanish King's Seizure of the Valteline, &c.

Roemer, Olaus, a Danish astronomer, born at Arhusen, in Jutland, 1644, and educated at Copenhagen. He accompanied back to Paris Picard, who had been sent by the French king to make observations in the North, and so great did his knowledge of mathematics appear, that he was appointed to instruct the dauphin. After 10 years' residence at Paris he was, in 1681, recalled back to Copenhagen by Christian V. and made professor of astronomy there. His abilities were employed in reforming the coin of the kingdom, and in measuring the roads. He died at Copenhagen 1710, leaving no literary work behind him. Some of his observations were published by his pupil Horrebow in 1735, under the title of Basis Astronomiæ, 4to. His observations on light were noticed and applauded as correct by the great Newton.

Roentgen, N. a German artist, born at Neuwied. His great talents were employed and liberally rewarded by the empress Catharine of Russia, and the palace of Petersburg still exhibits the beautiful monuments of his genius and workmanship. He died at the end of the 18th century.

Roepel, Conrad, a painter, born at the Hague. He died 1748, aged 71. His fruit-trees and flowers were much admired.

Roestraeten, Peter, a native of Haerlem, 1698, eminent as a portrait painter. He was also very successful in his representations of musical instruments, of vases, shells, agates, &c.

Roger, first king of Sicily, conquered Apulia, Calabria, and Naples, and by embracing the party of the antipope Anacletus he strengthened his power. He took Innocent II. prisoner, and restored him to liberty only upon his confirming his dominions in Italy. He afterwards made war against the Eastern empire, and after plundering Athens, Corinth, Negropont, &c. and advancing to the gates of Constantinople, he returned to Sicily loaded with booty. He died 1154, aged 58.

Roger, Charles, an eminent printer at Paris in the 16th century. He edited several valuable books.

Roger, Joseph Louis, a physician of Strasburg, who died 1761. He published Latin dissertations on the palpitation of muscular fibres, &c.

Roger, prior of Hexham, was, about 1138, author of a History of the Campaign of the Scotch Army under king David, when the famous battle of the standard was fought.

Rogers, Woods, an English navigator, known for his expedition against the Spanish settlements in the South seas, in a small ship of war from Bristol. He returned to his country 1711, after surrounding the globe, and published an account of his voyage. He died 1732. His works have appeared in French, 3 vols. 12mo.

Rogers, John, an English divine, educated at Cambridge. He was for some time chaplain to the English factory at Antwerp, and on the succession of Edward VI. he returned home and obtained a prebend of St. Paul's church. As he was an eloquent and zealous preacher, he was marked for persecution in Mary's reign, and was the first who suffered martyrdom at the stake in Smithfield, 1555. He had assisted Coverdale and Tindal in translating the Bible into English.

Rogers, John, an able divine, born 1679, at Ensham, Oxfordshire, where his father was vicar. He was educated at New col-

lege school, and became fellow of Corpus Christi, and in 1712, went to London as lecturer of St. Clement Danes. He obtained in 1716, the rectory of Wrington, Somersetshire, and about that time married lord Coleraine's sister. He engaged in 1719, in the Bangorian controversy, and he acquired on that occasion so much credit by his discourse on the visible and invisible church of Christ, that the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1721. He obtained a canonry, and the office of subdean, in the cathedral of Wells, and in 1728, when he wished for the retirement of a country life, he was promoted to the living of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London. He died six months after, May 1st, 1729. He was buried in Ensham church, where a handsome monument records his virtues. After his death, were published 4 vols. of his sermons—a Persuasive to Conformity, addressed to Dissenters, &c. He wrote besides, a Defence of Christianity against Collins's Scheme of Literal Prophecy, &c.

Rogers, John, president of Harvard college, was born at Assington, England, and came with his father to Massachusetts in early life. He was educated at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1649. He studied theology, and preached some time, but at length became a physician. He was elected successor of president Oakes, in 1682, and installed in August, of the next year, but died suddenly in 1684, on the 2d of July, the day after commencement.

☞ L.

Roghman, Roland, a native of Amsterdam, distinguished as a landscape painter. He died 1686, aged 89.

Rohan, Henry duke of, a peer of France, prince of Leon, born at Blein castle in Brittany, 1579. He gained the friendship of Henry IV. by his bravery at the siege of Amiens, and afterwards distinguished himself at the head of the Huguenots, for whom he obtained a very advantageous peace with Lewis XIII. From France he passed into the service of Venice, and was made general-in-chief of the armies of that republic against the imperialists. He was then recalled by Lewis XIII. and his abilities were employed in negotiation as well as in war, but the jealousy of Richelieu drove him to Geneva. From Geneva he went to join the arms of his friend the duke of Saxe Weimar against the imperialists, and was fatally wounded in battle, and died six weeks after, 13th April, 1638. His memoirs of the political affairs of France, &c. from 1610, to 1629, in 2 vols. 12mo. are much admired. He wrote besides, the Interest of Princes, printed Cologne, 1666, 12mo.—on the Government of the 13 Cantons—an Abridgment of Cæsar's Commentaries, &c. His sister Anne possessed merit as a Hebrew scholar, and as the writer of some excellent verses.

Rohault, James, a French philosopher, born at Amiens 1620. He studied at Paris, and was well versed in the philosophy of the ancients, but attached himself most zealously to the popular doctrines of Des Cartes, and wrote an account of them under the title of "Physics." This work, written in French, was translated into Latin by Dr. Samuel Clarke, and adapted to the system of Newton's philosophy, and it has also appeared in English, 2 vols. 8vo. He wrote besides Elements of Mathematics—treatise of Mechanics, &c. and died 1675, respected as a man of learning and probity.

Roland de la Platiere, J. M. a native of Villefranche near Lyons. As he was the youngest of five brothers, who, though of respectable family, were left poor and early orphans, he determined to quit his native town in quest of his fortune, and at the age of nineteen, not to enter into the ecclesiastical profession, he left home and travelled on foot to Nantes. Here he was dissuaded from going to the East Indies on account of the bad state of his health, and therefore he removed to Rouen, where he had the good fortune to be noticed, and to find his knowledge of commerce and political economy rewarded by the appointment of inspector general at Amiens, and afterwards at Lyons. His travels in Switzerland, Italy, and other countries, tended to enlarge his understanding, and to render him known as an able and well-informed writer. His Memoirs on the Rearing of Cattle, and the Preparing of Wool, 4to.—his Art on the Printing of Woollen, and Cotton Stuffs—and his Letters from Sicily, Switzerland, Malta, and Italy, were read with avidity and with interest, and therefore at the revolution he was easily selected as one of the deputies from Lyons. His abilities recommended him to the court, and he became one of the ministers of Lewis XVI. but instead of conciliating the good opinion of his master, he offended his feelings by his republican conduct, his coarse affected manners, and the singularity of his dress. Though driven from the ministry by the monarch, he was restored by the voice of the people; but whilst he laboured for the establishment of liberty, he often permitted those excesses which proved so fatal to the dearest interests of France. He resisted, indeed, with manly indignation the violence of faction, and wished to repress the massacres of September, but in vain. The popular fury was too strong to permit a man of independent spirit to continue long in power, and when the fall of Brissot and of the Girondists was determined, Roland saw his fate decreed in theirs, and he escaped from Paris at the moment when his person was going

to be seized. He retired to Rouen, where he might have concealed his misfortunes; but when he heard that his wife had perished on the scaffold he resolved not to survive her, and going about four leagues from Rouen on the Paris road, he stabbed himself to the heart, 15th Nov. 1793. He wrote besides, a dictionary of manufactures and the arts depending upon them, 3 vols. 4to. &c.

Roland, Mary Jane Philipon, wife of the preceding, was born at Paris 1754, and received from her father, who was an engraver of merit, an excellent education. Early devoted to books, she acquired a very extensive knowledge of the arts, and became known for her wit and learning. At the age of twenty-five she married Roland, though much older than herself, and when he was raised to consequence in the revolution, she lent all the resources of her mind to assist him, and often wrote the despatches and letters which were to issue from his hands. Her house was the receptacle of the learned, the powerful, and the intriguing, and she was the soul of the party, and secretly guided many of the public measures which were proposed in the convention. Her influence escaped not, however, without envy, and when accused, she appeared before the convention, and cleared herself with all the graceful energy of innocence. When her husband was proscribed, she hoped to be permitted to remain secure at Paris; but in vain, she was soon after seized and sent to prison, and after five months confinement she was dragged to the scaffold, as the active accomplice of the Girondists. She was guillotined 8th November, 1793, aged 41, and as she expired she exclaimed, O liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name. Her works consist of tracts on melancholy, morality, friendship, Socrates, &c. besides memoirs which she wrote during her captivity, and in which she gave an interesting history, or appeal to posterity, about her husband, his conduct, his ministry, and their private life. She also published an account of her travels in England and Switzerland, two places where she imbibed true principles of liberty and government. In her character she was an amiable woman, but unfortunately her partiality for republican liberty tinctured her conduct with an affectation of Roman virtues and ancient forms. Respectable in private life, and followed as a woman of superior information and great talents of mind, she might at any other period have most powerfully contributed by her example and by her writings to the recommendation of virtue, and to the happiness of mankind.

Roland d'Erceville, B. G. president of the parliament of Paris, was a learned and popular character, but all his merits could not save him from the revolutionary tribunal. He was guillotined 20th April, 1794, aged 64. He wrote a Letter on the Authority of the States of France, 12mo. —Discourse on the Jesuits—Plan of Education, &c.

Role, Michael, a French mathematician, born at Ambert in Auvergne, 1652. He for some time maintained himself by writing for an attorney; but by attending mathematical lectures became himself a popular lecturer, and afterwards a respected member of the academy of sciences. He wrote a treatise on Algebra—Methods of resolving undetermined Questions in Algebra, &c. and died 1719.

Rollin, Charles, an eminent French writer, born at Paris 30th January, 1661. He was intended for the business of his father, a master cutler, but his genius was happily discovered by a Benedictine, and he was permitted to study in the college of Plessis, where his abilities soon procured him the appellation of the Divine. He succeeded his beloved master, Hersan, in 1687, as professor of rhetoric and eloquence, and in 1694 he was appointed rector of the university. In these important offices he distinguished himself by his zeal for the improvement of his pupils and the honour of learning, and by his example and attention the Greek language was cultivated with great attention, and emulation introduced among the students. In 1699 he was made coadjutor to the college of Beauvais, which his reputation soon rendered popular, respectable, and flourishing; but in 1712, the disputes between the Jesuits and Jansenists proved fatal to his repose. By the influence of Tellier, the king's confessor, the tool of the Jesuits, he was driven from his appointments and retired to privacy. In 1720 he was chosen again rector by the university of Paris; but two months after the election was disannulled by a lettre de cachet, and from that time Rollin devoted himself in retirement to the composition of his excellent works. His valuable publications are, an edition of Quintilian, 2 vols.—treatise on Studying and Teaching the Belles Lettres, 4 vols.—Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Babylonians, &c. 13 vols.—the Roman History from the Foundation of the City to the Battle of Actium, completed to the time of Constantine by his pupil Crevier, and published in 16 vols. 12mo.—Miscellaneous Discourses, Lectures, &c. This learned man was as amiable in private life as he was respected in public; pious, benevolent, and humane, the friend of virtue, morality, and religion. So highly respected was he among his countrymen, that the poet Rousseau ventured from his banishment in disguise to Paris to see and converse with the venerable professor.

Voltaire has deservedly passed high eulogiums on his merits as a historian, and called his Ancient History the best compilation in any language, correct, eloquent, and pleasing. He died 14th Sept. 1741.

Rollius, Reinhold Henry, a German philologist, author of two Latin works containing the lives of philosophers, poets, historians, orators, &c. published 1709.

Rollo, A Norwegian chieftain, driven from his country by the king of Denmark. He landed in Normandy, of which he obtained the sovereignty by the permission of Charles the Simple, 912, who gave him his daughter Giselle in marriage. He on this occasion became a convert to Christianity, and took upon him the title of duke of Normandy. He was the ancestor of William the Conqueror, and died about 932.

Rollock, Robert, a native of Stirlingshire, educated at St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews, where he took his master's degree, 1532. On the foundation of Edinburgh university by James VI. in 1587, he was appointed first principal and divinity professor, though not more than 28 years of age. His great application and sedentary life brought on the stone and gravel, of which he died 1601, aged 41. His Commentaries on the Ephesians—the Revelations—St. John's Gospel—and Daniel, in Latin, have been much admired. He wrote some sermons besides.

Romaine, William, an English divine, born at Hartlepool, Durham, 1714. He entered at Hertford college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Christ-church, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. For some years he was a popular preacher before the university; but the love of singularity, and a propensity to the doctrines of Calvin, prevailed upon him to seek for distinction in the applauses of a London audience. He was elected lecturer of St. Dunstan in the West 1749, to which was afterwards added the offices of morning preacher at St. George's, Hanover square, and of astronomical professor of Gresham college, which he soon resigned. He was in 1764 appointed rector of St. Ann's, Blackfriars, and when not engaged in the itinerant labours of the ministry, he continued to collect there and at St. Dunstan's, those numerous congregations which admired the vehemence of methodistical effusions, and the familiar addresses of a vociferous preacher. He published various sermons and tracts which have been edited in 8 vols. 8vo. and he also edited in 1749 Calasio's Concordance to the Hebrew Bible, 4 vols. folio, in which he made some unpardonable alterations in favour of the then prevalent doctrine of Hutchinson. He died 1795. His life has been published by Cadogan.

Romanelli, John Francis, a painter, born at Viterbo. He was the pupil of Cortona, and was patronised by the pope, and elected head of the academy of St. Luke. His abilities were noticed by Mazarine, and recommended to the French king, who created him knight of St. Michael; but he preferred a residence in his native country, where he died 1662, aged 45. His historical pieces are much admired. His son Urban was also eminent as a painter, and died 1682, aged 44.

Romano, Julio, an Italian painter, born at Rome 1492. He was the pupil and the friend of Raphael, and was made the heir of that illustrious artist. He was patronised by Leo X. and by Clement VII. and afterwards met with great encouragement at Mantua, under the marquis Frederic Gonzagas. He died 1546. He was distinguished in architecture as well as painting. His learning gave him great advantage over contemporary artists, and he derived, from the study of the ancients, that judgment and taste which he displayed in the ancient edifices, porticos, vestibules, and theatres introduced into his pieces. The best of his pieces are said to be the fall of the giants, and the battles of Constantine.

Romanus I. emperor of the East, surnamed Lecapenus, was a native of Armenia, and was raised to distinction, from the obscurity of a common soldier, by saving the life of the emperor Basil in a battle against the Saracens. By marrying his daughter, Constantine X. cemented the union which existed between them, and he then raised him as his associate on the throne, 919 In his elevation Romanus displayed great powers of mind; he defeated the Muscovites and the Turks, and to superior military talents he joined the milder virtues of humanity and benevolence. When he wished to restore greater powers in the empire to his son-in-law, Constantine, he was driven by the jealousy of his own son Stephen, into a monastery, where he died 948.

Romanus II. the Younger, was son of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, whom he succeeded 959. He was an effeminate and worthless prince; he drove his mother Helena from the palace, and obliged his sisters to prostitute themselves, and he destroyed himself by his intemperance and debauchery, 963. During his short reign Phocas, his general, was successful against the Saracens in Candia.

Romanus III. son of Leo, the imperial general, obtained the crown by marrying Zoe, the daughter of Constantine the Younger, 1028. His indolence, and the success of the Saracens, who seized upon Syria, offended his subjects, and his wife having fallen in love with Michael, the treasurer of the empire, determined to depose

her husband, and raised her favourite to the throne in his stead. Romanus was therefore poisoned, and afterwards strangled, April, 1034.

Romanus IV. surnamed Diogenes, by marrying Eudoxia, the widow of Constantine Ducas, ascended the throne of Constantinople. He marched against the Turks, and defeated them; but in 1071 he was unfortunately taken prisoner by Asan, the enemy's general, who, instead of insulting his misfortunes, generously set him at liberty. On his return he found the throne usurped by Michael, the son of his predecessor, and in a subsequent battle, he was defeated by his rival, who cruelly ordered his eyes to be put out. Romanus died in consequence of the operation, Oct. 1071.

Romanzoff, N. marshal de, a distinguished Russian general. He defeated the Turks, 1770, at the battle of the Pruth, and then at Kagoul, where 100,000 of the enemy were left on the field; and thus, by his extraordinary successes, he contributed to the enlargement of the Russian dominions, and to the free navigation of the Black Sea, and of the Dardanelles. He received with modesty the presents and the honours which the gratitude of Catherine heaped upon him, and afterwards went with Paul, the grand duke, to the court of Berlin, where Frederic the Great received him with every mark of esteem and respect. In the war of 1787, he refused to share the the command with the favourite Potemkin, and was permitted on account of his great age, to retire from the service, and he died soon after, universally respected as one of the greatest warriors of the age.

Rombouts, Theodore, a painter of Antwerp, the pupil of Jansens. He was very successful in historical subjects, but particularly excelled in the representation of low scenes, ale-houses, markets, musicians, &c. He had the vanity to oppose his productions to the labours of his contemporary Rubens, and by this comparison in some degree robbed his pieces of the merit which they, uncompared with others, possessed. He died 1637, aged 40.

Rome de l'Isle, John Baptist, a native of Gray in Franche Comté, who from his birth devoted himself to observations on mineralogy and natural history. He possessed great abilities, but in his opinions differed from other mineralogists, and thus gave rise to opposition. He published among other works, Crystallography, 4 vols. 8vo.; Exterior Characters of Minerals, 8vo.; Metrology, 8vo.; Letters to Bertrand on the Polype of Fresh Water, 12mo. &c. He died at Paris, 10th March, 1790.

Romeyn, Theodoricus, D.D. professor of theology in the Reformed Dutch Church, was born at Hackensack, New-Jersey, January 12th, 1744, and educated at the college at Princeton, in that state, where he was graduated in 1765. He was settled in the ministry, in his native town in 1766, and continued there till 1784, when he accepted the care of a church in Schenectady, New-York. His death took place in 1804. He was twice offered the presidency of Queen's college, New-Jersey, and was for a considerable time a professor of theology in the Reformed Dutch Church. He was a man of extensive learning, and one of its most active patrons. It was chiefly by his efforts that Union college was instituted at Schenectady, not long after his removal there. He was distinguished for piety, was an eloquent preacher, and enjoyed in a high degree the respect and esteem of his contemporaries. ☞ L.

Romilly, John, an ingenious mechanic and clock-maker, born at Geneva. He presented to Lewis XV. a watch, which went a whole year without winding. He died at Paris, 16th Feb. 1796, aged 82. He wrote all the articles on clock-making in the Encyclopedia, and published besides a Letter against the Possibility of Perpetual Motion. He also established the Journal de Paris, 1st Jan. 1777. His son, John Edme, was a Calvinistic minister at Geneva and London, and published 3 volumes of Discourses. He was the friend of d'Alembert, Voltaire, and J. J. Rousseau, and died in 1779.

Romilly, Sir Samuel, an eminent lawyer, was the son of a jeweller, in Frith-street, Westminster, and born there March 1st, 1757. His education was private and contracted; after which he became a clerk in an attorney's office, but left that situation to study in one of the inns of court. In 1783 he was called to the bar; and for several years confined his practice to draughts in equity. At length he rose to distinction in the court of chancery; and in the last administration of Mr. Fox, was made solicitor-general, when he received the honour of knighthood. When the party to whom he was attached went out of office, he also retired; but still continued in parliament, where he displayed great powers in debate. He exerted himself in endeavouring to effect a revision of the criminal code, with a view to the limitation of capital punishments to a few heinous offences; on which subject he published an able pamphlet; as he also did another against the erection of the office of vice-chancellor. The death of this eminent man was melancholy. Shocked at the loss of his lady, who died of a dropsy in the Isle of Wight, he became delirious, and destroyed himself, Nov. 2d, 1818.—*W. B.*

Romney, George, an eminent painter, born of obscure parents in Lancashire. He, from his youth, devoted himself to paint-

ing, which he improved under the care of an itinerant painter. When he first came to London, he presented his death of general Wolfe to the public, and it not only obtained the second prize of the exhibition, but ensured him public notice, with a handsome price. Eager to improve himself, he determined to visit Italy by means of the little property which he had already saved by his pencil, and on his return from the continent, he was received with the distinction due to an able and ingenious artist. His portraits were much admired, and his historical pieces also possessed great merit. He died at Kendal in 1802.

Romulus, son of Rhea Sylvia, daughter of Numitor, king of Alba, laid the foundations of Rome, 753 B. C. and died after a reign of 38 years.

Roncalli, Christofano, called also Pomeraneio, from the place of his birth, excelled as a historical painter. He was the pupil of Circignano, and died 1626.

Rondelet, William, a native of Montpellier, who studied anatomy with great success, and acquired celebrity as a physician. He wrote a Latin treatise on Fishes, 2 vols. folio—and various tracts on medicine, published, 8vo. 1628. He died at Realmont, 18th July, 1566, aged 59, in consequence of eating figs to excess.

Ronsard, Peter de, a French poet, of a noble family, born at Vendomois, 1524. He studied at Paris, and became page to the duke of Orleans, and afterwards was for two years in the service of James V. of Scotland. On his return to France, he was engaged in negotiations, and at the same time devoted much of his time to literature and poetry. He was the favourite of Henry II. of France, and his four successors, and though a layman, obtained some ecclesiastical dignities in commendam, especially St. Cosmas priory, near Tours, where he died 1585. His poetry was much admired in France, so that he obtained in that age the honourable appellation of the poet of France. His genius was certainly great, and his conceptions sublime, yet he was deficient in judgment. His works consist of hymns, odes, elegies, sonnets, &c. but in his amorous poetry he does not always adhere to that delicacy of expression which virtue approves.

Ronsin, Charles Philip, a native of Soissons. The French revolution opened a scene for the display of the impetuous passions and bold designs of his character, and by the influence of his friends Danton and Marat, he was soon promoted to the office of war minister, and then to the command of the revolutionary army. In La Vendée, and at Meaux his steps were traced by all the horrors of open murder and secret assassination, but on his return to Paris, he was soon marked for destruction when he attempted to raise the power of the communes above the convention. He was guillotined 24th March, 1794, aged 42, and met death with an undaunted countenance. He was the author of some tragedies, Lewis XII.—Areanphile, &c. which, though acted, possess not much merit.

Roodseus, John Albert, a native of Hoorn in Holland, eminent as a portrait painter, whose pieces were highly finished and delicately coloured. He died 1674, aged 59.

Rooke, Sir George, a brave admiral, born of a respectable family in Kent, 1650. He was educated for a learned profession, but his father yielded at last to his wish to serve in the navy, and in this favourite employment he soon distinguished himself. His most glorious exploits were in saving the Smyrna fleet from a French squadron, in taking the almost impregnable fortress of Gibraltar, 1703, in destroying the French ships at the battle of La Hogue, in the affair of Malaga, and at the glorious action before Vigo. His brilliant services, though acknowledged with gratitude by William, were disregarded by the whig party, which swayed the kingdom in Anne's reign, and the gallant admiral, because he voted in the House of Commons against the ministry, was considered as no longer fit to serve his country, and retired, neglected, to his seat in Kent, where he died 24th Jan. 1708-9. He was buried in Canterbury cathedral. His fortune was very moderate, and he truly said, in making his will, "the little I leave was honestly gotten, never cost a sailor a tear, or the nation a farthing."

Rooke, Laurence, an English astronomer and geometrician, born at Deptford in Kent, 1623, and educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, from which, after taking the degree of M.A. he removed 1650 to Wadham college, Oxford. In 1652, he was chosen astronomical professor at Gresham college, which he exchanged three years after for the chair of geometry. He was one of the first members of the Royal society, to whose formation he greatly and zealously contributed. He died at Gresham college, 1662. His works are Observations on Comets—Methods of Observing Eclipses of the Moon—Observations on the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites—Directions to Seamen going to the Indies.

Roome, Edward, a political writer, appointed solicitor to the treasury, 1729. He wrote some satirical papers called Pasquin, in which he abused Pope, and the offended poet in return gave him a conspicuous place in his Dunciad. He died 10th Dec. 1729, and after his death appeared "the Jovial

Crew," a play, acted with some degree of success.

Roore, James, a native of Antwerp, who distinguished himself as an historical painter, and died 1747, aged 61.

Roos, John Hendrick, a citizen of Ottenburg, born 1631, eminent as a painter. His portraits, and particularly his landscapes, were admired. Theodore, his brother, was also a good artist, and died 1698. His son Philip was equally celebrated, and another son, who died 1731, aged 72, also inherited the abilities of the family as a superior artist.

Root, Jesse, chief justice of Connecticut, was graduated at New-Jersey college in 1756. In 1776, he was elected a delegate from Connecticut to congress, and again in 1778, and continued in the station until 1783. In 1777, he was a short time in the army at Peekskill, and held the rank of colonel. In 1789, he was appointed a judge of the supreme Court of Connecticut, and in 1798, chief justice. He continued in this office until 1807, after which he was a member of the legislature, and in 1808, one of the electors of president and vice president. He died at Coventry, April 5, 1822, aged 85. Judge Root was a member of the American academy, and of the Connecticut academy of arts and sciences. He published in 1798, Reports of Cases adjudged in the court of Errors of Connecticut, from July 1789, to June 1793, and a second volume in 1802. ☞ L.

Roque, John de la, member of the academy of belles lettres at Marseilles, wrote a Voyage into Arabia Felix, 12mo.; into Palestine; into Syria and Mount Libanus, and assisted his brother Anthony in the composition of the Mercure de France. He died at Paris, 8th December, 1745, aged 84. Anthony, who wrote Medea and Jason; and Theone, two tragedies, died at Paris, 1744, aged 72.

Rorenmuller, John George, a German divine and critic, was born in 1736 at Ummerstadt in the county of Hildburghausen. In 1773 he was appointed to the divinity professorship at Erlangen, whence he removed in 1783 to Giessen and in 1785 to Leipsic, where he principally contributed to the foundation of a free-school, and died in 1815. He published—1. Scholia on the New Testament. 2. Historia et Facta interpretationis librorum Sacrorum. 3. Sermons.—*W. B.*

Rosa, Alba Cariera, a Venetian lady, celebrated for her talents in crayon painting and miniatures. Her great correctness, delicacy, and judgment, have been long and deservedly admired. She died 1755, aged 85.

Rosa, Salvator, a painter. *Vid.* Salvator.

Rosamond, daughter of Walter de Clifford, lord Hereford, is celebrated in history as the fair mistress of the second Henry. To conceal this amour from his jealous queen, Henry, it is said, removed the frail beauty to a labyrinth in Woodstock park, where, however, his wife discovered her and obliged her to take poison. Some authors declare that the fair Rosamond died at Godstow nunnery, near Oxford, and that she was buried there. She had two sons by Henry, William, surnamed Longsword, and Jeffery, afterwards archbishop of York.

Roscius, Quintus, a celebrated Roman actor. He was a native of Gaul, and came to Rome, where he became acquainted with Cicero, and the other great men of the age, and acquired such high celebrity as a dramatic performer, that he was allowed a public salary. He died about 61 B. C.

Roscommon, Wentworth Dillon, earl of, an English poet, born in Ireland, 1633. He was brought up in England, but the commotions of the times, and the impeachment of his uncle, lord Strafford, drove him from the country to Caen, where he finished his education under the great Bochart. He afterwards travelled to Italy, and at the restoration came to England, where he was honourably received by Charles II. and made captain of the band of pensioners. He nearly ruined himself by gaming, and by the vicious indulgences prevalent at a corrupted court; but when master of horse to the dutchess of York, he prudently married Frances, daughter of lord Burlington, widow of colonel Courtney, and then began to devote himself to literature and poetry, and to plan, with Dryden, a design to fix and refine the English language. He died of the gout, which was improperly treated by a French empiric, 17th Jan. 1684, and was buried in Westminster abbey. His poems are few, and of those the best are, his Essay on translated Verse; and his translation of Horace's Art of Poetry. Though perhaps not a sublime poet, he certainly is a correct one, and he has the singular merit of being the only moral writer in Charles's days.

Rose, George, a statesman, was the son of an episcopal clergyman at Brechin, in the shire of Angus, and born there June 11, 1744. He was brought up under an uncle, who kept a school near London, after which he went into the navy, and became a purser; but, by the interest of the earl of Marchmont, he was taken from thence, and made keeper of the records in the exchequer. Here his talents for business were soon discovered, and he was appointed to superintend the publication of the Domesday Book; after which he was employed to complete the journals of the Lords, in 31 vols. folio. From this period his advancement was rapid, and his ser-

vices were duly appreciated, and engaged by almost every administration. Mr. Pitt, in particular, placed unbounded confidence in his judgment on subjects of trade and finance; and when that great man returned to power, after the short peace, Mr. Rose was made president of the board of trade, and treasurer of the navy. On the death of Mr. Pitt, another change occurred; but when the administration, formed by lord Grenville, retired, Mr. Rose resumed his former station, and continued in it till his death, which happened at Cuffnels, his seat in Hampshire, Jan. 13, 1818. He published—1. A Report on the Records, fol. 2. A brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenues, Commerce, and Navigation, of Great Britain. 3. A Pamphlet on Friendly Societies. 4. Considerations on the Debt due by the Civil List. 5. Observations on the Poor Laws. 6. Observations on the Historical Work of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox, with a narrative of the events which occurred in the Enterprise of the Earl of Argyle, in 1685, by Sir Patrick Hume, 4to. 7. A Letter to Lord Melville, relative to the creation of a naval arsenal at Northfleet. 8. Observations respecting the Public Expenditure, and the influence of the Crown. 9. A Speech delivered in the House of Commons on the Report of the Bullion Committee. 10. A Speech relative to the Corn Laws. Mr. Rose presented to the late King a manuscript translation of the History of Poland, which is in the Royal library.—*W. B.*

Rose, Samuel, a lawyer, was born in 1767, at Chiswick, where he was educated under his father Dr. William Rose, who conducted an academy there many years. He next went to Glasgow, where he gained several prizes; after which he attended the courts of law at Edinburgh, and in 1786, entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn. In 1796, he was called to the bar. He died of a consumption in 1804. Mr. Rose wrote the Life of Goldsmith, and edited Comyns's Reports, and Digest.—*W. B.*

Rosewell, Thomas, a native of Somersetshire, educated at Oxford, and ejected in 1662 from his living of Strode for nonconformity. He afterwards became eminent among the dissenters; but in 1684 he was accused of high treason, because, in his discourse addressed to his congregation at Rotherhithe, he had spoken with contempt and ridicule of the king's pretensions to cure scrophulous disorders. On this slight accusation, he was tried and condemned, but pardoned by Charles II. He died 1691, aged 61.

Rosinus, John, a learned German, born at Eisenac, Thuringia, 1550. He was educated at Jena, and in 1592, became preacher of the cathedral of Naumberg in Saxony, where he died of the plague, 1626. The best known of his works is Romanorum Antiquitatum Libri decem, a most valuable composition, of which the best editions are those of Amsterdam, 1685, 4to. and of Utrecht, 1701, 4to. He wrote besides, de Priscis Romanis Gentibus, &c.

Rosoi, Barnaby Firmin du, a French writer, born at Paris, 1745. He solicited the public attention by various dramatic pieces, which, though acted with applause, possess little merit. He was also author of a romance—the Annals of Toulouse, &c. but though a voluminous writer, he yet continued poor. At the revolution he distinguished himself in favour of the unfortunate monarch, by the publication of his gazette, called l'Ami du Roi, and in consequence of the unyielding independence of his principles, he was marked for death. In his last moments he wished to benefit mankind by soliciting that his blood might be extracted from his veins, and transfused into the body of an old man, which was rejected. He was executed by the light of torches, Aug. 1792.

Ross, Alexander, a Scotch prelate, born at Aberdeen, 1640, and educated at St. Andrews. He was, in 1686, made bishop of Edinburgh; but the revolution put an end to his power, and to the episcopal authority in Scotland. He died at Edinburgh, 1720, aged 80. He was author of some tracts now little known.

Ross, Alexander, author of Virgilius Evangelizans, a singular canto on the life of Christ, extracted all from Virgil—of View of all Religions, in 8vo.—and other tracts, was born in Aberdeen, and became master of Southampton grammar-school, and chaplain to the first Charles. He died 1654, aged 64.

Ross, John, a native of Herefordshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. 1756. He afterwards obtained Frome vicarage, Somersetshire, and in 1778, on the death of bishop Keppel, was preferred to the see of Exeter. He wrote a Defence of Dr. Middleton against the attacks of Mr. Markland, 1746, and in 1749, edited Cicero's Epistles ad Familiares, in 2 vols. 8vo. He published besides some single sermons, and died 1792.

Ross, George, one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, was an eminent lawyer of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. ☞ L.

Rossi, John Victor, or Janus Nicius Erithræus, a Roman, of noble birth, who devoted himself totally to studious pursuits. He died 15th Nov. 1647, aged about 70. He wrote Pinacotheca Imaginum Illustr. Virorum, 8vo.—Epistolæ, 2 vols. —Dialogi, 8vo.—Exempla Virtutum et

Vitiorum, 8vo.—Endemiæ Libri decem, 8vo.

Rossi, Jerome, a learned native of Ravenna, physician to Clement VIII. He died 8th Sept. 1607. He wrote a valuable History of Ravenna—besides treatises de Distillatione Liquorum—de Melonibus, &c.

Rossi, Bernard Marie de, a native of Forly, educated at Florence. He became theological professor to the Dominicans of Venice, and declined all the ecclesiastical honours offered to him. He wrote several works on historical and antiquarian subjects, the best known of which are his Account of the Church of Aquileia. He died 1775, aged 88.

Rosslyn, Alexander Wedderburn, earl of, an able lawyer, descended from an ancient family, and born in Scotland, 13th Feb. 1733. He was educated at Edinburgh university, and called to the Scotch bar, 1752; but he was ambitious of a wider sphere for the exertion of his abilities, and he came the next year to London, and entered at the Inner Temple. He was in 1757 called to the bar, and six years after, in consequence of his merit, he was appointed king's counsel. In parliament, where he sat as member for Richmond, he distinguished himself as an able and well-informed orator in support of Mr. George Grenville's administration, and he zealously espoused the cause of the mother country in her struggles to reduce the revolted American colonies. Mr. Wedderburn was appointed solicitor general in 1771, attorney general in 1778, and created, June, 1780, baron Loughborough, and made chief justice of the Common Pleas. He supported the coalition ministry; and was in 1783 made first commissioner for keeping the great seal; but was dismissed with lord North and Mr. Fox, whose opposition to the new ministry he ably seconded in parliament. In 1793, however, he accepted the seals under Mr. Pitt's administration, and was in 1801, created earl Rosslyn, and soon after resigned the office of chancellor to retire to privacy. He died suddenly, 2d Jan. 1805, at his seat at Baylis, near Salt-hill, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. He was twice married; by his first wife he had no issue, and by the second, sister of the late lord Courtney, whom he married 1782, he had a son, who died an infant. As he left no issue, he obtained the grant of his earldom to his relation sir James St. Clair Erskine. As a lawyer and a judge, lord Rosslyn supported a most respectable character; he proved himself on the bench the friend of the seamen, whose rights had been invaded by their commanders; but he was censured by some for arbitrarily placing at the trial of the Southwark rioters, in one indictment, men who were strangers to each other, and who thus were deprived of the privileges afforded by the law even to the greatest criminals. He was author of a pamphlet, called "Observations on the State of the English Prisons, and the Means of Improving them," a work of merit, and dictated by the purest humanity.

Rosso, Le, or Master Roux, a native of Florence, who, by studying the works of Michael Angelo and Parmesan, acquired celebrity as a painter, even without the assistance of a master. Francis I. appointed him superintendent of works at Fontainebleau, and rewarded his attention and services by a canonry of the holy chapel. He was so much affected by the tortures which were inflicted on his friend Pellegrin, whom he had accused falsely of robbing him of a sum of money, that in a melancholy moment of reflection, he took poison, and soon after died, 1541, aged 45. His heads of old men, and his female figures were much admired.

Rotari, Peter, a native of Verona, who acquired great celebrity as a portrait and historical painter. He was, in 1756, at Petersburg, where he was patronised by the court, and took the portraits of the imperial family, and of the nobility, and he afterwards returned to Italy. The year of his death is not ascertained.

Rotgans, Luke, a native of Amsterdam, who engaged in the wars of Holland in 1672, but after two years service, retired to his country seat, where he devoted himself to poetry. His epic poem, in eight books, on the Life of William III. is held in high estimation by the Dutch. He wrote also other poems, and shares with Vondel and Antonides the honour of being at the head of the bards of Holland. He died of the smallpox, 3d Nov. 1710, aged 66.

Rothenamer, John, a native of Munich, eminent as a painter, and as the successful imitator of Tintoret. His historical pieces possessed merit, and he was liberally patronised by the emperor Rodolph II. He died 1604, aged 40.

Rotheram, John, a native of Yorkshire, who studied physic and took his medical degrees, at Edinburgh. He published a Philosophical Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Water, and other medical works, and died 1787.

Rotheram, John, author of an Apology for the Athanasian Creed; Essay on the Truth of Christianity; Discourse on Faith, and its Connexion with good Works, 8vo. and other religious tracts, was rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, and died 1788.

Rothman, Christopher, author of a Treatise on Comets, and Letters on Astronomy, addressed to Tycho Brahe, was astronomer to the landgrave of Hesse, and died 1592.

Rotron, John de, a native of Dreux, distinguished as a poet, and as a magistrate. While an epidemic disorder raged in Dreux, and all fled for safety, the humane Rotron remained to administer to the necessities of the poor; and in answer to his brother, who earnestly solicited his departure, he said, "the bells are tolling for the 22d person who has died this day, and how soon soever they may announce my departure I know not, but I will not desert my post." Soon after the contagion carried him off, 28th June, 1650, in his 41st year. He was patronised by Richelieu, but never would condescend, to please his patron, to attack the Cid of Corneille, a poet whom he reverenced and loved. He wrote 37 plays, tragedies, and comedies, with vigour, spirit, and success, of which the best known are Chosroes, Antigone, and Wenceslaus, tragedies.

Roubillac, Francis, a native of Switzerland, eminent for his beautiful statuary. He was engaged in finishing some of the most splendid of the monuments erected in Westminster Abbey, and died 1762, in London, where he had been for some time settled.

Roucher, J. A. a native of Montpellier, distinguished as a poet. He hailed the approach of the French revolution as an era which was to bless the earth; but when he beheld its atrocities, he spoke with freedom against the tyrants whose violent measures deluged the kingdom with blood. His observations drew down upon him the resentment of the revolutionary tribunal, and he was guillotined, July 1794, and he met death with great composure and resignation, after seeing 37 heads struck off before he suffered. His chief work is the Months, a poem in 12 cantos, which, though occasionally tedious and weak, contains beautiful and animated descriptions. He also translated Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, and some of his fugitive pieces appeared after his death, 2 vols. 8vo.

Rouelle, William Francis, a native of Matthieu, near Caen, who practised as an apothecary at Paris, and gave lectures in chymistry in the royal botanical garden. He contributed some valuable things to the memoirs of the academy of sciences, and left his chymical lectures in MS. He died at Paris, 3d Aug. 1770, aged 67. His brother Hilary-Marin, succeeded him as lecturer in chymistry, and died 1st April, 1779.

Rouille, Peter Julian, a Jesuit of Tours, professor of theology and philosophy to his order. He was engaged with Catrou in the composition of the Roman History, in 21 vols. 4to. and also assisted in revising the Revolutions of Spain by d'Orleans. The Journal de Trevoux, was conducted by him from 1733 to 1737. He died at Paris, 17th May, 1740, aged 57.

Rous, Francis, one of the fanatics of the commonwealth. He was of a good family in Cornwall, and represented Truro in the long parliament, and became speaker of Barebone's parliament under Cromwell. His violent speeches against the bishops and against Arminianism, rendered him a favourite with the usurper, and he was made provost of Eton, though a layman. His works, which breathe the same spirit of enthusiasm, virulence, and bigotry, which he every where exhibited, appeared fol. 1657. He died 1659. He was called in ridicule, the illiterate Jew of Eton.

Rouse, John, author of the Antiquities of Warwick—a Chronicle of the Kings of England—a History of the two Universities, was a native of Warwick, and died there, 1491.

Rousseau, John Baptist, an eminent French poet, born at Paris, 1669. Though his father was a shoemaker, yet he received a decent education, and early displayed a strong and correct taste for poetry. In 1688, he went as page in the embassy to Denmark, and from thence passed with marshal Tallard, as his secretary, to the English court. Distinction in literature, and not in opulence, was his chief aim, and therefore he refused about this time some honourable appointments which would have set him above dependence, and was better pleased to be enrolled member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres. About this time some satirical verses, very severe and grossly abusive, were produced as his own, and though he solemnly declared his innocence, and pronounced them forgeries invented by his enemies, he was tried by the parliament, and banished the kingdom. The sentence was harsh, as even Voltaire, his personal enemy, admits, and he ever after protested that the treatment he received was unjust, cruel, and illiberal. From France he came to Switzerland, where he was protected by de Luc the French ambassador, and he afterwards went to Baden, where he was noticed by prince Eugene, and with him visited Vienna. In 1721 he came to London, where he published a collection of his poems, 2 vols. 4to. and by that means found his resources respectable. He returned to Paris incognito, 1739, and listened to those offers of reconciliation which his friends promised to procure for him; but soon after he was attacked by a fit of apoplexy at the Hague, and died of that dreadful visitation at Brussels, 17th March, 1741. His poems, consisting of odes, epigrams, epistles, comedies in verse, &c. have been published in 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 12mo. 1743. His poetry, particularly his odes, in Voltaire's opinion, are beautiful, diversified, and

abound with images. In his private character he was overbearing and unsubmissive; he quarrelled with his patron prince Eugene, and with the same levity and rudeness affronted the duke of Aremberg, who had kindly and liberally noticed him.

Rousseau, James, a French painter born at Paris, 1630. He studied in Italy, and was patronised by Lewis XIV. but as he was a protestant, he left his country to avoid persecution. He next went to Holland, and afterwards visited England, where he was employed by the duke of Montague. His landscapes and architectural representations are much admired. He died in London, 1693.

Rousseau, John James, a celebrated philosopher, born 28th June, 1712, at Geneva, where his father was a watchmaker. His mother died in bringing him into the world, and his birth, as he observes, was the first of his misfortunes. Though of a weakly constitution, his mind was strong and active, and the reading of Plutarch and Tacitus, which adorned the shelves of his father's shop, opened his ideas, and inspired him with courage. Some juvenile frolic induced him to quit his father's house, and without protectors he changed his religion to procure bread. By the care of the bishop of Anneci, in whose house he solicited an asylum, he was placed with Mad. de Warens, a lady who had lately abandoned the protestant for the catholic tenets, and devoted part of her fortune to deeds of charity. Rousseau some time after quitted the hospitable roof of this amiable female, who had been to him a mother and a friend, and as he was fond of music he began to teach it at Chamberri. From Chamberri he came, in 1741, to Paris, and two years after went as secretary with Montague, the French ambassador, to Venice; but his proud and restless spirit could not long bear the confinement of servitude, and in consequence of a quarrel with his employer, he returned to Paris. Here he was noticed by Dupin, the farmer general, who gave him an office in his department, and at last, in 1750, he began his literary career, and obtained the prize of the academy of Dijon, on the subject, Whether the re-establishment of the arts and sciences has been conducive to the purity of morals? He adopted, by the advice of his friend Diderot, the negative position, and defended it with such eloquence and success, that he excited a number of literary antagonists against him. He next attracted the public attention by his discourse on the cause of inequality among men, and on the origin of society, a work of singular character, and which unites the boldest flights of imagination with the most incoherent ideas, and elevates savage nature above the comforts of domestic and social life. This composition, dedicated in animated language to the republic of Geneva, restored him to the favour of his native country, and to the bosom of the protestant faith. After returning for a while to Paris, he retired to solitude, and devoted himself to study. His letter to d'Alembert, written about this time, and published in 1758, on the subject of establishing a theatre at Geneva, drew upon him the censures and the persecution of Voltaire, and it was remarked with surprise that this bold advocate for the purity of morals against the contagion of theatrical representation had himself written a comedy and a pastoral, which had been exhibited on the Paris stage. His next work was the Dictionary of Music, which contains many valuable articles, but not without inaccuracies. His New Heloise appeared in 1761, in 6 vols. 12mo. and, notwithstanding its many defects, and its immorality, excited much of the public attention, for its bold delineation of character, its interesting details, and its fascinating language. Heloise was followed, in 1762, by Emilius, in 4 vols. 12mo. a moral romance, still of greater celebrity. In this popular work the philosopher wishes to leave in education every thing to nature, and whilst he inveighs in warm language against the luxuries, the vices, and the prejudices of the age, he speaks truths worthy of Plato and of Tacitus. It is, however, much to be lamented that in tracing out the education of a young man, and in drawing a most affecting picture of the benign author of Christianity, and of the sublime beauties of the gospel, he attacks with blind misguided fury the miracles and the prophecies on which that divine revelation rests, and builds his system of salvation on reason and natural religion. The book, though popular, was exposed to the censures and condemnation of the parliament of Paris, and the author hastened out of France. He sought an asylum at Geneva, but the gates of the city were shut against the disgraced philosopher, and he retired to Neufchatel in Switzerland, where he began to write a defence of his works, and of his principles. Here, however, the populace was roused to acts of violence, by the pulpit discourses of the ministers of the neighbourhood, and therefore fearing greater insults than the pelting of his windows, he fled from Neufchatel. Berne, where he sought an asylum, was shut against him, and he therefore hastened to Strasburg, where the marshal de Contades relieved his necessities, and enabled him to proceed to Paris, in which place he expected the protection of David Hume. With the English philosopher he travelled to London, and found in this country a peaceful residence; but whilst he fled from persecution the citizen of Geneva still longed for celebrity. In England

he was a common man, and not the favourite of the people, admired and applauded, and therefore he soon quarrelled with his protector, Hume, and left the kingdom in disgust. He passed through Amiens and returned to Paris, where he was permitted to remain, provided he wrote nothing offensive against religion or the government. Ever restless and suspicious he now appeared in the Armenian dress, and when flattered by the homage of those who reverenced his abilities, he declared himself insulted, and began to interpret the approbation of the world as a regular system of persecution excited against him by men of letters. The last years of his life were spent in the company of a few friends, and while he seemed to condemn the fallacy of former opinions, he resigned himself to the peaceful studies and solitude of declining age. He died of an apoplexy at Ermenonville, the estate of M. de Girardin, 30 miles from Paris, 2d July, 1778, aged 66; and in the isle of Poplars, in this beautiful retreat, are inscribed these words: "Ici repose l'homme de la nature et de la verité! Vitam impendere vero." Rousseau, who may be called the Diogenes of modern times, married in 1769, at Bourgoin in Dauphiné, a woman of the name of le Vasseur, who, without elegance of manners and without mental attainments, exercised over him the most absolute dominion. She, however, gave him in return all the attentions of a nurse and of a friend, and accompanied him in all his wanderings at Montmorenci, Geneva, Berne, Motiers, Neufchatel, London, Brienne, Bourgoin, Paris, and Ermenonville. The works of this singular character have been collected in 33 vols. 8vo. and 12mo. His confessions were published after his death. His "Pensées" have appeared in a separate form, and are valuable, as they exhibit much of the original character of the man, and the most sublime truths of morality and of religion, without the prejudices, the passions, and the absurdities of the misanthrope.

Rousseau, Samuel, a learned printer, was born in London, in 1763. He served his apprenticeship in the office of Mr. Nichols, by whom he was occasionally employed in collecting remains of antiquity. While an apprentice and journeyman he made himself master of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Persian, and Arabic languages: with some knowledge of the French. Yet these acquisitions did not raise him to independence; and he died in very indigent circumstances in 1820. He compiled—1. Flowers of Persian Literature—2. Dictionary of Words used in the East Indies—3. Persian and English Vocabulary—4. Grammar of the Persian Language; and other works.—*W. B.*

Roussel, William, a benedictine of Conches in Normandy. He devoted himself to literary pursuits at Rheims, and died at Argenteuil, 5th Oct. 1717, aged 59. He ably translated St. Jerome's Letters, 3 vols. 8vo. and began a literary history of France, which was finished by Rivet.

Roussel, Peter, a native of Ax in Pamiers, who took his medical degrees at Montpellier, and was the pupil of the great Bordeu. He published Systeme Phisique et Moral de la Femme, 12mo. a work of great merit, and began a work on the same subject on man. He died at Chateaudun, 1803, aged 60, and his eloge was pronounced by his friend Bordeu.

Roux, Augustin, a native of Gascony, who studied medicine, and took his degrees at Bourdeaux. He published a Treatise on Purifying Liquors—Memoirs of Chymistry—Typographical Annals—New portable Encyclopedie, 2 vols. 8vo.—and also continued Vandermonde's Journal of Medicine. He died 1776, aged 50.

Rowe, Nicholas, an eminent English poet, born at Little Bedfordshire, 1673. From Highgate school he went to Westminster, under the tuition of the great Busby, and at the age of 16 removed to the Middle Temple. Though his abilities might have raised him to eminence in the law, yet he preferred literature to all other pursuits, and at the age of 25 he produced his first tragedy, "the Ambitious Stepmother," which was received with universal applause. Tamerlane; the Fair Penitent; Ulysses; the Royal Convert; Jane Shore; and Lady Jane Gray, succeeded, and with equal approbation; but the poet found his powers inadequate to the ease and sprightliness of comedy, and his "Biter" was so little popular that it is not even inserted in his works. His literary fame, made him known to the great; the duke of Queensbury, when secretary of state, made him his public secretary, and on the Hanoverian succession he was appointed poet laureat, and land surveyor of the customs of the port of London, and afterwards chancellor Parker's secretary to the presentations, and clerk to the prince of Wales's council. He died 6th Dec. 1718, aged 45, and was interred in Westminster abbey, lamented not only by Pope's muse, but by many characters of merit and virtue, by whom he was highly esteemed. He translated into verse Lucan's Pharsalia, and Quillet's Callipædia, and edited Shakspeare's plays, with an account of his life. Rowe is still a popular poet on the stage, and his Jane Shore, as Johnson says, is always seen and heard with pity. Though he does not often excite terror, yet he elevates the sentiments, and though he seldom pierces the breast, he always delights the ear, and often improves the understanding.

Rowe, Elizabeth, an English lady, known for her genius and virtues, daughter of Mr. Singer, a dissenting minister, and born at Ilchester, 11th Sept. 1674. She early displayed a poetical genius, and in her 22d year were published some of her poems under the title of poems on several occasions by Philomela. Her talents and virtues rendered her soon a favourite with the public, and among her respectable suiters she had the poet Prior; but she disregarded all applications till 1710, when she gave her hand to Mr. Thomas Rowe, a gentleman already known for his literary acquirements. After his death, which happened 1715, and which she recorded in one of her best elegies, she lived in retirement at Frome, in the cultivation of the muses. She died of an apoplexy, 20th Feb. 1736-7. After her death, agreeable to her request, her devotions were published by Dr. Watts, under the title of Devout Exercises of the Heart, &c. and in 1739, appeared her miscellaneous works in prose and verse, 2 vols. 8vo. These works contain the History of Joseph, a poem—Friendship in Death—Letters Moral, &c. and enforce by the strongest conviction and the most interesting examples, the love of virtue and the practice of every good and benevolent action.

Rowe, Thomas, the husband of the preceding, was son of Benoni Rowe, a dissenting minister. He was born in London, and educated at the Charter-house, and at Leyden university. In 1710, two years after his return from the continent, he married Miss Singer, with whom he lived five years in the enjoyment of every domestic comfort, till a lingering illness put an end to his life, May, 1715, in his 28th year. Among other things he wrote an ode to his wife, some time after his marriage, under the title of Delia, a proof of his love and of her many virtues. He also undertook to give a translation of Plutarch's Lives, but finished only eight.

Rowe, Thomas, a native of Petherwin, Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He became minister of Litchet, Dorsetshire, but was ejected in 1662, for nonconformity, and afterwards took the care of a dissenting congregation at Wimborn, where he died 1698. He was author of the Christian's Work, &c.

Rowe, John, an English divine, born at Crediton, Devonshire, and educated at New-Inn-hall, Oxford. He was for some time a popular minister at Witney, Oxfordshire, and then removed to Tiverton, in his native county, and in 1654 settled as preacher in Westminster abbey, from which he was ejected, 1662, for nonconformity. He died 12th October, 1677, and was buried in Bunhill fields. His "Love of Christ," in 30 sermons, are a much esteemed publication. He wrote besides some practical treatises.

Rowland, Henry, a native of Anglesey, known for a valuable and interesting history of his native island, called Mona Restaurata, in 4to. He was in orders, and died 1722.

Rowland, David S. congregational minister of Windsor, Connecticut, was born at Fairfield, in that state, in 1719, and graduated at Yale college in 1743. He was first settled in Plainfield, and afterwards at Providence, Rhode-Island, where he remained twelve or thirteen years. At the commencement of the revolution he removed, and was installed, March 27th, 1776, pastor of the first church in Windsor, where he continued, greatly esteemed for his talents, piety, and usefulness, till his death, January 13th, 1794, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and forty-seventh of his ministry. ☞ L.

Rowley, a monk of Bristol, said to have flourished in the 15th century. Some particulars of his writings, either real or fictitious, are mentioned under Chatterton.

Rowley, William, a dramatic writer in the reign of the first Charles, educated at Cambridge. He was the friend of the learned of his own times, and is spoken of with great commendation by Wood. He left five plays, in one of which he was assisted by Shakspeare.

Rowley, Samuel, a dramatic writer in Charles the first's reign, but of no great celebrity. Two historical plays by him are mentioned, but with little commendation.

Rowley, William, an eminent physician, descended from an Irish family, born in London, 18th November, 1743. After applying himself to the medical profession, he served in the army, and was at the siege of Belleisle, and at the taking of the Havana, and his conduct was so meritorious that he was employed by the ministry under the patronage of lord Keppel to make professional visits to Cuba, and all the leeward islands, for which he was honourably rewarded. He settled afterwards in London, and acquired an extensive practice, but though he was honoured with a doctor's degree from St. Andrews, and had been admitted bachelor of medicine from St. Alban's hall, Oxford; some objections were made in that university to his obtaining the next degree, and he never took it. His publications were respectable in number, and all on medical subjects. Though a man of great observation and of extensive experience, it is remarkable that either from the love of singularity, or from prejudice, he opposed the vaccine inoculation, and thus impeded by the weight of his authority the adoption of a system which bids fair to extirpate one of the greatest scourges

of the human race. This excellent man, whose humanity and benevolence were as conspicuous as his medical reputation was extensive, died 17th March, 1806, and was privately buried in St. James's chapel, Tottenham court road.

Rowning, John, an able mathematician, fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and afterwards rector of Anderby, Lincolnshire. He died in Carey-street, London, November, 1771, aged 72. His compendious system of natural philosophy, 2 vols. 8vo. is a popular work, and has often been reprinted, and was once a standing classbook at Cambridge.

Roxana, a Persian lady of great beauty, whom Alexander took for his wife, and at his death left pregnant. Her son Alexander was cruelly murdered by Cassander, and she shared his fate.

Roxburgh, William, a physician and botanist, was born at Craigie, in Ayrshire, in 1759. He received his education at Edinburgh, where he served his time as a surgeon; after which he went to India, and settled at Madras. Having communicated several papers on natural history to the Royal Society, he was appointed keeper of the botanical garden at Calcutta, where he formed an intimacy with Sir William Jones, and became a member of the Asiatic Society, whose volumes exhibited abundant proofs of his talents. Dr. Roxburgh made several important discoveries, particularly in the colouring matter of the lacca insect, and the cultivation of hemp in Bengal, for which he received three gold medals from the Society of Arts. He died at Edinburgh in 1815. His other works are—1. Plants of the coasts of Coromandel, 2 vols. 4to. 2. Botanical Description of Swieteniæ, 4to. 3. An Essay on the Natural Order of the Scitamineæ, 4to.—*W.B.*

Roy, Julian le, a native of Tours, who, from his earliest years showed great mechanical knowledge. He came to Paris at the age of 18, and in 1713, was admitted into the society of clock-makers. He raised his profession to the highest pitch of excellence, and his watches acquired the same celebrity in France, as those of Graham in England. He died at Paris, 20th Sept. 1759, aged 74, leaving four sons. Peter the eldest was watch-maker to the king, and published Memoirs for the Clock-Makers of Paris, 4to.—Etrennes Chronometriques—treatise on the Labours of Harrison and le Roy for the discovery of Longitude at Sea, 4to.—Letter to M. de Marivetz. He died 1785. Julian David, another son, was member of the national institute, and became professor of architecture. He travelled over Greece and other countries, and published Ruins of the Finest Monuments of Greece, fol. a work of merit—History of the Construction of Christian Temples, 8vo.—Observations on the Edifices of the Ancients—on the Marine, Ships, Sails, &c. of the Ancients. He died of an apoplexy at the end of Jan. 1803, aged 75.

Royse, George, D.D. an English divine, born at Martock, Somersetshire, 1655, and educated at Edmund hall, Oxford. He became fellow of Oriel college, and was afterwards chaplain to king William, and to Tillotson the primate, who gave him Newington Rectory, Oxfordshire. He was elected provost of Oriel 1690, and afterwards was made dean of Bristol, and died April, 1708.

Royse, John, A.M. a popular preacher under Cromwell, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He was ejected in 1662, and died the next year. His "Spirit's Touch Stone" is admired.

Rozee, N. a native of Leyden. She excelled in the use of the pencil, but in the finishing of her pictures she applied, instead of colours, silk floss on the ground, which she disposed with the highest effect, and with the most correct taste. Her landscapes, portraits, and historical pieces, all finished in this delicate manner, are much admired. She died 1682, aged 50.

Rozier, Francis, an eminent agriculturist, born at Lyons, 24th Jan. 1734. Though he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and became doctor in divinity, and prior of Nanteuil, he devoted himself deeply to the study of his favourite science, and to botany, chymistry, and natural history. At Paris, he was noticed by the great and the powerful, but he sought for retirement at Bezieres, where he composed and finished his valuable course of agriculture in 10 vols. 4to. In 1788, he returned to Lyons, where the academy admitted him among its most honourable members. During the revolution he showed himself firm and moderate, but when Lyons was besieged a bomb fell on his bed while he was asleep, and buried his shattered limbs among the ruins of the house, 29th Sept. 1793. He wrote besides Memoirs on making Wine, on Mills and Presses, and other useful works on agricultural and commercial subjects.

Rubens, Sir Peter Paul, a celebrated painter, born at Cologne, 1577. He studied at Antwerp, from which for a time the civil wars had driven his family; but while he applied to the belles lettres, he displayed a strong partiality for the art of designing. This taste was happily promoted, and after receiving instruction from the best Flemish masters he went to Italy, where he greatly improved himself, especially by studying accurately the colouring of Titian, and all the striking beauties of Julio Romano, of Raphael and other illustrious painters. After an absence of seven years

spent in viewing the cabinets of Italy, he returned to Antwerp, where he took a wife, whom after four years of domestic happiness he lost. He afterwards took a second wife of great beauty, whose personal charms it is said, he transfused into his paintings. The fame of his great talents soon spread over Europe, and he was deservedly courted by great men and princes. He was invited to Paris by Mary de Medicis to paint the Luxemburg gallery, and he became such a favourite with the infanta Isabella of Spain, that she sent him as her ambassador to England to negotiate a peace in 1630. During his residence in England, he painted the Banqueting house, and was much noticed by Buckingham, and also by Charles I. who knighted him. On his return to Spain he was honourably received by Philip IV. and made secretary of state in Flanders. He died 1640, leaving an immense fortune behind him. His eldest son Albert succeeded him as secretary in Flanders. Rubens was deservedly held in high esteem, and it is said that few persons passed through Flanders without seeing a man of whose talents and great reputation they had heard so much. Of his many pupils Vandyke acquired the greatest celebrity.

Rubens, Albert, son of the above, was born at Antwerp, 1614, and gained the esteem of the archduke Leopold William, governor of the Low Countries, by his virtues and intelligence. He wrote de Re Vestiariâ Veterum, præcipue de Lato Clavo —Diatribæ de Gemmâ, Tiberianâ, Augustæâ, &c.—Regum et Imperatorum Roman. Numismata, fol.—de Vitâ Flavii Manli Theodori, 12mo. He died 1657.

Ruccellai, John, a native of Florence, of illustrious birth. He embraced the ecclesiastical state, and was sent by Leo X. his relation, as ambassador to Francis I. but the death of that pope cut off his hopes of obtaining the purple, though the next pontiff, Clement VII. appointed him governor of St. Angelo. He died in obscurity about 1526, aged 50. He wrote Rosamonde, and Orestes, tragedies, and the Bees, a poem of merit in blank verse, translated into French by Pingeron.

Ruccellai, Bernard, a native of Florence, in the 15th century, author of Bellum Italicum, printed, London, 1733, in 4to. &c. Another of the same family who embraced the ecclesiastical profession and obtained considerable benefices from the pope. His intimacy with the pope raised him enemies, and he left Italy and retired to France, where he lived in the most effeminate and sumptuous manner. He died at Montpellier, 22d Oct. 1622.

Rudbeck, Olaus, professor of medicine at Upsal, wrote Excercitatio Anatomica, 4to.—Atlantica, sive Manheim Vera Japheti Posterorum Sedes ac Patera, 3 vols. fol. with an Atlas—Leges West-Gothicæ, fol.—collection of Plants on Plates, 2 vols. fol.—Laponia Illustrata, et iter per Upland, 4to.—Dissertation on the Bird called Selai in the Bible, &c. He died 1702, aged 73. His son of the same name was also an eminent physician, and published Dissertatio de Hedera—a Catalogue of the Plants of Lapland—Specimen Linguæ Gothicæ, 4to.

Ruddiman, Thomas, a learned Scotchman, born in Aberdeenshire, 1684, and educated at Aberdeen. He was made overseer of the king's printing-house, Edinburgh, and for near fifty years continued keeper of the advocates' library there, and distinguished himself for the many valuable books which he edited. He was strongly attached to the Stuart family, and therefore opposed the revolution. His Diplomata et Numismata Scotiæ, are admired, but particularly his excellent Latin grammar, with valuable notes. He died at Edinburgh, 1757, aged 84.

Ruding, Rogers, an English divine, was born at Leicester, Aug. 9, 1751. He became fellow of Merton college, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of divinity in 1782. In 1773, he was presented to the college living of Meldun in Surrey, and soon after he was elected a fellow of the society of antiquaries, to whose archæologia he was a contributor. He published "Annals of the coinage of Britain, and its dependencies," in 4 vols. 4to. He died in 1820.—*W.B.*

Rue, Charles de la, a French orator and poet, born at Paris, 1643. He was educated among the Jesuits, and distinguished himself as a professor of belles lettres and rhetoric, and as an eloquent preacher. He published in 1667, the Conquests of Lewis XIV. a Latin poem, which Corneille translated into French with many high commendations of the original author. He was among the editors of the Dauphin classics, and published Virgil. He wrote also tragedies in Latin and French, which possessed great merit, besides 3 vols. of sermons, and died 1725, aged 82.

Rue, Charles de la, a Benedictine monk, born 1685. He was very learned in Greek and Hebrew, and became the friend and associate of Montfaucon, and by his advice published the works of Origen, in 3 vols. fol. He died 1739.

Ruffhead, Owen, an English writer. He published the life of Pope—a collection of statutes at large—and other works, and died 1769.

Ruffi, Anthony de, a learned counsellor of Marseiles. He is author of an History of Marseilles, 2 vols. fol. which was continued by his son Louis Anthony. He

wrote besides, the History of the Generals of the Galleys, &c. He died 1689, aged 82, and his son 1724, aged 67.

Rufinus, a father of the church. He was born at Aquileia, and was the friend and afterwards the antagonist of St. Jerome. He died in Sicily 410. Besides a Latin translation of Josephus, and of some of the works of Origen, he wrote the lives of some of the fathers of the desert, &c.

Rufus, Ephesius, an ancient Greek anatomical writer in Trajan's reign. He was considered as an able physician, but his works have all perished, and only the Greek names of the parts of the body are preserved from his writings. He wrote treatises on the Diseases of the Reins and Bladder—on the Bile, &c.

Rugendas, George Philip, a native of Augsburg, celebrated as a painter. He painted with his left hand. He chiefly excelled in the representations of battles, sieges, and in historical pieces, and died 1742, aged 76.

Ruggle, George, an English writer, fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge. He wrote Ignoramus, a Latin comedy of some merit, performed with great applause in the university before James I. 1614. He died about 1640.

Ruggles, Timothy, a brigadier general, under general Amherst, in the expedition against Canada, was born at Rochester, Massachusetts, October 11th, 1711, and graduated at Harvard college, in 1732. He established himself as a lawyer first at Sandwich, and afterwards at Hardwick, and attained to high respectability in the profession. He served as a brigadier general in the French war, and was second in command in the battle with Dieskaw. In 1756, he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas for Worcester, and in 1762, chief justice, and held the office till the revolution, when he joined the royal party, and left the state. He had been for many years a member of the legislature, and possessed a large share of influence, and was in 1765 sent a delegate to the congress, which met at New-York, but refused to concur in the measure adopted by it, for which he was reprimanded by order of the legislature. After the war he resided in Nova Scotia, and died in 1798. ☞ L.

Ruhnkenius, David, a native of Stolp in Pomerania, who became professor of belles lettres and history, and librarian, in Leyden university. He died 14th May, 1798, aged 75. He wrote Epistolæ Criticæ in Hesiodi et Homeri Hymnos—de Vitâ et Scriptis Longini—Timæi Sophistiæ Lexicon—Historia Critica Oratorum Græcorum, 2 vols. 8vo.—Editions of V. Paterculus, Rutilius Lupus, &c. The life of this able and learned critic has been published by Wyttenbach.

Ruinart, Thierry, a Benedictine monk, born at Rheims, 1657. He was an able theologian, and was the associate of Mabillon, in his literary labours. He was author of the Acts of the Martyrs of the Four first centuries, 4to.—History of the Persecution of the Vandals, 4to.—the Life of Mabillon—the Life of Pope Urban V. besides an edition of Gregory of Tours. He died 1709.

Rule, Gilbert, a native of Elgin, educated at Aberdeen, where he became professor of philosophy. He was, in 1659, made principal of his college; but was ejected two years after for nonconformity, after which he went to Leyden, and took his degrees in medicine. At the revolution he was appointed principal of the university of Edinburgh, and died there 1705, aged 77. He wrote some pieces in defence of his nonconformity, and against episcopacy, of little merit. Some specimens of his pulpit oratory are preserved in the Scotch presbyterian eloquence.

Rulhieres, N. de, a learned Frenchman, secretary to the French ambassador l'Hopital in Russia, when Peter III. was hurled from his throne. He published a short but very interesting account of this extraordinary event, and afterwards gave a history of the revolution in Poland. He was preparing an account of the French revolution, when he died suddenly, 30th Jan. 1791. He wrote besides a pamphlet of great merit, on the Protestants of France, and two poems on Disputes—les Jeux des Mains. Two volumes of his posthumous works appeared 12mo. 1791.

Rulland, Martin, a physician of Freisingen in Bavaria, professor of medicine at Lawingen in Swabia, and physician to Rodolphus II. He wrote Medica Practica—Appendix de Dosibus, &c.—Thesaurus Rulandinus—Lexicon Alchymiæ—Hydriatica, or a treatise on Mineral Waters. He died at Prague, 1602, aged 70. His son Martin was born at Lawingen, and became physician to the emperor, and died at Prague, 1611, aged 52. He wrote some medical tracts.

Rumphius, George Everard, doctor of medicine in Hanau university, became consul at Amboyna, and paid there particular attention to botanical pursuits. Though he had the misfortune to lose his sight at the age of 43, he yet followed his favourite studies, and by the delicate powers of his taste and of his smell, he still distinguished all the varieties of plants. His learned labours were presented to the public in 1755, with a supplement by John Burmann, in 6 vols. fol. He published besides, Imagines Piscium Testaceorum, fol. 1711, and Political History of Amboyna.

Rumsey, James, an ingenious mechanic of Berkley county, Virginia, who invented a method of employing steam in navigation,

in 1782, and obtained a patent for it from Virginia, in 1787. In 1784 he published a treatise on the subject in controversy with John Fitch, who claimed to have also about the same time discovered a method of propelling vessels by steam. Rumsey's method was carried into effect on a small scale both in the United States and England, but did not succeed. He died at Philadelphia, while publicly delivering a description of his invention. Fitch also, whose invention was subsequent to Rumsey's, obtained a patent for it from Virginia in 1788, and made a trial of it on the Delaware. But it was equally unsuccessful. ☞ L.

Rundle, Thomas, a learned prelate, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took the degree of LL.D. 1723. The friendship of lord Talbot, to whom he was chaplain, procured him preferment, and he became archdeacon of Wilts, treasurer of Sarum, rector of Sedgefield, and prebendary of Durham, which he exchanged in 1735, for the see of Derry. He was the intimate friend of the learned and of the polite in his age. A volume of his letters has been printed. He died 1743.

Runnington, Charles, sergeant at law, was born in Hertfordshire, in 1751. His education was private, and in 1768 he was placed with a special pleader, who employed him in a digest of the law of England. In 1778 he was called to the bar, and in 1787 to the degree of sergeant at law. In 1815, he was appointed commissioner for the relief of insolvent debtors, which office he resigned in 1819. He died at Brighton, Jan. 18, 1821. Sergeant Runnington published—1. Hale's History of the Common Law, 2 vols. 2. Gilbert's Law of Ejectments, 8vo. 3. Ruffhead's Statutes at large, 4 vols. 4to. 4. History of the Legal Remedy by Ejectment, and the resulting action for Mesne Process, 8vo.—*W. B.*

Rupert, Prince, son of Frederic king of Bohemia, and Elizabeth daughter of James I. visited England at the beginning of the civil wars, and as he had acquired some military knowledge abroad, he was intrusted by Charles with the command of some of his armies, and behaved with spirit and address. Under the second Charles he was placed at the head of the navy, and defeated the Dutch fleet in 1673. In the midst of his military engagements he paid particular attention to the arts and sciences, he was fond of chymistry, and from the accidental observation of a soldier scraping his rusty gun he invented mezzotinto printing, of which he himself executed the first specimen, still to be seen in Evelyn Sculptura, first edition. This gallant prince died 1682.

Ruremond, John William de, a French fanatic. He believed himself to be inspired in 1580, and commissioned by heaven to restore the tenets of the anabaptists of Munster, and for a while he collected adherents around him, by encouraging them to pillage the rich, whose property he regarded as common to the disciples of Christ, and by permitting them polygamy. He was at last seized, and by order of the duke of Cleves condemned to be burnt by a slow fire. He suffered the punishment with astonishing fortitude, and two of his wives, imitating his example, shared his fate with the same obstinate indifference.

Ruscelli, Jerome, a native of Viterbo, educated at Venice. He was eminent for his learning, and published Rimario, or a dictionary of Rhymes—Imprese Illustri, or Illustrious Coats of Arms, &c. and died at Rome, 1565.

Rush, Benjamin, M.D. LL.D. a distinguished American physician, was born January 5th, 1745, near Bristol, about twelve miles from Philadelphia. His father died while he was young, and left him to the care of an intelligent and pious mother, who gave him a virtuous education. At the age of eight or nine years he was placed under the tuition of Dr. Samuel Finley, afterwards president of the college at Princeton, and after becoming accomplished in the knowledge of Latin and Greek, he entered that institution, then under the care of president Davies, and was graduated in 1760. The next succeeding six years he devoted to the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. John Redman, of Philadelphia. He there embarked for Europe, and attended the medical lectures at the University of Edinburgh for two years, and afterwards spent some time at the hospitals in London. In 1769 he returned to America, with qualifications for his profession seldom equalled, and commenced the practice of physic in Philadelphia, where his superior talents and learning, and highly amiable and engaging manners, soon procured him extensive practice. Not long after his establishment there he was appointed professor of chymistry in the medical school in that city. In 1789 he became professor of the theory and practice of medicine; in 1791 of the institutes of medicine and clinical practice; and in 1805 was chosen to the united professorships of the theory and practice of medicine, and of clinical medicine, which he held the remainder of his life. On the commencement of the contest with Great Britain, Dr. Rush entered with warmth into the defence of the rights of the colonies, and in 1776 was elected a member of congress, and signed the declaration of independence. In April of the next year he was appointed surgeon-general of the military hospitals of the middle department; but, preferring the place of physician-general, for which his studies had better qualified him, he was transferred to that station

in July. He resigned that office in 1778, and after employing his influence to promote the establishment of a new constitution in Pennsylvania, and serving as a member in the convention of that state, which ratified the constitution of the United States, retired from political life, and devoted himself to medical studies. He had before this period published several medical tracts, and he continued for many years to add frequently to their number. In 1798 he collected his works relating to medicine, and published them in five volumes. They were republished in 1804, in four volumes, and again in 1809. His volume on diseases of the mind he gave to the world in 1812. He died on the 18th of April, 1813, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Dr. Rush was one of the greatest and best men who have adorned his country. He possessed an acute and rapid perception, a discriminating judgment, a brilliant imagination, a retentive memory, and a cultivated taste. He was a most assiduous and persevering student; his knowledge was various and profound, and he eminently excelled in the several departments of his profession, both as a practitioner and lecturer. His writings are a noble monument of his genius. His investigations were characterized by great independence and originality. He added many important facts to the science of medicine, and was peculiarly felicitous in his method of describing diseases. His works enjoyed an uncommonly extensive circulation, and gave him a rank in the estimation of foreigners, as well as his own countrymen, among the greatest men who have adorned his profession. In private life he was distinguished by amiableness, modesty, uprightness, affability, uncommon powers of conversation, great punctuality to his engagements, and great philanthropy; and he enjoyed to a remarkable degree the confidence, esteem, and admiration of all around him. To those characteristics he also added, in an eminent degree, the virtues of an enlightened and practical Christian. ☞ L.

Rushworth, John, a learned Englishman, born in Northumberland, 1607, and educated at Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar. He was very expert as a short-hand writer, and in consequence of his great dexterity was employed to minute down the particulars of the most important debates and causes in parliament, and in the courts of justice. He was, in 1640, appointed joint clerk to the house of commons, and afterwards attended his relation, general Fairfax, as his secretary. In 1658 he was chosen member for Berwick, and also in 1660, and 1678, and the next year, and he recommended himself to the king's favour, by presenting to him some valuable records of the privy council, which he had preserved during the civil wars. Either through extravagance or carelessness, he was imprisoned in the king's bench, and died there after six years' confinement, 12th May, 1690. His historical collections of private passages in state, &c. appeared at various times, in 7 vols. fol. and were reprinted in 1721, with an additional volume. The work is generally considered as too favourable to the republican party, and thence he was accused of untruths, and of libelling the government, by Dr. John Nalson of Cambridge, who published in opposition, a collection of the affairs of state, &c.

Russel, Alexander, physician to the English factory at Aleppo, was born and educated at Edinburgh. During his residence in Turkey, he applied himself to acquire the knowledge of the language, and gained great celebrity by his medical abilities, which procured him the patronage and friendship of the pacha of Aleppo. He returned to Europe in 1759, and was elected physician of St. Thomas's hospital, London. His history of Aleppo has been considered as a valuable performance, which has been translated into various languages. He died in London, 1770.

Russel, Richard, an eminent physician, author of a popular treatise on the virtues of sea water. He died 1768.

Russel, lord William, third son of William, the first duke of Bedford, was born about 1641. He obtained a seat in the House of Commons under Charles II. and distinguished himself as a violent opposer of the succession of the duke of York to the throne. His conduct was regarded by the court with a jealous eye, and at last he was arrested as guilty of treasonable practices, in conjunction with the duke of Monmouth, and condemned to death. He was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn fields, 21st July, 1683. After the revolution his sentence was revised, and an act passed to examine who were the authors of his death. He had married, in 1667, Rachel, second daughter of Thomas Wriotesley, earl of Southampton, widow of lord Vaughan, a woman of great merit and piety. When she heard of his condemnation, she threw herself at the king's feet, but she implored in vain: Charles was inexorable, and she immediately went to the Tower, and employed all the powers of affection and eloquence in exhorting her husband to support the dignity of his character, and to die with heroic resolution, and all the firmness of a Christian. She parted from him on the day of his execution, and he, turning from her, exclaimed, "the bitterness of death is now past." This excellent woman continued a widow till her death, 1723, at the

age of 87, and she had the consolation to see her second son succeed to the honours and to the estates of the Bedford family. The letters which passed between her and her husband have been published, and display, in the strongest features, the characters of a man of upright integrity, and of a woman of the most generous heart, and the most affectionate sentiments.

Russel, Elizabeth, lady, daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, married sir Thomas Hobbey, who died 1566, and afterwards lord John Russel, son and heir of Francis, the second earl of Bedford. By her second husband, who died 1584, she had one son and two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, the last of whom was buried in Westminster abbey, where a statue on her monument seems to indicate that she died in consequence of pricking her finger with a needle. Lady Russel was a woman of a well-cultivated mind, and fond of literature. She translated from the French a religious book on the Sacrament, printed 1605. She died about 1600, aged 71.

Russell, Chambers, a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, was the son of the Hon. Daniel Russell, a member of the council and impost officer of Massachusetts, by a daughter of the Hon. Charles Chambers. He was graduated at Harvard college, in 1731. In 1747 he succeeded Mr. Auchmuty as judge of the admiralty court, and died at Dover in England, in 1766. The family of Russells was one of the first rank and respectability in Massachusetts. Richard Russell, the ancestor who came first to America, was from Herefordshire in England. He was treasurer, and a magistrate of the province, in 1659. His son, grandson, and two great grandsons were members of the council. ☞ L.

Russell, Thomas, who died in Boston, in 1796, was a descendant of the above. He was a merchant, and a member of the council. The first American ship employed in the Russian trade was owned by him. His wife was a daughter of colonel Watson, of Plymouth, and after his death the lady of sir Grenville Temple. ☞ L.

Rust, George, a fellow of Christ college, Cambridge, who, by the friendship of Jeremy Taylor, became dean of Connor, and afterwards was raised to the see of Dromore. He died 1670, author of a discourse on Truth—a sermon, preached at the funeral of his friend bishop Taylor, and other religious pieces.

Ruth, a woman of Moab, who married Mahlon, and afterwards Boaz, by whom she had Obed, the father of Jesse, and thus became the progenitor of the royal race of David. Her history is supposed to be written by Samuel, in a simple, pleasing, chaste, and interesting style, and it forms a connexion between the book of Judges, and the first of Samuel.

Rutherforth, Thomas, a learned divine, born at Papworth-Everard, Cambridgeshire, 13th Oct. 1713, and educated at St. John's, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was afterwards professor of divinity to the university, rector of Shenfield, Essex, and Barley, Herts, and archdeacon of Essex. He wrote a System of Natural Philosophy, 2 vols. 4to—Institutes of Natural Law, 2 vols. 8vo.—some sermons—charges, &c. besides an Explanation of Plutarch's Description of the Instrument used to renew the Vestal fire, communicated to the Spalding society. He died Oct. 5th, 1771.

Rutilia, a Roman lady, the wife of M. Aur. Cotta, celebrated by Seneca, as a woman of great virtue.

Rutilius Rufus, Publius, a Roman consul, banished about 105 B. C. by the knights, through envy. He was honourably received wherever he went in his exile, in Asia.

Rutilius, Claudius, a native of Toulouse, in the fifth century, who wrote a Latin Itinerary, in elegiac verse. It has appeared at Amsterdam, 1687, in 12mo.

Rutledge, John, governor of South Caroiina, was distinguished for talents and patriotism, and for vigorous efforts in support of the liberties of the country during the war of the revolution. He was elected a member of the congress of 1774; and when the temporary constitution of South Carolina was established in 1776, was appointed president and commander-in-chief of the colony. He continued in the office till the formation of the new constitution in 1778. The following year he was chosen governor, and retained the office till 1782, making the most strenuous and judicious exertions in opposition to the British forces which ravaged Carolina during that period. He was conspicuous for eloquence, decision of character, and integrity; and equally an ornament and a blessing to the colony and nation. He died on the 23d January, 1800. ☞ L.

Rutledge, Edward, whose name is affixed to the declaration of American independence, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in November, 1749, and after receiving a classical education, and obtaining some knowledge of law, went to England in 1769, and completed his preparation for the bar in the temple. He returned in 1773, and entered on the profession. He was elected in 1774 a member of congress, and repeatedly afterwards, and was a highly respectable member of that body. Being prevented by sickness from attending the session in 1779, he was at Charleston, when the British attacked the place that year, and had a command in the militia

which opposed them. He afterwards resumed his profession, and was long one of the most respectable at the bar, and one of the leading members of the legislature of South Carolina. In 1798 he was elected governor of the state. He died January 23d, 1800, in his fiftieth year. His dispositions were amiable, and his manners polished; he conducted his professional business with great integrity, and was a popular speaker. ☞ L.

Ruysch, Frederic, a famous Dutch anatomist, born at the Hague, 1638. He studied at Leyden and Franeker, and then settled at the Hague, which he left on an honourable invitation to become anatomical professor at Amsterdam. Here he devoted himself with indefatigable industry, in the dissection and examination of the various parts of the human body, and made a most valuable collection of natural curiosities, which he was prevailed upon to present, for 30,000 florins, to the Czar Peter, when he visited Amsterdam, and honoured the professor with his notice and esteem. His anatomical works, which are very valuable, appeared in 4 vols. 4to. He was member of the London royal society, and of the Paris academy of sciences, and died Feb. 22d, 1731, aged 93. His son Henry, who died before him, was also an able anatomist, and published Theatrum Universale omnium Animalium, &c. 2 vols. fol. 1718.

Ruysdall, Jacob, a famous landscape painter, born at Haerlem, 1636. His banks of rivers, cascades, hilly grounds, woods, and groves, display great correctness, and all the animated beauties of nature. He died 1681. He had a brother, Solomon, equally known as a painter, though of inferior merit. He died at Haerlem, 1670.

Ruyter, Michael Adrian, a famous Dutch admiral, born at Flushing in Zealand, 1607. At the age of 11 he began his military career, and after various services, after going eight times to the West Indies, and twice to the Brazils, he was made admiral in 1641. He assisted the Portuguese against the Spaniards with great bravery, and afterwards went to the port of Salee, on the Barbary coast, where he defeated a superior force of Algerine corsairs. In 1653 he was second in command to Van Tromp in the three battles fought against the English, and two years after he displayed his valour against the Turks in the Mediterranean. His services to Denmark against the Swedes in 1659, procured to him a liberal pension from the king, and the honours of nobility. His next expedition was against the combined fleets of England and France in 1672, where he upheld his former character of bravery and intrepidity, and the next year he was engaged again in three battles with the same hostile squadrons. He was in 1676 in the Mediterranean, and in an engagement with the French fleet before Sicily, he unfortunately received a wound, which proved fatal a few days after. His death was lamented not only by his nation, but even Lewis XIV. expressed his sorrow at the fate of a man who had carried personal bravery and cool presence of mind to so high a pitch.

Ryan, Lacy, a dramatic writer, born at Westminster about 1694. His friends intended him for the law, but the stage had greater attractions, and he was the first who performed the character of Marcus in Addison's Cato, which he gave with spirit and effect, though only eighteen years old. He grew into public favour, and though a very respectable actor, he never was considered as a first rate performer, as the cadence of his voice was unfortunately and disagreeably too shrill to please the ear. His intimacy with Quin reflects honour on both, and it was remarked with pleasure, that the aged veteran stepped forth with alacrity to perform his favourite Falstaff, for the benefit of his friend. Mr. Ryan died 15th August, 1760, aged 68, at Bath, where he had retired for his health.

Ryckhaert, Martin, a native of Antwerp, esteemed as a landscape painter. He was the friend of Vandyck, and other eminent artists, and died 1636, aged 45.—There lived also in his age, in the same place, and of the same name, David, who was eminent as a painter of rural scenery.

Rykius, Theodore, professor of history at Leyden, published editions of Tacitus, 2 vols. 12mo.—and of Stephanus Byzantius, fol. &c. He died 1690.

Rycquius, Justus, a native of Ghent, who travelled into Italy, and was honoured with the title of citizen of Rome, in consequence of his writings. He was made by Urban VIII. professor of eloquence at Bologna, where he died 1627. His work de Capitolio Romano, 1617, 4to. is a valuable composition, which was again edited at Leyden, by J. Gronovius, with learned notes.

Ryer, Peter du, a dramatic writer, born at Paris, 1605. He was, in 1626, appointed secretary to Lewis XIII. but in consequence of an imprudent marriage, and of attendant poverty, sold the place. He was afterwards secretary to the duke of Vendome, and was made member of the French academy, and also historiographer of France, with a pension. He wrote nineteen dramatic pieces, and translated thirteen, which, according to Voltaire, were popular on the stage. He died 1658.

Ryland, John, author of the Christian Student and Pastor—the Preceptor—Elements of Mechanics—Sermons—and some controversial tracts, was a baptist preacher

at Northampton. To increase his income, he kept for some years an academy, and died at Enfield, 1792. As his reputation was extensive among people of his persuasion, he received the honorary degree of M.A. from Edinburgh university, and as a literary character, he was flattered by the friendship and correspondence of Dr. Johnson, Doddridge, Hervey, and other learned men.

Ryland, William Wynne, an unfortunate man, son of a London copper-plate printer. He learnt engraving under Ravenat, and afterwards visited Italy and France, where he greatly improved his talents. His copper-plates, to yield impressions with all the softness of chalk drawing, were so popular, that he obtained the place of engraver to the king, with a pension of 300*l.* per annum. His connexion with a printseller of Cornhill, afterwards embarrassed his affairs, and produced a bankruptcy, and in an evil hour he committed a forgery on the East India company, for which he was tried and executed, 1783.

Rymer, Thomas, an eminent English antiquary, born in Yorkshire, and educated at Northallerton school, and at Cambridge. He afterwards entered at Gray's inn, and in 1692 became historiographer to William III. He devoted some of his time to poetry, but his tragedy of Edgar possesses little merit, and his "View of the Tragedies of the Last Age," displays his abilities as a critic in a very unfavourable light, as severe, partial, and uncandid, and an acrimonious detractor of the immortal reputation of Shakspeare. The best known work of Rymer is his Fœdera, in 20 vols. fol. a most valuable collection, containing public acts, conventions, treaties, state papers, letters, foreign correspondence, reprinted at the Hague in 10 vols. abridged by Rapin, and translated by Whatley in 4 vols. 8vo. 1731.

Rysbrac, John Michael, an eminent statuary, who died in London 1770, aged about 78.

Rysbraeck, Peter, a native of Antwerp, 1657. He acquired reputation as a landscape painter, and particularly excelled in the strong and spirited representation of trees, and the other beauties of rural scenery.

Ryves, Sir Thomas, a civilian, born in Dorsetshire, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. He applied himself to the civil law in Doctors' Commons, and distinguished himself greatly in that profession. He was made master in chancery, king's advocate, and was knighted by Charles I. whom he served with great ability, not only in the cabinet, but in the field during the civil wars. He died in 1651, and was buried in St. Clement Danes, near Temple bar. He was a learned man, and wrote the Vicar's Plea—Historia Navalis Antiqua—Historia Navalis Media, &c.

Ryves, Bruno, a celebrated preacher, related to the preceding. He was chaplain to Charles I. and for his attachment to his master, was exposed, during the civil wars, to persecution and plunder; but at the restoration, he was made dean of Windsor, and secretary to the Garter. He died 1677. He was author of "Mercurius Rusticus," a political paper, first printed 22d Aug. 1642—Querela Cantabrigiensis, &c.—a Catalogue of those Lords, Persons of Quality, &c. slain or executed during the civil war—some Sermons, &c.

Ryves, Eliza, an Irish lady, known for her literary abilities. Her family was respectable; but a law-suit devoured the little property which she possessed, and she found protection and subsistence by the labours of her pen. She wrote the Hermit of Snowdon, a novel—besides some popular translations from the French, and a liberal contribution to the annual registers. She died in London, 1797.

Sa, or Saa, Emanuel, a Jesuit, born at Condé in Portugal. He was public professor of theology at Coimbra and Rome, and then became a preacher, and was employed by Pius V. to complete a new edition of the Bible. He wrote besides, Scholia in quatuor Evangelia—Notationes in totam Sacram Scripturam—Aphorismi Confessariorum, and died at Arona, 30th Dec. 1596, aged 66.

Sa de Miranda, Francis, a native of Coimbra, knight of the order of Christ, and professor of jurisprudence in the university. He quitted the profession of the law after his father's death, and though honoured by the king of Portugal, he preferred a life of ease and retirement to the intrigues of the court. He died at his country seat, 1558, aged 65. His works are, Satires—Comedies, and Pastorals, printed together at Lisbon, 1614, in 4to. Though the first, he is not the most correct poet of his nation.

Saadas Gaon, a Jewish rabbi, author of a book on the Belief of the Jews; an Arabic translation of the Old Testament; Commentaries on Ezra and Daniel; Explanation of the Jezirah. He was at the

head of the school at Sora, near Babylon, and died 943.

Saas, John, a native of Franqueville, near Rouen, who died of an apoplexy, 10th April, 1774, aged 72. He was member of the Rouen academy, secretary to the archbishop, and afterwards canon of the church, and librarian. He wrote an account of the MSS. of the Cathedral of Rouen; an Abridgment of the French Historical Dictionary, 4 vols.; Criticisms on the Supplement to Moreri; on the Encyclopedie, &c. and other things.

Saavedra, Michael de Cervantes, a celebrated Spanish writer, author of Don Quixotte, born at Madrid, 1549. He was from his very youth unusually fond of reading novels, and curious adventures, and thus he began to lay the foundation for those comic and striking incidents which prove so amusing and so interesting in his hero. He quitted Spain for Italy, and he was chamberlain to cardinal Aquaviva at Rome. He was also for some time engaged in the hardy profession of a soldier, under the victorious Colonna, and was at the battle of Lepanto, 1571, in which he lost his left hand, which was either shot, or dreadfully maimed by an harquebus. In 1574 he was unfortunately taken by a Barbary corsair, and carried to Algiers, where he endured, for five years and a half, all the horrors of captivity, till ransomed by the religious society of redemption. On his return to Spain, he began to write comedies and tragedies for his maintenance; but though his pieces were acted with universal applause at Madrid, he pined in poverty, and at last found himself in a prison. In his confinement he began his Don Quixotte, of which the first part appeared in 1605, and the second part ten years after. This immortal work was a strong and pleasant satire on the books of knight errantry, which were then so fashionable in Spain, and it met with universal approbation; and though written to ridicule the follies of a particular age, it continues still to be read and admired in every known language. Though deservedly popular, Cervantes, such is too often the fate of literary men, was little noticed by the great; the book was read, but the author was neglected, and he could not obtain the small pittance of a pension, which might have kept him above want. Yet, in the midst of his wretchedness, he preserved his serenity and pleasantness, and in his last moments displayed that unconcern and jocularity which would have become a happier period of life. He received extreme unction at Madrid, 18th April, 1616, and died soon after, but what day is not ascertained. Besides Don Quixotte, and dramatic pieces, he wrote the Troubles of Persiles and Sigismunda, a novel—Galatea, a novel in six books.

Saavedra Fajardo, Diego, a noble Spaniard, born in Murcia. He was for some time ambassador in Switzerland, and was made knight of St. Jago, and member of the supreme council of the Indies. He wrote Idea of a Politic Prince—the Gothic Crown—the Literary Republic, a work of merit, translated into French at Lausanne, 1770. He died 1648.

Sabas, a heresiarch, founder of the Messalians. In his eagerness after perfection, he interpreted the gospel literally; he made himself an eunuch, and distributed all his goods to the poor. This sect, which prevailed near Edessa about 310, was extinct at the end of the century.—There was another of that name, who became head of the monasteries of Palestine, and died highly respected, 5th Dec. 531, aged 92.

Sabatei-Sevi, a Jewish impostor, born at Smyrna, 1626. With great natural talents well cultivated by education, he formed a design of imposing himself upon the Jews as their long-promised Messiah. After some persecution, he was received at Jerusalem as an extraordinary character, and the dispersed Hebrews were invited to come and salute their deliverer. In the madness of his ambition, Sevi declared himself king of kings, and amused his deluded followers with pretended communications with the divinity, and a promise that the holy temple would descend all complete and beautifully adorned, from heaven, and that on it to the end of the world would be regularly offered the adoration of all the nations of the earth. While the vulgar, lost in astonishment, even forgot their usual employments in hopes of the promised happiness, the impostor marched towards Constantinople, where he expected obedience and submission. He was, however, seized; but such was the enthusiasm of his followers, that his keeper was enriched by the presents which he received to permit the multitude to kiss the feet of his prisoner. When brought before the sultan Mahomet, Sevi refused to perform miracles to prove his divine mission, and preferred embracing Mahometanism to the dangerous experiment of being exposed as invulnerable to the arrows of skilful archers. As his conversion was not sincere, the sultan still detained him in prison, and there he died, 1676, aged 50.

Sabbathier, Peter, a native of Poitiers, of the order of the Benedictines of St. Maur. For twenty years he was engaged in making a collection of the Latin versions of the Bible, which was published in 1743, under the title of Bibliorum Sacrorum Latinæ Versiones Antiquæ, 3 vols. folio. The two last volumes were published, not by the author, but by Charles de la Rue. He died at Rheims, 24th March, 1742, aged 60.

Sabbathier, Francis, a French writer, was born at Condom in 1735. He became a teacher at the college of Chalons-sur-Marne, where also he established an academy, to which he acted as secretary. Afterwards he ruined himself by engaging in a paper manufactory. He died in 1807. His works are—1. Essai sur l'origine de la puissance temporelle des Papes. 2. Le Manuel des Enfans. 3. Dissertations sur divers sujets de l'Histoire de France. 4. Les Mœurs, Coutumes, et Usages des Anciens Peuples, 3 vols. 5. Dictionnaire pour l'intelligence des auteurs classiques Grecs et Latins, 36 vols. 8vo.—*W. B.*

Sabellicus, Mark Anthony Coccéius, a learned Italian, born at Vicovaro, and made professor of belles lettres at Udina, and librarian to St. Mark's at Venice. He was an able teacher, and began a Universal History, of which one vol. appeared, besides a History of the Venetian Republic, folio, and other pieces in prose and verse, &c. He died 1506, aged about 70.

Sabellius, an African, founder of a sect in the third century, which denied any distinction in the three persons of the Trinity. This heresy, which had many followers, was condemned by the council of Constantinople, 381.

Sabeo, Faustus, a native of Bresse, in the Venetian territory, who distinguished himself as a poet. His edition of Arnobius, Rome, 1542, in folio, is much valued. He was honoured with a gold chain from the emperor Henry II. to whom he dedicated his epigrams, 1556. He died about 1558, aged 80.

Sabina, Julia, wife of Adrian, was celebrated for her respectable character in public and private life. Her husband, at his death, prevailed upon her to take poison, and not to survive him, A.D. 138.

Sabinas, Aulus, a Latin poet in the age of Ovid. His epistles were said to possess merit. They have perished.

Sabinus, Francis Floribus, author of Interpretations of the Civil Law—of an Apology for the Latin Language, &c. was a very learned and polite Italian writer, and died about 1547.

Sabinus, George, an excellent modern Latin poet. He was born in the electorate of Brandenburg, 1508, and by his talents acquired the esteem of the learned of his times. He married, in 1536, Melancthon's eldest daughter, after whose death, at Konigsberg, 1547, he settled at Frankfort on the Oder, where, in the character of professor, he acquired great celebrity. He was patronised by the elector of Brandenburg, and also employed in various negotiations by the emperor Charles V. who esteemed him and respected his talents. He died in consequence of an illness contracted in Italy, 1560. His Res Gestæ Cæsarum Romanorum, and other poems, are well known.

Sablier, N. a French writer of eminence. He published Varietés Sericuses et Amusantes, 4 vols. 12mo.—Essai sur les Langues, 8vo. besides translations from Goldoni, &c. He died at Paris, 10th March, 1785, aged 93. Another of that name wrote two dramatic pieces for the Italian theatre, and died about 1760.

Sabliere, Anthony de Rambouillet de la, a French poet. He died at Paris, 1680, and his Madrigals, admired for their simplicity and delicate sentiments, were published by his son. His wife, Hesselin, seemed to retain his virtues, and she was the friend of the learned, and particularly of Fontaine, who has repaid her kindness, and the honourable asylum which for many years she gave him in her family, by immortalizing her name in his poems.

Sacchi, Andrea, an Italian painter, born at Rome 1601. He studied with great assiduity the labours of his predecessors, and the antique marbles; and by the directions of Albani, and his own exertions, he soon acquired a celebrity superior to that of his cotemporaries. He was ambitious to be correct, and therefore did little, and but slowly; and, as he said, he never did any thing but what he proposed should be seen by Raphael and Hannibal. He was patronised by some of the cardinals, and particularly by Urban VIII. whose picture he drew, and in such a correct style as to be equal to the best efforts of ancient or modern times. He died 1661.

Sacchini, Antoine Marie Gasper, an able musician, born at Naples, 1735. He studied under Durante; and at Rome, Venice, and Naples, he began to display those great powers of composition and harmony which procured him so much applause in Germany, Holland, England, and Paris. He was of a benevolent disposition, and died at Paris, 1786. His operas were much admired.

Sacheverell, Henry, an English divine of celebrated notoriety. He was son of a poor clergyman at Marlborough, and was educated by the kindness of his godfather, and placed at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he became demy, 1687, and afterwards fellow. His regularity and polite manners rendered him a favourite tutor in the college, and his Latin poems, some of which appeared in the Musæ Anglicanæ, proved him an elegant scholar, and a man of respectable talents. He was, at Oxford, the cotemporary and the friend of Addison, who inscribed his farewell poem to the muses to him, as his dearest friend and colleague. He took his master's degree 1696, and that of D.D. 1708. His first preferment was Cannock, Staffordshire, to which in 1705 was added the

preachership of St. Saviour's, Southwark. His two famous sermons were delivered at Derby, 14th Aug. 1709, and at St. Paul's, Nov. 9th, before the lord mayor, and as in one of them he was supposed to allude, under the name of Volpone, to lord Godolphin, they excited great attention, and drew upon him the resentment of parliament. His trial before the peers began 27th Feb. 1709-10, and ended the 23d March; but though he was suspended for three years from preaching, and his sermons were burnt by the executioner, so violent was the party spirit of the times, that in laying the foundation of his future preferment it completely overturned the ministry. The queen saw with pleasure the propagation of sentiments which enforced the divine rights of monarchs, and submissive obedience to her authority, and when the punishment of this persecuted divine, therefore, was expired, he was presented to the valuable living of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and received with such enthusiasm by the people, that of the first sermon which he preached, and which he sold for 100*l.* 40,000 copies were immediately distributed through the nation. Thus, for a while regarded as the champion of the church, and as the victim of party, Sacheverell enjoyed honours and popularity, till at last he sunk into retirement and obscurity. He died 5th June, 1724, and by his will left 500*l.* to bishop Atterbury, who is supposed to have written for him the defence which he made before the peers, and to have composed the elegant Latin inscription for the silver basin gilt, which he presented to his counsel and defender, sir Simon Harcourt. He is described by the dutchess of Marlborough, who no doubt was displeased at his popularity, as an ignorant, impudent incendiary, a man who was the scorn of those who made use of him as a tool; and Burnet, with equal contempt, observes of him, that he possessed little of religion, virtue, learning, or good sense, but forced himself to preferment by railing at dissenters and low churchmen.

Sachtleven, Herman, a native of Rotterdam, whose landscapes were held in high esteem. He died 1685, aged 76. His relation, Cornelius, was also eminent in landscape painting, but inferior to him.

Sackville, Thomas, first lord Buckhurst, was born at Buckhurst, Sussex, 1536. He was entered at Oxford, and then removed to Cambridge, and afterwards to the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar. He early acquired celebrity by his "Induction, or introduction to the Myrror of Magistrates," a series of poems, and by his "Gorboduc," a tragedy, acted in 1561, with great applause, at Whitehall, before the queen. When thus distinguished as a writer, he laid down his pen and became a statesman. He was called up to the peerage, and served Elizabeth, to whom he was related by her mother's side, in various negotiations. In 1590 he was made knight of the garter, and the next year chancellor of Oxford, and in 1598 treasurer in the room of lord Burleigh. Though he had been one of the commissioners who tried the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, he was noticed by James, on his accession to the English crown, and was created, 1604, earl of Dorset. He died suddenly, in consequence of a dropsy in the brain, while attending at the council board, April, 1608, and was buried in Westminster abbey. It appears, according to the testimony of Naunton, and others, that he was an able, virtuous, and magnanimous statesman, and few first ministers have left so fair a character. Several of his letters have been printed in the Cabala, &c.

Sackville, Charles, earl of Dorset and Middlesex, descended from lord Buckhurst, was born 1637. He was educated under a private tutor, and afterwards travelled through France and Italy, and returned a little before the restoration. He sat for some time as member for East Grinstead; but he was too fond of gallantry, and the licentious excesses of a corrupt court, to apply himself to political affairs. He served as volunteer in the Dutch war in 1665, under the duke of York, and the night previous to the naval engagement, composed a celebrated song still regarded as the best of his poetical pieces. He was afterwards employed in embassies by the king, and in 1674 succeeded to the estates of his uncle, earl of Middlesex, and to the honours of his father two years after. The violent measures of James were wholly disagreeable to him, and he warmly espoused the cause of the prince of Orange, and accompanied Anne in her flight to Northampton, and for his attachment to the revolution he was made chamberlain of the household, a privy counsellor, and knight of the garter. He died at Bath, 19th Jan. 1705-6, and was succeeded by Lionel, his son by his second wife, who in 1720 was raised to the dignity of a duke. Lord Dorset was not only a poet, but also the friend and patron of learned men, and he has been commended in the highest strain of panegyric and admiration by Dryden, Congreve, Addison, and especially by Prior, whose dedication of his works to his son is deservedly considered as a composition of superior merit. His poems are short and few, but possess great beauty.

Sackville, Edward, earl of Dorset, and grandson of the above, was born 1590. He was sent, in 1620, with a force to assist Frederic, king of Bohemia, and was at the battle of Prague, fought that year, and in

1621 he went as ambassador from England to the French court. His abilities recommended him strongly to the favour of his master, Charles, and after his brother's death, to whose title and estates he succeeded, 1624, he was advanced in the government, and made knight of the garter, president of the council, and lord privy seal. He died 1652, and was succeeded by his son Richard, who died 1677. There is, in the 129th paper of the Guardian, an account of a duel which he fought in Zealand with lord Bruce, in 1613, and in which he killed his antagonist.

Sackville, George, viscount, third son of the first duke of Dorset, was born in 1716. From Westminster school he went to Ireland, where his father was appointed viceroy, and he received his education in Trinity college, Dublin. He afterwards embraced the military profession, and was at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, and distinguished himself under the duke of Cumberland, against the Scotch rebels. In 1758, he rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and went with Marlborough in the expedition against St. Malo's. At the battle of Minden, the next year, where he commanded the united English and Hanoverian cavalry, his conduct was highly censured, because during the action he did not bring up his troops with the celerity which he was ordered. Whether the delay originated in the unintelligible manner in which the orders were conveyed, or the timidity of the general, is unknown; but a court martial dismissed him from the service, and his name was struck off from the list of privy counsellors. These severe measures were condemned in the next reign, and he was restored to the favour and protection of his sovereign, and advanced to places of trust and honour. In 1769 he assumed the name of Germaine, according to the will of lady Elizabeth Germaine, to whose property he succeeded, and the next year he attracted much of the public notice by the duel which he fought with governor Johnstone, who, in one of his speeches in the house of Commons, had reflected on his conduct with more asperity than good manners permitted. He was, in 1775, made secretary of state for the colonial department, and also first lord of the board of trade; but on the change of ministry he gave up his appointment, and in 1782 he was created a viscount. He died 26th Aug. 1785.

Sacy, Lewis de, an eloquent advocate of the parliament of Paris, and a learned member of the French academy. He published an excellent French translation of Pliny's Letters, and a Panegyric on Trajan, 3 vols. 12mo.—treatises on Friendship—and on Glory—a Collection of Factums, and other pieces, 2 vols. 4to. He died at Paris, 26th Oct. 1727, aged 73.

Sadder, or Saahdi, a famous Persian poet, born at Schiraz, 1193. The invasion of Persia by the Turks, drove him into Palestine, where he fell into the hands of the Franks, then on a crusade, and was treated as a slave, till ransomed by the kindness of an Aleppo merchant, whose rich daughter he married. This union proved not the source of happiness, and the poet complained bitterly of the disagreeable temper and manners of his wife. He died, it is said, at the advanced age of 116. His poems have been much admired, though Voltaire and others affect to speak of them with contempt. They consist of Gulistan, or the Garden of Flowers—Bostan, or the Garden of Fruits—and Molaamat, the Sparkles, &c. which have been translated at Calcutta, 1795, folio.

Sade, N. de, abbot of Ebreuil, died 1780, in an advanced age. He published Memoirs of the Life of Petrarch, 3 vols. 4to. a work of merit.

Sadeler, John, a native of Brussels, 1550, eminent as a designer and engraver. He was patronised by the duke of Bavaria, and after travelling into Italy, and presenting some of his pieces to Clement VIII. who received them with barren praise, he returned to Venice, where he died. His brother and pupil Raphael, was also an excellent artist. He accompanied his brother to Rome, and died at Venice. Their nephew Giles, was superior to his uncles in taste, and in the neatness and elegance of his engravings. He was for some time in Italy, and was patronised by the emperor Rodolphus II. and his two successors. He died at Prague, 1629, aged 59. His Vestiges of the Antiquities of Rome, folio, 1660, are much and deservedly admired.

Sadleir, Sir Ralph, a statesman, born at Hackney in Middlesex, 1507. He was educated under Cromwell earl of Essex, and by his abilities and good conduct became known to Henry VIII. who employed him in several political affairs, and at last admitted him into the privy council, and made him secretary of state. He was at the battle of Musselburgh in Scotland, and for his bravery was made a knight banneret. After being also in favour with Elizabeth, and holding under her offices of trust and honour, he died at his seat of Standon, Herts, 30th March, 1587, aged 80, leaving behind him three sons and four daughters.

Sadler, John, an English writer, born in Shropshire, 1615, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He entered afterwards at Lincoln's inn, and was in 1644 made master in chancery, and in 1649 town clerk of London. He was in great favour with Cromwell, and was offered, by him, the place of chief justice of Munster in Ireland, which he declined. He was also

member of parliament; but at the restoration he lost all his places, because he refused to subscribe to the oath which declared it unlawful, under any pretence whatever, to take up arms against the king. To this public misfortune was afterwards added the loss of some of his houses by the great fire of London, and in consequence of these calamities, he retired to privacy on his estate of Warmwell, Dorsetshire, where he died, April 1674, aged 59. He wrote Rights of the Kingdom, or Customs of our Ancestors, &c. much esteemed—and "Olbia," or the New Island discovered, &c.

Sadler, Anthony, a native of Chilton, Wilts, educated at Edmund hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. He was chaplain to Charles II. after the restoration, and published a Divine Masque, inscribed to general Monk—several tracts—sermons, &c. and died 1680.

Sadoc, supposed founder of the sect of the Sadducees among the Jews, lived two centuries before the birth of Christ. His tenets were, that virtue, for its own sake, is to be loved and practised, as there are neither rewards nor punishments after this life. These opinions were very prevalent, and in the days of our Saviour, the sect was become very numerous and powerful. It is said that the Sadducees still exist in Africa, and in other places.

Sadolet, James, a learned Italian, born at Modena, 1477. He received an excellent education under his father, who was a civilian, and professor at Ferrara, and acquired a most extensive and perfect knowledge of Latin and Greek. He lived in great intimacy with the learned at Rome, and became with Bembus secretary to pope Leo X. and to reward his merit the sovereign pontiff made him against his will bishop of Carpentras, near Avignon, and he held the same office of honourable confidence with some of his successors, Clement VII. and Paul III. who raised him to the dignity of cardinal, and employed him in various negotiations. He died 1547, not without suspicion, say some, of poison, because he maintained too confidential a correspondence with the protestants. His works consist of epistles, discourses, expositions of the Psalms, and St. Paul's epistles, poems, &c. published at Verona, 3 vols. 4to. These compositions are written in elegant and truly Ciceronian Latin; and to the character of a polite scholar, Sadolet united the amiable qualities of mildness, moderation, and exemplary virtue, so that Erasmus has called him with truth, eximium ætatis suæ decus.

Sage, Alian René le, an ingenious writer, born at Ruys in Brittany, 1667. His compositions display not only wit, taste, and judgment, but elegance and neatness. Though indebted for the plan and subject of his romances to Spanish writers, yet he possessed peculiar merits of his own. His works are "Gil Blas"—the Diable Boiteux—besides the Bachelier de Salamanque—the New Don Quixote, and other theatrical pieces, and the Letters of Aristenætus from the Greek. His Gil Blas is, and ever will be, a popular performance, and must be read, because, as Voltaire has observed, he has imitated nature. He died near Paris, 1747.

Sage, David le, a French poet, born at Montpellier. He wrote the Follies of Le Sage, containing epigrams, satires, sonnets, elegies, &c. and died about 1650.

Sage, John, a native of Fifeshire, educated at St. Andrews, and made, after the revolution, bishop of Edinburgh. He was an able divine, and published a sensible defence of episcopacy, against the persecution of the Presbyterians, called the Principles of the Cyprianic age, and other tracts, and died 1711, aged 59.

Sagittarius, Gaspard, a native of Lunenburgh, who became professor of history in the university of Halle, and historian to the duke of Saxony. He was also, as a divine, an able supporter of the doctrines of Luther. He published Dissertations on the Oracles—the Succession of the Princes of Orange to William III.—History of the City of Hardewyck—Life of St. Norbet—Historia Antiqua Norbergiæ—Genealogy of the Dukes of Brunswick—History of Lubeck—Antiquities of Thuringia, &c. This learned man died 9th March, 1694, aged 51.

Sagredo, John, a noble Venetian, procurator of St. Mark, and in 1675 elected doge, and afterwards employed as ambassador to various courts. He wrote the History of the Ottoman Empire, in Italian, 1677, 4to. a work valuable, candid, and elegant, and deservedly compared to the labours of Tacitus. A translation of it in 6 vols. 12mo. appeared at Paris.

Saillant, N. du, a French officer, who at the beginning of the revolution raised around his retreat at Jales near Mende, an army of nearly 20,000 men, who like himself were zealous for the defence of the monarchy, and the protection of the king's person. While, however, he hoped to persuade these adherents to march with him against Paris, he found their loyalty grow faint, and soon saw them desert from his ranks. He was at last surrounded with a few brave men who determined to share his fortunes, and conducted to Vans, where he was massacred in cold blood.

Saint-Amand, Mark Antony Gerard de, a native of Rouen, who spent the best part of his life in travelling, and in writing poetry. He might have obtained a settle-

ment near the person of the queen of Poland, but in his inconstant conduct he refused it, and died poor, 1660, aged 67, and of grief, because Lewis XIV. censured his poem on the Moon. His name is immortalized in Boileau's satires. His best piece is an Ode on Solitude. His works are collected in 3 vols. 12mo.

Saint-André, Nathaniel, a native of Switzerland, who became eminent in this country as a reader on anatomy, and as a surgeon. His character was ruined for the foolish part which he acted with respect to Mary Toftes, the rabbit impostor. He died at Southampton, 1776. More particulars about him are recorded in Nicholas's Anecdotes of Hogarth.

Saint-Aulaire, Francis Joseph de Beaupoil, marquis de, an ingenious French poet, born at Limosin. He spent the younger part of his life in the army, but his love of literature prevailed, and he sought retirement and learned ease. He wrote short and light pieces, much in the manner of Anacreon, and what is remarkable, his best compositions were those of his old age, when he had reached his 90th year. He was admitted into the French academy, though Boileau exclaimed against it, because he was an immoral poet. He was for 40 years the favourite of the court of the dutchess of Maine, and died at Paris, 17th Dec. 1742, aged near 100.

Saint Clair, Arthur, a general in the American army, was born at Edinburgh, in Scotland, and accompanied the fleet under admiral Boscawen to America, in 1755. He was a lieutenant in the British army under general Wolfe, and when the peace was concluded, he had the command of fort Ligonier, in Pennsylvania, assigned to him. Here he settled, and becoming a naturalized citizen of Pennsylvania, was appointed to several offices of a civil nature. When the revolution commenced, he embraced the cause of the Americans, and in January, 1776, was appointed to command a battalion of Pennsylvania militia. He was engaged in the expedition to Canada, and was the second in command in the proposed attack on the British post at Trois Rivieres. He was soon after ordered to join the army in New-Jersey. He was in the battle of Trenton, and had the credit of suggesting the attack on the British at Princeton which proved so fortunate. In August, 1776, he was appointed a brigadier general, and in February following, major general. He was the commanding officer at Ticonderoga when that post was invested by the British, and evacuated it July 6th, 1777, with such secrecy that a considerable part of the public stores were embarked and safely conveyed away. Charges of cowardice, treachery, and incapacity were brought against him in consequence, but a court of inquiry honourably acquitted him. He afterwards joined the army under General Green, in the south, and at the close of the war returned to his former residence. In 1783, he was a member of the council of censors of Pennsylvania, and the same year was elected president of the Cincinnati Society of that state. In 1785, he was elected a delegate to congress, and in February, 1787, was chosen president of that body. In October following, he was appointed governor of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio, an office which he retained until November 1803, when he was removed by Mr. Jefferson in consequence of the too free expression of his political opinions. In 1790, he commanded an army employed against the Miami Indians, and was defeated with the loss of between six and seven hundred men, on the 4th of November. On this occasion a portion of the citizens were loud in their censures of his conduct; but a committee of the house of representatives appointed to examine into the causes of the failure of the expedition, exculpated him from blame. He resigned his commission of major general in 1792. Reduced in his old age to poverty, and embarrassed by debts, he applied to congress for relief. His claims on the sympathy of his country were listened to with indifference, and admitted with reluctance. After long suspense, he obtained, in 1817, a pension of sixty dollars per month. He died August 31st, 1818, aged 84. ☞ L.

Saint Cyr, Tannequil de Bouchet, a brave Poitevin of the party of the Calvinists under Charles IX. He was chief of the conspiracy of Amboise, and was made governor of Orleans, after the battle of Dreux. He was killed, bravely fighting, at the battle of Moncontour, 1569, aged 85.

Saint Cyran, John du Verger, de Houranne, abbot of, a learned ecclesiastic born at Bayonne, 1581. He was educated in divinity at Louvain, where he gained the friendship of Lipsius, and he was patronised by the bishop of Poitiers, who resigned to him the abbey of St. Cyran. He wrote various books, and was universally esteemed for his learning. He became celebrated in France for maintaining what was called two extraordinary paradoxes, that a person under certain circumstances may kill himself, and that bishops may take up arms. He was for some time persecuted by Richelieu, and he was one of those who disapproved of the council of Trent, and considered it as a political assembly, rather than as an ecclesiastical meeting. He died of an apoplexy at Paris, 1643.

Saint Evremond. *Vid.* Evremond.

Saint Foix, Germain Francis Poullain de, a French writer born at Rennes, 25th

Feb. 1703. After serving in the army he settled at Paris, and devoted himself to literature. He was appointed historiographer of the order of the Holy Ghost, and died highly respected at Paris, 26th Aug. 1776. His works are, Turkish letters, an epistolary romance of merit, yet inferior to the work of Montesquieu in the same style —Historical Essays on Paris, 7 vols. 12mo. History of the Order of the Holy Ghost, 3 vols. 12mo.—Comedies, 3 vols. 12mo. &c. All his works were published together at Paris, 6 vols. 8vo. 1778.

Saint Gelais, Octavian de, a native of Cognac, who by the favour of Charles VIII. was made bishop of Angouleme. He died 1502, aged 36. He is author of some poetical pieces, the Life of Lewis XII.—Translation of Terence—Ovid's Heroides, &c.

Saint Gelais, Melin de, the natural son of the preceding, as is generally supposed, became known as a poet, and deserved the name of the French Ovid. He was educated at Poitiers and Padua, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession. He opposed Ronsard the poet, at the court of Henry II. but this jealousy ended in the closest friendship. He died at Paris, 1559, aged 67. His works are in Latin and in French, and consist of elegies, epistles, sonnets, epigrams, songs, &c. Sophonisba, a prose tragedy, and were first published at Paris, 1719, in 12mo.

Saint Genniez, John de, a native of Avignon, who became canon of Orange, and died there, 1663, aged 56. He wrote some satires, elegies, idyls, and other poetical pieces of great merit, collected together at Paris, in 4to.

Saint Germain, Robert, count of, a native of Lons-le-Saunier, in Franche Comté, who left the Jesuits for the profession of arms. He distinguished himself in Hungary, and in the war of 1737, against the Turks, and afterwards in the French service, in the campaigns of 1741, and 1757. Displeased, however, with the treatment of the French court, he went into the service of Denmark, where he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal, and made knight of the Elephant. The death of Struensee, and the commotion which took place on the occasion, rendered him dissatisfied with the Danish court, and he retired to Hamburgh, where he lost nearly the whole of his property by the failure of a banker to whom he had intrusted it. This severe blow did not break his spirits, and he withdrew to the privacy of a small estate which he had near Lauterbach in Alsace. He was called away from his obscurity by Lewis XVI. who knew his merit, to preside over the war department, and after reforming several abuses, and contributing to the comforts of the military, he died, 15th Jan. 1778, aged 70. He wrote Memoirs, one vol. 8vo. 1779.

Saint Germain, N. count de, an impostor of some temporary celebrity, who pretended to have lived 2000 years, and to have sat by the side of our Saviour at the marriage of Cana. He died atSleswick,1784.

Saint Hyacinthe, Themiseul de, a French writer born at Orleans, 1684. He taught Italian for his support, and after travelling over several countries of Europe, he settled at Breda, where he married, and where he died, 1746. He forced himself much upon the public notice by his quarrel with Voltaire, who heaped upon him every opprobrious epithet. He wrote Le Chef d'Œuvre d'un Inconnu, 2 vols. 8vo.; Mathanasiana, 2 vols. 8vo.; some romances of little merit, &c.

Saint John, Henry viscount Bolingbroke, a great politician and philosopher, born 1672, at Battersea, of an illustrious family. He was educated at Eton and Christ-church, Oxford, and though his earlier years were disgraced by extravagance, and an immoderate love of pleasure, he laid the foundation of that eminence which afterwards distinguished him as an orator, and as a statesman. To wean him from dissolute habits his friends married him to the daughter of sir Henry Winchcombe, and soon after he obtained a seat in parliament for Wotton Basset, 1700. He here acquired great influence among the Tories, and in 1704 was made secretary at war, but resigned when his friend Harley was dismissed from the seals in 1707. Three years after he again shared the honours of Harley, who was called to the office of chancellor of the exchequer, and he became secretary of state; but the part which he supported in framing the peace of Utrecht has exposed him to much censure. In 1712, he was created lord St. John, viscount Bolingbroke, and made lord lieutenant of Essex; but dissatisfied with these honours because he was not raised to the rank of an earl, he ambitiously meditated a separation from his long-tried friend Harley, and in the attempt to place himself at the head of affairs, he ruined his own fortunes, and those of his former associate. On the accession of George I. in 1714, the seals were taken from him, though he had shown himself a friend of the Hanoverian succession, and all the papers of his office were also secured. Finding it dangerous to continue in the country, where threats of impeachment were thrown out against him, he retired to France, March, 1715, and he resolutely rejected the overtures which were made to him by the pretender. The persecuting spirit, however, of his enemies at home, made a change in his sentiments, and he accepted at last the office of secretary of state to the pretender, and pre-

pared for the invasion of England. These measures were no sooner known than he was impeached by Walpole; but while disgraced at home he was exposed to equal persecution abroad, and his new master stripped him of his office, and impeached him of treachery, incapacity, and neglect. Thus discarded he determined to effect a reconciliation with the government at home, and by means of lord Stair, the ambassador in France, he obtained a promise of pardon from the king, 1716, which was fully granted in 1723. Restored to his country, and to his forfeited property, he settled near Uxbridge, and devoted himself to literary and rural employments, and to the conversation and correspondence of Swift, Pope, and other learned friends; but finding the royal mercy not granted to its full extent, as he was still excluded from a seat in the House of Lords, he vented his disappointment against the minister, Walpole, and attacked his measures in the Craftsman, and in some pamphlets. For ten years he showed his opposition and virulent hostility against the minister, and then laid aside his pen, and retired, in 1735, to France, resolved never again to enlist in political contests. He afterwards returned to England, and settled at Battersea, where the last part of his life was spent in the otium cum dignitate. He died there 15th Nov. 1751, on the verge of 80. His manuscripts were left to Mallet, who published them with the rest of his works in 5 vols. 4to. 1754. His works may be divided into political and philosophical, the former consisting of Letters upon History; Letter to Windham, on Patriotism; Papers in the Craftsman, published separately in 3 vols. 8vo. under the title of Political Tracts, &c.: and the latter, Substance of Letters written to de Pouilly; Letter on one of Tillotson's Sermons; Letters and Essays, addressed to Pope. As a writer, lord Bolingbroke was nervous, elegant, and argumentative, and in him were united, as a panegyrist has observed, the wisdom of Socrates, the dignity and ease of Pliny, and the wit of Horace. It is, however, to be lamented that in his writings he is too often skeptical, and that he disregards or ridicules the great truths of revelation, and of Christianity. As the friend of poets and of wits, he has also acquired reputation; and Pope, who esteemed him to adoration, has immortalized himself and his noble friend in the Essay on Man, which he began and finished by his persuasion. He married, in 1716, for his second wife, a niece of Madame de Maintenon, widow of the marquis de Villette; but as he died without issue, his estates and titles were inherited by his nephew.

Saint Just, Louis Leon de, one of the sanguinary revolutionists of France, was born at Blerancourt near Noyon, 1768. He obtained a seat in the national convention, and gained the friendship of Robespierre, by devoting himself to his infamous purposes, and by supporting all his cruel measures. His easy eloquence, his bold effrontery, and unappalled conduct, rendered him a fit partner for all the atrocities of that dreadful period, and by his influence the property of the emigrants was exposed to sale, the Girondists were conducted to the scaffold, and the effects of foreigners were confiscated. The reign of Louis XVI. was described by this artful and shameless orator as a scene of horrible tyranny; while the government of Robespierre exhibited nothing but benevolence and happiness to the people of France. The punishment of this worthless tyrant at last approached, and after he had insulted the feelings of human nature, interpreted pity into crimes, and condemned to death those who presumed to weep for the loss of their friends and relatives, it was not to be expected that he could excite much of the commiseration of the world. He was conducted to the scaffold with Robespierre, in 1794, and suffered death with more courage than could have been expected from such a tyrant. He wrote Esprit de la Revolution, &c. 8vo. 1791.

Saint-Lambert, Charles Francis de, member of the French academy, and afterwards of the national institute, was born at Nanci 1717, and died at the age of 85. He was the friend of Voltaire, and his genius and poetical abilities gained him the esteem of the learned of France. He wrote Les Fêtes de l'Amour, a comedy—Essay on Luxury—the Four parts of the Day—the Seasons, a poem which Voltaire prefers, but with injudicious partiality, to the Seasons of Thomson—Oriental Fables, besides fugitive pieces, &c.

Saint-Mark, Charles Hugh le Fevre de, a French writer born at Paris, 1698. After studying at Plessis and at the Mazarin college, he embraced the military profession, which he soon quitted for literature. He died at Paris, 20th Nov. 1769. He edited the Memoirs of Marquis de Feuquieres—Rapin's History of England—Despreaux's Works—the Life of Hecquet—the Works of Pavillon, Chaulieu, &c.

Saint-Martin, N. a native of Amboise, who, after serving six years in the army, retired to privacy and literature. The retirement which he loved and the sweetness of his manners saved him during the horrors of the revolution, and he died at Aunai in the house of a friend, in the beginning of 1804, aged 60. He is author of an excellent book on Error and Truth, 8vo. 1775, often edited—a Picture of Natural Order, 8vo.

Saint-Nectaire, Magdalen de, a French

heroine, famous in the wars of the Protestants. She ably defended her castle of Miremont in Limousin, against the superior forces of her enemies.

Saint-Non, John Claude Richard de, counsellor of the parliament of Paris, is author of Julia, a comedy, and of a voyage pittoresque to Naples and Sicily, 5 vols. fol. with 417 plates. He died at Paris, 25th Nov. 1791, aged 64.

Saint-Pavin, Denys Sanguin, de, a French poet. He was an ecclesiastic, but he preferred literature and pleasure to the austerities of a monastic life, and after spending much of his time in frivolous and often profane pursuits, he died very penitent 1670, in an advanced old age. He was attacked by Boileau in his satires, and he retorted the censure. His poems consist of epigrams, sonnets, epistles, &c. published in 1759, with those of Charleval, 12mo.

Saint-Phalier, Frances Theresa Aumele de, a French lady, who wrote the Confident Rival, a comedy, and some other poetical pieces, and died at Paris 1757.

Saint-Pierre, Eustache de, a native of Calais, celebrated for his noble disinterestedness and patriotism. When Edward III. in 1347, displeased with the obstinate resistance of the people of Calais, demanded six of the chief men to be devoted to death, Saint-Pierre in the midst of the hesitation of his countrymen offered himself, and walked with five others, who followed his great example to the conqueror, with halters about their necks. The English queen by her entreaties with difficulty obtained the pardon of these devoted men.

Saint-Pierre, Charles Irenæus Castel de, a French ecclesiastic, born in Normandy 1658. He accompanied cardinal de Polignac to the conferences of Utrecht, but though a popular character he was excluded from the French academy, for preferring the measures of the regent duke of Orleans to those of Lewis XIV. He was very intelligent as a man of letters, and as a politician, and died at Paris 29th April, 1743, aged 86. He was author of a project for universal peace among the European powers, 3 vols. 12mo.—Project for reforming the Orthography of the European Languages—Memoirs on Various Subjects, &c. His works have been collected in 18 vols. 12mo. 1744.

Saint-Pierre, Jacques Henri Bernardin de, a French writer, was born at Havre de Grace in 1737. His education was liberal; but a great part of his youth was spent in rambling from one country to another. At length he entered into the corps of military engineers; but quitted it, and went to Russia, where he obtained a commission as lieutenant. At the expiration of eighteen months, he joined the Poles, and was taken prisoner; but was soon released, and returned to Paris. He now sailed for the Isle of France; but being dissatisfied with the situation, he revisited his native country, and in 1773 published a relation of his voyage. In 1784 appeared his "Studies of Nature," which became a popular work, and the author was made intendant of the Botanical garden, with a liberal salary. In 1789 came out his beautiful tale of "Paul and Virginia;" and about the same time his "Indian Cottage." He died in 1814, leaving a work entitled "The Harmonies of Nature," which has been translated into English; as also have all his other writings. —*W. B.*

Saint-Preuil, Francis de Jussac d'Embleville de, a French warrior, distinguished at the battle of Castlenaudari, in which he took Montmorenci prisoner, and at the siege of Corbia, which he defended against the Spaniards. He was afterwards governor of Arras, and was condemned to be beheaded by his political enemies for having attacked by mistake a body of men who had surrendered prisoners of war. He suffered at Amiens, 9th November, 1641, aged forty.

Saint-Simon, Louis de Rouvroi, duke of, a French statesman, born at Paris 16th June, 1675. He quitted the military service to become ambassador in Spain, 1721; but without sharing the guilt of the perfidious and artful measures of the government of the regent Orleans, he retired to his country seat, where he composed his memoirs. He is accused of jansenism, and of reflecting with too much acrimony against his contemporaries. His works have appeared in 13 vols. 8vo. Strasburg, 1791.

Saint-Vincent, John Francis Fauris de, a native of Aix, who distinguished himself as an upright magistrate, and president of the parliament of Provence. He was member of the academy of inscriptions, and contributed to its memoirs two valuable papers on the coins of Provence, and on the ancient monuments of Marseilles. He died 22d Oct. 1798, aged 80.

Saint-Yves, Charles, an able oculist, born at Viette near Rocroi. He acquired great reputation in his profession, and died 1736, aged 69. His treatise on the Disorders of the Eyes, 1722, 4to. and 1736, 8vo. is much admired.

Sainte-Aldegonde, Philip de Marnix, lord du Mont, an illustrious statesman, born at Brussels, 1538. He early signalized himself by the copious resources of his mind, and by a perfect knowledge of the classics, of civil law, politics, and divinity; but when his country was persecuted by the tyrrany of the Spaniards, he withdrew from oppression into Germany. At Heidelberg he was, in consequence of his merits, raised to the office of counsellor in ecclesiastical affairs; but the miseries of his country at last recalled him home in 1572, and he prepared

to assert her liberties, and to defend her religion by the vigour of his mind. He was sent as one of the deputies to England to solicit the protection of Elizabeth, and afterwards went to the diet of Worms, and here his eloquence painted in frightful colours the tyranny ofAlva,and called aloud for the assistance of the Germans. In 1580, he again served his country as ambassador, and went to France, and offered the sovereignty of the duke of Alençon, whom he the next year accompanied to England. He was, in 1584, consul of Antwerp, when that city was besieged by the duke of Parma, and he died at Leyden 1598, aged 60. For wisdom, sagacity, and decision, he is deservedly respected as one of the greatest politicians of his age. He published, in Dutch,1571, Alvearium Romanum, a ludicrous work, which was received and read with great applause, as it ridiculed with well-directed satire the church of Rome. His Tableau des Differens de la Religion, in French, published after his death, was equally popular. He wrote besides other things, and particularly a famous song in praise of prince William of Nassau, which animated his countrymen to resist their oppressors, and like the muse of Tyrtæus, roused them to despise dangers, and to brave death in the support of their rights and liberties.

Sainte-Beuve, James de, a learned ecclesiastic, who became divinity professor at the Sorbonne, from which he was expelled for not subscribing to the censure on Arnauld. He died in retirement 15th Dec. 1677, aged 64. His decisions, 3 vols. 4to. were published by his brother.

Sainte-Marthe, Charles, a French physician born 1512. He was honoured with the patronage of Francis II. and of queen Margaret of Navarre,and wrote some elegant pieces in poetry and prose, in Latin as well as French. He died 1555.

Sainte-Marthe, Gaucher de, better known by the name of Scævola, was an active character under Henry III. and Henry IV. His conduct was very firm and loyal in the states of Blois, 1588, and afterwards by his influence he reconciled the town of Poitiers to thecause and interests of his master, who he again served with successful zeal in the assembly of the notables at Rouen. He died at Loudun, 29th March,1623, aged 87, honoured with the title of father of his country. He wrote Gallorum Doctrinâ Illustrium, &c. elogia, besides some poetical pieces of great merit in Latin—epigrams, &c. collected together in 1633, in 4to.

Sainte-Marthe, Abel de, eldest son of the preceding, was counsellor of state, and librarian at Fontainebleau. He wrote the Laurel—the Salic Law—elegies, odes, epigrams &c. inferior in merit to the poetical compositions of his father. He died 1652, aged 82.

Sainte-Marthe, Gaucher de, or Scævola, and Louis de, twin brothers, sons of Scævola, were born at Loudun, 20th Dec. 1571. They resembled each other in their features, as well as in the qualities of their mind, and they both were appointed historiographers of France, and wrote together some valuable works. The elder died at Paris 7th September, 1650, and Louis 29th April, 1656, and their mutual affection was well depicted by this curious epitaph:

In geminis unum, geminos agnovit in uno
Ambos qui potuit doctus adire senes.

Their works are Genealogical History of the Royal Family of France, 2 vols. fol.—the Genealogical History of the House of Beauvau, fol. &c.

Sainte-Marthe, Claude de, grandson of the Scævola just mentioned, embraced the ecclesiastic profession, and died in retirement at Courbeville, 11th October,1690, aged 71. He wrote some theological pieces. His brother Denis was also an ecclesiastic of great learning and exemplary piety, in the congregation of St. Maur. He wrote the Life of Cassiodorus—the History of Gregory the Great, &c. There were besides other members of that family also illustrious for learning.

Sainte-Palaye, John Baptist de la Curne de, a native of Auxerre, who became member of the French academies and of that of inscriptions. He devoted himself assiduously to the study of antiquities, and wrote some valuable works, especially on Ancient Chivalry, three vols. 12mo. He also formed the plan of a Universal French Glossary in forty vols. folio. He died at Paris much respected 1st May, 1781, aged eighty-four.

Saladin or Salaheddin, sultan of Egypt and Syria, after Adad, was celebrated for his valour during the crusades. After conquering Syria, Arabia, Persia, and Mesopotamia, he marched to the attack of Jerusalem, and with an army of 50,000 men he defeated the Christians near Tiberias, and took Guy de Lusignan the king of Jerusalem prisoner. This signal victory opened the gates of Jerusalem to his forces; but while all expected death, Saladin behaved with humanity to the conquered, and restored to their wives and children the various captives who had been detained in slavery and in chains. These conquests alarmed the Christians of Europe, and already the kings of England and France, with numerous forces marched to the relief of the oppressed Christians of Palestine, but discord defeated their successes. Though Acre, Cæsarea, and Jaffa, yielded to the arms of the Europeans, Richard king of England found his forces so weak by desertion and discord, that he concluded a truce with the Egyptian sultan for three years and three months, 1192. Saladin died the next

year at Damascus, aged fifty-seven, leaving seventeen sons, who divided his extensive dominions among them. He was a man of high character, who viewed with the eyes of a sage and a Christian the vanity of human grandeur. In his last illness he ordered to be unfurled before his army the winding sheet which was to encircle his remains, while a herald proclaimed aloud, this is all which Saladin the vanquisher of the East can retain of all his conquests. A French history of this extraordinary character was published in 1758, in 2 vols. 12mo. by M. Marin.

Salario, Andrew, an eminent painter, born at Milan 1487. He was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, and his pieces were held in high estimation. He died at Florence at the age of 72.

Salden, William a native of Utrecht, who became minister to the Hague church, where he died 1694. He wrote Otia Theologica, 4to.—Concianator Sacer, 12mo.—DeLibrisVariorumque Eorum Usu et Abusu, a work of merit, 12mo.

Sale, George a learned Englishman, well skilled in oriental literature. He contributed much to the completion of the universal history, but his chief work is a translation of the Koran with notes, with a long and valuable preliminary discourse. He died in London, 14th Nov. 1736.

Salerne, Francis, a physician of Orleans, who devoted himself to the elucidation of natural history. He published with Arnault, the Animal Kingdom—the Natural History of Animals, &c. He also translated Ray's Synopsis Avium. He died 1760.

Salesbury, William, author of a Welch dictionary—of some poems—of a treatise on rhetoric—and other works, flourished in Wales at the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was bred up to the law, and assisted bishop Davies in the translation of the New Testament into Welch, a useful performance, published 1620.

Salian, James, a Jesuit of Avignon, who became rector of the college of Besançon, and died at Paris, 1640. He wrote several theological works, the best known of which is Annals of the Ancient Testament, in Latin, 6 vols. fol. 1625.

Salimbeni, Venuri, a native of Sienna, distinguished as a painter. His historical pieces were much admired. He died 1613, aged 56. His descent of the Holy Ghost is still admired at Lord Pembroke's, Wilton.

Salinas, Francis de, a native of Burgos. Though he lost his sight at the age of 10, he acquired a most perfect knowledge of Greek and Latin, and of mathematics and music, and was liberally patronised by the duke of Alba, Paul IV. and others. He died 1590. He was author of an excellent treatise on music, fol. and he translated into Spanish verse some of Martial's epigrams.

Salinguerra, a chief of the Ghibelins, who seized upon Ferrara, in 1195, and defied the powers of the pope, and of the duke of Este. He afterwards was driven from his strong post by d'Este, and died in prison at Venice, 1240, aged 80.

Salis, Ulysses de, a noble Swiss. After serving in the Venetian armies, he engaged in the wars of Valteline, and then entered into the service of France. He distinguished himself at the siege of Rochelle under Lewis XIII. and afterwards went to the aid of his native country, whose independence the Austrians had threatened. In 1635, he at the head of a French army, defeated the Spanish troops at Mont-Francisco, and afterwards signalized himself at the siege of Coni. He died in the country of the Grisons 1674, aged 79.

Salisbury, John, an English divine in Stephen's reign. His works on subjects of antiquity and criticism are curious and valuable.

Salisbury, Robert Cecil, earl of, an able statesman, son of William, lord Burleigh, born 1550. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and was introduced by his father into the business and the intrigues of political life. He was first secretary to lord Derby, ambassador in France, and in 1596, was made under secretary to sir Francis Walsingham, after whose death he succeeded to the place of principal secretary of state. He was made chancellor of Lancaster 1597, and afterwards succeeded his father lord Burleigh as prime minister, and in this high and dangerous office behaved with great prudence and sagacity. The influence which he possessed under Elizabeth, he retained in the next reign, and James was so pleased with the conduct of this minister, that he created him earl of Salisbury in 1605, and made him knight of the garter. On the death of lord Dorset 1608, he succeeded to the office of high treasurer, and applied his great talents to restore the finances of the kingdom to a more regular and improving state. He died of the complicated attacks of the dropsy and scurvy, 24th May, 1612. His opposition to the earl of Essex, who at last ended his life on the block, is exposed to reprehension, but his enmity to the virtuous Raleigh, continued with increasing asperity, renders his character on that subject peculiarly odious and criminal. He was deformed, it is said, in his person, but the energies of his mind made sufficient amends for the defects of personal appearance.

Sallengre, Albert Henry de, a learned writer, born at the Hague 1694. He was educated at Leyden, and became an advocate of the court of Holland, and afterwards commissary of the finances of the States

general; but his further and deserved advancement was stopped by the smallpox, which carried him off 1723, aged 30. He was much respected by the literati of England and France, whom he visited, and was author of Memoirs of Literature, 2 vols.—History of Montmaur, 2 vols. 12mo.—Novus Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum, 3 vols. fol.—Essay on the History of the United Provinces, 4to. which was part only of a larger work which he did not live to complete.

Sallo, Dennis de, a French writer, born at Paris 1626. Though dull in his youth, his powers gradually expanded, and he became an acute classical scholar, and in 1652 was admitted counsellor of the parliament of Paris. He did not, however, abandon literature, but was the first who, in 1664, formed the project of a "Journal des Sçavans." But so severe were his censures on the labours of his contemporaries, that a crowd of enemies rose up against him, and he dropped in dismay his critical remarks. The plan nevertheless was adopted by the learned of Europe after his example, but with more moderation, and consequently greater success. He died 1669, and though an author of some ability, he is remembered now only as the inventor of a scheme of periodical criticism, which has proved so useful and so entertaining to the polished nations of the world.

Sallust, Caius Crispus, a celebrated Latin historian. He was in the early part of life so debauched that his name was erased from the list of senators; but the friendship of Cæsar restored him to his dignity, and gave him the government of Numidia, where he amassed an opulent fortune. He built some stately edifices at Rome, which still bear his name. He died B. C. 34. Though devoted to luxury and voluptuous ease, he wrote valuable histories of the Jugurthine war, and of the Catiline conspiracy.

Salmanasar, a king of Assyria, who invaded Samaria and put an end to the kingdom of Israel, by carrying the people into captivity. He was afterwards unfortunate in his attack upon the Tyrians, who defeated him by sea. He died about 714 B. C. after a reign of fourteen years.

Salmasius, Claudius, or Saumaise, a most learned writer, born at Saumur, 1588, of a respectable family. He was educated under his father, who was a member of the parliament of Burgundy, and afterwards studied at Paris, and then passed to Heidelberg where he publicly professed the protestant religion which he had imbibed from the precepts and example of his mother. In this place he drew upon himself the admiration of the university by his learning and continued application, and proved himself deservedly to be what his friend, Isaac Casaubon, had described him, "ad miraculum doctus." His literary reputation was now such that he received pressing and most liberal invitations from Venice, from Oxford, and even from the pope; but these he declined, and settled in 1632 in Holland, where he succeeded Scaliger as professor at Leyden. In 1640, on the death of his father, he visited Burgundy, and received the strongest solicitations from Richelieu, and the offer of a pension of 12,000 livres a year to settle in France; but this he again rejected, and preferred the independence and freedom of Holland to the servility of a courtier. In 1650 he visited Christina, queen of Sweden, who received him with great respect, and treated him with the most flattering marks of friendship. His reputation, in the mean time, suffered in the controversy which he had with Milton; for while he defended, at the request of the exiled family of England, the conduct and principles of Charles I. his antagonist brought against him, if not more learning, yet more wit, more fancy, and more poignancy of thought, so that the labours of the Englishman were read with more applause throughout Europe than the duller composition of the defender of royalty. He began, indeed, to answer Milton, but with slowness and a heavy heart, and it was said that he died of chagrin, at the superior powers of his opponent. It is, however, more probable, that his death was occasioned by drinking improperly the Spa waters. He died 3d Sept. 1653. His answer to Milton was published by his son. Salmasius was universally acknowledged to be the most learned man of his time. He was well acquainted with all the languages of Europe, and in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and the other oriental tongues, he was a most perfect master; but all these great qualities were tarnished by self-love, by a fastidious disregard of others, and the most inveterate odium against all such as dared to controvert or differ from his opinions. His works are very numerous, the best known of which are his "Notæ in Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores—and Exercitationes Plinianæ in Solinum," besides good editions of Tertullian, Florus, Polyhistor, Simplicius on Epictetus—and Treatises de Modo Usurarum—de Re Militari Romanorum—de Hellenistica—de Fœnere Trapezetico, &c.

Salmeron, Alphonsus, a native of Toledo, who finished his studies at Paris. He was one of the first and of the most zealous followers of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits, and after travelling through Germany, Poland, the Low Countries, and Ireland, he appeared at the council of Trent, where he displayed his learning and eloquence. He afterwards was very active in the establishment of the Jesuits' college at Naples, where he died 13th Feb. 1585, aged 69. He wrote Commen-

taries on the Scriptures, and other works, edited in 8 vols. folio, 1612.

SALMON, William, an eminent empiric, author of the Complete Physician, or Druggist's Shop opened, 8vo.—a large Herbal, 2 vols. fol.—Polygraphice, or the Art of Painting, a work of merit—treatise on Astrology, &c. He flourished about 1685.

SALMON, Nathanael, an antiquarian, born at Mepsall, Bedfordshire, and educated at Benet college, Cambridge. He entered into orders, but though he had taken the oaths to William, he refused to do it to Anne, and being thus driven from the church, he applied himself to physic, which he practised at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, and Bishop's Stortford, Herts. He wrote a Survey of Roman Stations in Britain, 8vo.—a Survey of Roman Antiquities in the Middle English Counties, 8vo.—The History of Hertfordshire, folio—the Lives of English Bishops from the Reformation—the Antiquities of Surrey, and of Essex. He died 1742.

SALMON, Thomas, brother to William, was a writer of reputation. He was author of the Present State of all Nations—a Geographical Grammar, 8vo. afterwards improved by Guthrie—the Chronological History of England, 2 vols. 8vo.—Examination of Burnet's History of his own Times, besides valuable assistance in the Universal History, &c. He died suddenly, April, 1743, and was buried in St. Dunstan's church.

SALONINA, wife of Gallienus, was a woman of great merit, as the friend of literature, and a benevolent princess. She was murdered with her husband, 268.

SALTER, Samuel, a learned divine, born at Norwich, and educated at the Charter-house, and Benet college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He was appointed by Sir Philip Yorke, afterwards lord Hardwicke, tutor to his children, and to this connexion, so well deserved by his talents and attention, he was indebted for his preferment in the church. He obtained from Herring the Lambeth degree of D.D. 1751, and in 1754 was appointed preacher at the Charter-house, and in 1761 master, on the death of Dr. Bearcroft. He was besides prebendary of Norwich, and had some livings. He died May 2d, 1778, and was buried in the burial ground of the Charter-house. He was a man of great abilities, eminent as a scholar, and popular as a preacher, and blessed with such a retentive memory, that he always delivered his sermons without even the use of notes. He printed some single sermons, &c.—an edition of his maternal grandfather, Dr. Jeffrey's tracts and sermons, 2 vols. 8vo. &c. He was for some time the friend of Bentley, and some anecdotes of that celebrated critic are preserved from his papers, by Bowyer.

SALTONSTALL, Gurdon, governor of Connecticut, was born 27th March, 1666, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and was graduated at Harvard college, in 1684. He was endowed with fine talents, and devoting himself to the ministry, soon became distinguished. He possessed a keen understanding, a rich fancy, and his style and delivery were manly and attractive. He settled at New-London, Connecticut, on 25th November, 1691, and remained there highly esteemed till 1707, when he was selected as a candidate for the office of governor, and the legislature, to render him eligible, repealed a law, requiring the choice to be made from among the magistrates. He was advanced to the office, and annually re-elected till his death, in 1724, in his fifty-ninth year. His administration was able and popular. He left a a widow who was much celebrated in New-England for her accomplishments, piety, and munificence to literary and charitable objects. ☞ L.

SALTONSTALL, Richard, nephew of the governor, and grandson to the Hon. Nathaniel Saltonstall, was born in 1703, and graduated at Harvard college, in 1722, and as early as 1728 he was a representative from Haverhill, and was afterwards a member of the council. In 1736 he was appointed a judge of the superior court, and held the office until a few months before his death, when he resigned on account of ill health. He died October 20th, 1756, aged 54. His eldest son Richard was graduated at Harvard college, in 1751. He was an officer in the war with the French, and afterwards sheriff of Essex county. He married a daughter of the Hon. Elisha Cooke of Boston. At the commencement of the revolution he left the province, and died at Kensington, England, in 1785. ☞ L.

SALVATOR, Rosa, an Italian painter, born at Renessa, near Naples, 1615. His youth was dissipated, and passed frequently in the abandoned company of banditti, in whose wild and rugged retreats he imbibed that taste for rough scenery which he described on canvass with so masterly a hand. His human figures are much admired, but few of his larger works are to be found in England, though he was so rapid in his execution, that he often began and finished a picture in one day. His prints, of which he etched a great number, are in general esteem. He distinguished himself also as a poet, and deserved, by the force and popularity of his satire, to be called the Juvenal of Italy. His works were printed, Amsterdam, 1719, 8vo. He died at Rome, 1673.

SALVI, John, an historical painter, who

displayed great taste and judgment in copying the pieces of the best masters. He was born near Urbino, and died 1590 aged 86.

Salvi, Nicholas, an architect, born at Rome. He died 1751, aged 52. The best known of his works is the fountain of Crevi, which he finished at the desire of pope Clement XII.

Salviani, Hippolitus, a noble native of Citta-di-Castello, who practised medicine at Rome, and died there 1572, aged 59. He is author of a treatise on Fishes, folio—de Crisibus ad Galeni Censuram—poems and comedies in Italian.

Salvianus, a divine of the fifth century. He wrote, in an elegant style, a treatise on Divine Providence, and other works, printed, 2 vols. 8vo. 1623. He was a native of Cologne, and died at Marseilles, 484.

Salviati, Francis, a painter of Florence, born 1510. He was patronised by cardinal Salviati, and in consequence of this he exchanged his name of Bossi for that of his benefactor. He was at Paris 1554, but looked with envy upon the eminence of rival painters, and afterwards returned to Italy. He was much admired for the grace which he gave to his naked figures, and the beauty and ease of his draperies. The best of his pieces are preserved at Florence, Venice, and Rome. He died 1563.

Salviati, Joseph, a Venetian painter, who exchanged his family name of Porta for that of his master Salviati. His design and colouring were highly admired, and his abilities were frequently employed by the Venetians, with those of Tintoret and Paul Veronese. He died at Venice, 1585.

Salvini, Anthony Marie, an eminent scholar, born at Florence, and professor of Greek there. He was member of the de la Crusca academy, and contributed much to the completion of their Dictionary, in 6 vols. folio. Besides elegant poetical translations into Italian of the Iliad and Odyssey, of Theocritus, Hesiod, Anacreon, and other Greek poets; besides Ovid's Metamorphoses, Horace's Satires and Art of Poetry, and other Latin works; and Boileau's Art of Poetry, and Addison's Cato, &c. he wrote some elegant sonnets; Academical Discourses; a Funeral Oration for Magliabechi, &c. He died at Florence 1729.

Sambucus, John, a native of Tirnau in Hungary, who studied medicine and improved himself by travelling through Germany, Italy, and France. He was patronised by the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. and was appointed counsellor of state and historiographer of the empire. He wrote Lives of the Roman Emperors—History of Hungary—Emblemata—Icones Medicorum, folio—translations in Latin from Hesiod, Plato, Thucydides, &c. This learned and well-informed man died of an apoplexy at Vienna, 13th June, 1584, aged 53.

Sampson, William, author of the Vow Breaker, a tragedy, lived in the age of the first Charles. He also assisted Markham in the composition of his tragedy of Herod and Antipater.

Sampson, Henry, M. A. a native of South Leverton, Notts, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He obtained the living of Framlingham, but was ejected for nonconformity at the restoration, and then studied physic at Leyden and Padua, and practised with success in London. He died 1705. He published an edition of Porter on Divine Grace, and prepared materials for a history of nonconformists, which, however, he never published.

Samson, son of Manoah, of the tribe of Dan. He is celebrated in Scripture for his extraordinary strength, which he displayed against the enemies of his country. He was at last betrayed by his mistress, Delilah, into the hands of the Philistines, who put out his eyes, and made him work in a mill. He avenged himself of his enemies when they had assembled to make sport of him, and while in the temple of Dagon, he seized the pillars against which he rested, and throwing down the whole edifice, perished in the ruins, with 3000 of the Philistines, B.C. 1117.

Samuel, a celebrated prophet of Israel. He was early devoted to the service of God in the temple as the attendant upon Eli, and when called to the holy office of prophet, he anointed Saul, and afterwards David, to be kings over his nation. He died about 1057, B.C. aged 98. The book of Judges and of Ruth are supposed to be written by him.

Samwell, David, a native of Nantglyn, Denbighshire, known as the surgeon of the Discovery, at the time when the unfortunate Cook was murdered by the natives of Owhyhee. As he was present at this dreadful scene, he gave to the public a very circumstantial account of it. He also published some poems in Welch, and died 1799.

Sanadon, Noel Stephen, a learned Jesuit, born at Rouen, 1676. He taught with reputation at Caen, and afterwards with equal success, was professor of rhetoric at Paris. He was intrusted with the education of prince de Conti, and made librarian to the king. He died 21st Sept. 1733. He was author of some orations and poems, much admired, besides a translation of Horace's works, accompanied with learned notes, the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam, 1735, in 8

vols. 8vo. containing Dacier's version and notes.

Sanchez, Antonio Nunes Ribeiro, a learned physician, born 7th March, 1699, at Penna-Macor, in Portugal. He studied at Coimbra and Salamanca, and afterwards passed to London, and then visited Leyden, where he further improved his knowledge under the direction of Boerhaave. When in 1731, Anne, empress of Russia, required of that illustrious professor to recommend her three physicians, Sanchez was honourably nominated one of the number. In this distant country he was appointed physician to the army, and he distinguished himself by his extensive and successful practice, and at last became first physician at court. The revolution of 1742, however, changed his prospects, and in the midst of the proscriptions which he daily witnessed, he had the good fortune to be permitted to leave the country. He retired to Paris, where he died 14th Oct. 1783. His correspondence with the learned was extensive, and his papers are now, it is said, in the hands of Dr. Andre. It is to be observed, that Catherine, when she ascended the Russian throne, rewarded his services to her subjects with an honourable pension of 1000 roubles. The works of Dr. Sanchez, are Dissertations on the Origin of the Venereal Disease—on Earthquakes—a Method of studying Medicine, &c.

Sanchez, Thomas, a learned Jesuit, born at Corduba, 1551. His reputation for chastity and mortification was very great. He died at Grenada, 19th May, 1610, and was buried with extraordinary magnificence. His works on the Decalogue, on Monastic Vows, &c. in 4 vols. folio, display great genius; but in examining the controversies concerning marriage he has used language too often coarse and indelicate.

Sanchez, Peter Anthony, a Spanish divine, was born at Vigo, in Gallicia, in 1740. He became canon of the cathedral of St. James, and professor of divinity at his native place, where he was admired as a preacher, and esteemed for his charity. He died in 1806. His works are—1. Summa theologiæ Sacræ, 4 vols. 2. Annales Sacri, 2 vols. 3. A Treatise on Toleration, 3 vols. 4. History of the Church of Africa. 5. Essay on the Eloquence of the Pulpit. 6. Sermons, 3 vols. 7. On the Means of encouraging Industry.—*W.B.*

Sancho II. surnamed the Strong, king of Castile, resented the division made by his father Ferdinand, of his dominions, and therefore on his mother's death, he dethroned his brothers. Garcias was banished from Gallicia, and Alphonsus quitted the throne of Leon, to end his days in a monastery. Sancho afterwards stripped his sisters of their patrimony; but in besieging Zamora, which belonged to the eldest, he was assassinated, 1072.

Sancho, Ignatius, a negro of extraordinary character, born 1729, at sea, on board a ship in its passage from Guinea to Spanish America. He was baptized at Carthagena, by the name of Ignatius, and when two years old was brought by his master to England, and given to three maiden sisters near Greenwich, who contemptuously bestowed on him the appellation of Don Quixote's squire. Though treated with harshness by his austere mistresses, he found a patron and a friend in the duke of Montague, and after that nobleman's death he lived with the dutchess in the capacity of butler, and at her decease, received from her bounty an annuity of 30*l.* A habit of low debauchery, however, and a fondness for gaming, soon ruined his little fortune, till at last reflection brought him back to his senses, and as he was very partial to theatrical representations, he presented himself as a proper character, to portray the person of Othello and Oroonoko. The attempt did not, however, answer the public expectation; but though thus disappointed, a marriage with a respectable young woman, of West India origin, dictated to him the necessity of industrious and honest exertions. By the friendship of the Montague family, he was again placed above want, and settled in a small grocery shop, where his good conduct enabled him, in the enjoyment of domestic comforts, to provide a decent subsistence for himself and his numerous family. He died 15th Dec. 1780. This singular character, patronised by the great, by the dutchesses of Queensbury and Northumberland, and noticed by the learned and the fashionable, by Sterne, Garrick, and others, was author of several letters, which possess great originality, and display strong powers of intellect, and which appeared for the benefit of his family under the benevolent care of Miss Crewe.

Sanchoniathon, a Phœnician historian, who flourished about the time that Gideon judged Israel. Some fragments remain in Eusebius and Porphyry, of his history of the Antiquities of Phœnicia, which Philo of Byblos had translated into Greek.

Sancroft, William, an eminent English prelate, born at Fresingfield, Suffolk, 1616. He was educated at Bury school, and Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1642. He was ejected from his fellowship in 1649 for refusing to conform to the republican establishment, and then went over to the continent, where he continued till the restoration. He returned to England soon after Charles, and

became chaplain to Cosin bishop of Durham, who gave him the valuable living of Houghton-le-Spring, and a prebend stall. In 1662, he was elected master of Emanuel college, in 1664 made dean of York, and a few months after promoted to the deanery of St. Paul. In this new situation he contributed much to the repairing of the cathedral, and when it was destroyed by the fire of London, he gave 1400*l.* towards rebuilding it. In 1657 he was unexpectedly raised by Charles II. to the metropolitan see of Canterbury, and added dignity to that high station by his exemplary conduct and paternal care of the church. He attended his royal master in his last moments, and it is said, used great freedom of exhortation. Under his successor he evinced a strong attachment to the established church, by his opposition to popery, and he was one of the seven bishops sent to the tower in 1688. Though thus zealous against the papists, and one of those lords who declared for the prince of Orange, on James's abdication, yet he refused to wait upon the new made monarch, to whose elevation he had so powerfully concurred, and for this pusillanimous conduct he is deservedly censured by Burnet and others. This conduct, and his refusal to take the oath of allegiance rendered him unpopular with the court, he was suspended, and Tillotson in 1691 was appointed in his room. As he refused to leave Lambeth, he was cited before the court of exchequer as an intruder, and now, finding all resistance vain, he retired to Fresingfield, where he lived for two years in obscurity, till an intermittent fever carried him off, 24th Nov. 1693. Though a man of great learning, he published little, which was a Latin dialogue against Calvinism, called the Predestinated Thief —Modern Politics, from Machiavel, Borgia, &c. besides sermons—Familiar Letters, &c. His MSS. were purchased for 80 guineas, and presented to the Bodleian library by bishop Tanner.

Sanctorius, an ingenious physician, professor at Padua, was born at Capo d'Istria, 1561, and died at Venice 1636. He is chiefly known for his curious experiments on insensible perspiration, which he made on himself in his statical chair, ascertaining, with incredible accuracy, what he gained by aliment, and what he lost by secretion and other discharges. This ingenious system was presented to the admiring world in his "Ars de Staticâ Medicinâ," Venice, 1614, translated into French 1722, and into English by Dr. Quincy. He published, besides, Methodus vitandorum Errorum in Arte Medicâ, 4to.—Commentaria in Galeni, &c. all together collected in 4 vols. 4to.

Sandby, Thomas, a native of Nottingham, who acquired some celebrity as an architect, and was appointed professor of that science in the Royal academy, London. He died 1798, aged 77.

Sandby, Paul, an artist, was born at Nottingham in 1732. At the age of fourteen, he became a student in the drawing-room in the Tower, and in 1748 he was sent to take views in the Highlands for the duke of Cumberland. Of these he made small etchings, which he afterwards published. After this he was much employed in making sketches throughout the kingdom; and he executed several prints, in imitation of drawings in Indian ink, which art of aquatinta, as it is called, he carried to great perfection. He became one of the first members of the Royal Academy, and in 1768 was appointed chief drawing-master of that at Woolwich. He died Nov. 7, 1809. His brother, Thomas Sandby, became professor of architecture in the Royal Academy, and died in 1798, at the age of 77.—*W. B.*

Sandeman, Robert, a Scotchman, born at Perth, 1723, and educated at St. Andrews. Instead of entering into the church, for which he was intended, he became a linen manufacturer, and afterwards turned preacher.—He came to America in 1764, and settled in Danbury, Connecticut, where he gathered a church the following year. He afterwards established several societies in New-England. The chief peculiarity of his creed was the dogma, that justifying faith is a mere act of the understanding, a merely speculative belief. He died at Danbury, April 2d, 1771, aged 53 years. His sect still bears his name. He wrote an answer to Hervey's Theron and Aspasio, very offensive to the Calvinists.

☞ L.

Sanders, Robert, an English writer, born near Breadalbane, in Scotland, about 1727. From a comb-maker he became a hackney writer, when transplanted to London, and besides engagements in some periodical publications, was amanuensis to lord Lyttelton, when he wrote his History of Henry II. He wrote the Complete English Traveller, folio—the Newgate Calendar—Gaffer Graybeard, a novel, in 4 vols. 12mo. in which he occasionally employs his wit with effect against fanaticism. In his last years he projected a Chronology of all Nations, but died before its completion, of a disorder on his lungs, 19th March, 1783.

Sanders, Nicolas, divinity professor at Louvain, was born at Charlewood, Surrey, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, from which he was banished for his religious tenets. He was with cardinal Hosius, at the council of Trent, and afterwards went to Poland, and he was sent by Gregory XIII. as his nuncio

to Ireland, where he led for some time a wandering life in the woods and mountains during the civil troubles, and at last died of want, 1581. He wrote, against the reformation, De Origine et Progressu Schismatis Anglicani, 8vo.

Sanderson, Robert, an eminent prelate, born at Rotherham, Yorkshire, 19th Sept. 1587. After receiving his education at Rotherham school, he entered at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he became fellow, 1606. In 1618 he was presented to the living of Wyberton, near Boston, which he resigned the next year on account of the unhealthiness of the place, and then succeeded to Boothby Pagnel rectory, which he enjoyed for 40 years. He was afterwards promoted to a prebend of Southwell, and on account of his extensive learning was recommended by Laud to the king, and made his chaplain. In 1636 he was created D.D. at Oxford, and in 1642 appointed regius professor of divinity, and canon of Christ church. His attachment to the king rendered him an object of persecution with the parliament; but he adhered to his principles, and attended the king at Hampton court, and the Isle of Wight, and advised him with respect to the proposal of the parliament, to alter, and even abolish the Episcopal government of the church, and also published his sentiments under the title of Episcopacy not prejudicial to regal power. In 1648 he was ejected from his professorship, but permitted to retain, though with difficulty, his living; and at the restoration he was reinstated to all his ecclesiastical honours, and soon after raised to the see of Lincoln. Though he held this new dignity but a little time, yet he assiduously was engaged in promoting the interests of religion, and in improving the poor vicarages of his diocess. He died 29th Jan. 1662-3, and was buried privately in Bugden church. As a divine and a scholar Sanderson was well versed in ecclesiastical and antiquarian history, and was considered as the ablest casuist of the times. He used to say that he read only three books, Aristotle's Rhetoric, Aquinas's Secunda Secundæ, and Cicero's works, especially his Offices, which he could repeat without book. The strong sense and manly diction of his writings have been deservedly admired. The chief of his works are "Logicæ Artis Compendium," 36 sermons, fol.—Nine Cases of Conscience resolved—De Juramenti Obligatione—de Obligatione Conscientiæ, translated into English by Charles, during his confinement in the Isle of Wight—Pax Ecclesiæ, about predestination, &c.—Discourses concerning the Church, &c.—Lectures in the Divinity School, Oxford, &c.

Sanderson, Robert, Esq. F.A.S. usher of the court of Chancery, and clerk of the Rolls' chapel, distinguished himself as the laborious continuator of Rymer's Fœdera, from the 16th to the 20th volume. A new edition of Rymer appeared in 1727. Sanderson died 25th Dec. 1741.

Sandrart, Joachim, a German painter, born at Frankfort, 1606. He studied at Prague, Utrecht, London, Venice, and Rome. His abilities were noticed and rewarded by the king of Spain; but instead of living the whole of his life abroad, he returned to Frankfort, where he married, and afterwards settled at Nuremberg, where he established an academy of painting. He published some works on his art, the best known of which is the Lives of Painters, with their effigies, abridged from Vasari and Ridolfi. He died at Nuremberg, 1683.

Sandys, Edwin, a distinguished prelate, born in 1519, in Lancashire, at Hawkshead, as it is supposed. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and in 1547 was elected master of Catharine-hall, and in 1553 vice chancellor. He was a strong advocate for the reformation, and therefore willingly seconded the views of Northumberland in proclaiming Jane Grey queen; but when, two days after, the same nobleman, yielding to the times, wished him to proclaim Mary, he boldly resisted. For this contumacy he was deprived of his honours, sent to the Tower for seven months, and at last liberated with great difficulty. His attachment to the protestant cause was so zealous that Gardiner meditated his ruin; but he escaped to the continent, where he continued till the accession of Elizabeth. On his return to England he was appointed one of the nine divines who were to dispute against nine catholics before the assembled parliament, and he was also named one of the commissioners for the revision of the liturgy, and the reformation of the church. He was raised to the see of Worcester, and in consequence of his great learning, was one of those employed in the translation of what is called the Bishops' Bible, in which he translated for his share the books of Kings and Chronicles. In 1570 he succeeded Grindal in the see of London, and in 1576 was translated to York. His severity against the papists, in the cause of the reformation, was so great, that he created himself many enemies, and so resentful were some of these religious opponents, that they scrupled not to charge the bishop of adultery, by introducing, while he was asleep at an inn at Doncaster, the wife of the innkeeper into his bed, and then exciting the husband, in pretended irritation, to chastise the violence offered to his honour. This infamous conspiracy was fully detected, and the accomplices, men of rank and fortune, were severely punished in the star chamber. The arch-

bishop, thus persecuted, and exposed during his active life to great obloquy and much contention, died 10th July, 1588, and was buried at Southwell. He was twice married, and by his second wife had seven sons and two daughters, from one of whom is descended lord Sandys. As a preacher Dr. Sandys was much admired; 22 of his sermons were published in 4to. and some of his letters have also appeared in print.

Sandys, sir Edwin, second son of the archbishop, was born in Worcestershire, 1561, and educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, under the celebrated Hooker. In 1581 he obtained a prebend in the church of York, and afterwards travelled into foreign countries, and published an Account of his Observations, under the title of Europæ Speculum. He resigned his prebend in 1602, and was knighted by king James, and employed by him in affairs of trust and importance with foreign states. He opposed, in 1621, the measures of the court in parliament, for which he was imprisoned, but soon after set at liberty, by the interference of the commons. He died 1629, and was buried at Northbourne, in Kent. He left 1500*l.* to the university of Oxford, for the foundation of a metaphysical lecture. Some sacred hymns have appeared under his name, though some attribute them to another person of the same name.

Sandys, George, brother to the preceding, was the seventh and youngest son of the archbishop, and was born at Bishopsthorp, 1577. In 1588 he entered at St. Mary's hall, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Corpus Christi, and in 1610 set out on his travels, and during an absence of two years, visited not only the chief countries of Europe, but the most celebrated places of the East, the Holy Land, Egypt, &c. He published, on his return, an Account of his Travels, in folio, 1615, with plates, which was very popular, and was often reprinted. He was also distinguished as a poet, and translated, in 1632, Ovid's Metamorphoses into English verse, in folio—besides the Psalms of David Paraphrased—Christ's Passion, a sacred drama, from Grotius, &c. He died at Bexley, in Kent, March, 1643, and was buried there. His learning and virtues have been commended not only by his contemporaries, Lucius, lord Falkland, and others, but by Dryden, who called him the best versifier of his age, and by Pope, who declared that English poetry owed much of its beauty to his translations.

Sannazarius, James, an eminent Italian poet, born at Naples, 28th July, 1458. He was patronised by Frederic, king of Naples, and accompanied that prince into France, after his expulsion from his kingdom. He afterwards returned to Naples, where he devoted himself to study and to pleasure. He died 1530. His Latin poems, consisting of elegies, eclogues, and epigrams, have been often edited. His epic poem, De Partu Virginis, in 3 books, is considered as an elegant and highly finished performance, though the mixture of Christianity and paganism must be regarded as offensive to truth and probability. He wrote also two pieces in Italian, Arcadia, in prose and verse, and Rime, a poem.

Sanson, Nicolas, a French geographer, born at Abbeville, Dec. 12th, 1600. He early distinguished himself by his geographical labours, and was so indefatigable that he executed not less than 300 large maps of places, ancient and modern, in a correct and elegant manner. He was engineer and geographer to the king, and was patronised by Richelieu and Mazarine. He died at Paris, 1667, leaving two sons, who inherited his geographical talents. His Atlas was published, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1693. He wrote besides Treatises on the Four Parts of the World; a Description of the Roman Empire, France, Spain, Italy, &c.

Sansovino, James, called Fatti, a native of Florence, eminent as a sculptor and architect. The mint, the library of St. Mark, and the palace of Cornavo, at Venice, are beautiful specimens of his skill and genius, which were so highly admired, that in a public tax he and Titian were exempted from the general contribution. He died at Venice, 1570, aged 91. His son Francis was born at Rome, 1521, and studied at Venice, but took his degrees in law at Padua. He, however, abandoned jurisprudence for polite literature, and erected a printing-house at Venice, where he printed his own works, and those of others. He wrote a Chronology of the World, to 1582—a Translation of Plutarch—Annals of the Ottoman Empire—Description of the Government of Genoa, Lucca, and Ragusa—a collection of 100 novels of illustrious Italian writers, &c. He died at Venice, 1586, aged 65.

Santeul, John Baptist de, a Latin poet, born at Paris, 1630. He was one of the canons of St. Victor, and was rewarded for his merits with a pension from Lewis XIV. He died at Dijon, 1697. His Latin poems were much admired, and appeared in 3 vols. 12mo.—besides Latin Hymns, in another volume. Bruyere has spoken of him in high strains of commendation. His brother Claude, who died 1684, also excelled as a Latin poet.

Santi di Titi, a native of Florence, whose historical pieces and portraits were much admired. The best part of his works are preserved at Florence. He died 1603, aged 65.

Sapor I. king of Persia after his father Artaxerxes, A.D. 238. He extended his dominions by the conquest of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Cilicia, and by the defeat of the emperor Valerian. He was afterwards defeated by Odenatus, and some time after put to death by his subjects, 273.

Sapor II. king of Persia after his father Hormisdas, was a brave and successful warrior against the Romans, but a violent oppressor of the Christians. He died 380 A. D.

Sappho, a celebrated poetess, born in Mitylene, about 600 B. C. Her poetical powers in lyric composition were so respectable, that she was called the tenth muse, and her countrymen even stamped her image on their coin. Her manners, however, were dissolute, and it is said that she threw herself into the sea, on account of the coldness with which young Phaon returned her love.

Sarasin, John Francis, a French writer, born at Hermanville, near Caen, 1604. He studied at Caen and Paris, and though not very learned, was eminent for his vivacity, his wit, and his acquaintance with polite literature. He was made secretary to the prince of Conti; but though long protected and favoured by him, he was at last dismissed from his service with ignominy, because he had prevailed upon him, through interested motives, to marry cardinal Mazarine's niece. This severe treatment weighed heavily upon his spirit, and at last occasioned his death, 1654. His works were published under the care of his friend Menage. They are in French, and consist of a Discourse on Tragedy; History of the Siege of Dunkirk, 1649; the Funeral Pomp of Voiture; Miscellanea; besides poems, odes, eclogues, epigrams, &c.

Saravia, Adrian, a native of Hesdin, in Artois; protestant professor of divinity at Leyden, where he joined the conspiracy for delivering up the city to Robert de Leicester. Upon the failure of this plan he fled to England, where he became canon of Canterbury, and the friend of Hooker, whose last moments he attended. His works have been collected into one vol. folio. He died 1611, aged 81. He is represented by P. Burnam, as avaricious, inconstant, and ambitious.

Sarbiewski, Matthias Casimir, a Jesuit. *Vid.* Casimir.

Sardanapalus, a dissolute king of Assyria. When defeated in an insurrection of his subjects, who viewed with indignation his effeminate conduct, he set his palace on fire, and perished in the flames, B. C. 820.

Sargent, Winthrop, governor of Mississippi, was a native of Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard college in 1771. In July, 1775, he entered the army, and served in various capacities with great reputation, until the termination of the war. After the peace he became connected with the Ohio company, and in 1786 was appointed by congress surveyor of the northwestern territory, and in 1787 secretary of the government established there. He repaired thither in 1788, and the succeeding year was authorized to take upon him the government in case of the death or resignation of St. Clair. The administration devolved on him in 1790, during the absence of the governor. He attended general St. Clair in the capacity of adjutant general in his unfortunate expedition against the Indians, and was wounded in the retreat. He was also adjutant general and inspector under general Wayne, and on the departure of St. Clair was again governor of the territory. He was removed from office in 1801, and succeeded by Claiborne. He died on a voyage from Natches to Philadelphia, June 3d, 1820. ☞ L.

Sarisbury, John of, an English ecclesiastic, born at Rochester, 1110. He was the favourite of Henry II. and of Thomas Becket, and for some time was the English resident at the court of Rome. He was afterwards the friend and faithful companion of Becket, and was with him when he was assassinated at Canterbury. He then passed over to France, and was made bishop of Chartres, 1179, but died soon after. He was a man of great genius and extensive learning, which he showed in a Latin Treatise called Policraticon, sive de Nugis Curialium, &c.; besides his "Letters;" a Life of Becket; a Treatise on Logic and Philosophy, much commended by Du Pin, and by Lipsius.

Sarjeant, John, a secular priest, whose real name was Smith, born in Lincolnshire, 1621, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He became secretary to Morton, bishop of Durham; but afterwards went to Lisbon, and in the English college there, changed his religion. He returned to England, 1652, and wrote some tracts in favour of the new tenets which he had embraced, especially against Tillotson, Bramhall, Pierce, Hammond, &c. He died about 1670.

Sarpi, Peter Paul, commonly known by the name of Father Paul, was born at Venice, 14th August, 1552. At the age of twelve he entered into the order of the Servites, and soon acquired distinction by his learning and abilities. Well skilled in the knowledge of the learned languages, he was equally conversant in philosophy, mathematics, and theology, and had made some progress in medicine and anatomy. These high acquirements were noticed and rewarded; he was not only made provincial of his order, but was honoured with the esteem of cardinals and princes. The

quarrels of Venice with pope Paul V. engaged the attention of Sarpi, and he so ably defended the rights of his fellow-citizens, that the pope ordered him to come to Rome, and on his refusal excommunicated him. Undismayed by the displeasure of the pontiff, he did not cease to advocate the cause of Venice against foreign powers, in his speeches and in his writings; but his boldness proved almost fatal to him. He was attacked on the bridge of St. Mark by five assassins, who, after stabbing him in three places, escaped to a ten-oared barge, which waited their arrival; and though the republic, incensed at the treatment of their brave defender, offered a high reward, the murderers were never discovered. The wounds were not mortal, but they hastened the dissolution of Sarpi, whose constitution was very delicate, and his health feeble. He died 14th January, 1623, aged 71, and his last words were esto perpetua, expressive of his wish for the immortal glory of his country. This learned man wrote several works of merit, and his knowledge was so extensive, that the Italians have not hesitated to ascribe to him the discovery of the circulation of the blood. He was author of the History of the Council of Trent, a valuable work, printed in Italian, London, 1619, and Latin, 1620; Considerations of the Censures of Paul V. against the Venetian Republic; treatise on the Interdict; De Jure Asylorum; treatise on the Inquisition; on Benefices; letters; Memoirs of his life appeared at Venice, 1766. His works were collected at Venice, 1677, in 6 vols. 12mo.

Sarto, Andrea de, an Italian painter, born at Florence, 1471, the son of a tailor, hence his name. He was first apprentice to a goldsmith; but he was born with a genius for painting, and by copying and imitating, at his leisure, the pieces of the greatest masters, and by the instruction of Basile, Cossimo, and Bigio, he soon acquired correctness and celebrity. He was invited by Francis I. to France, and received very honourable marks of the royal bounty; but when permitted to visit Florence, to make a collection of pictures to adorn the king's palaces, he not only shamefully forgot his promise, but dishonourably embezzled the money intrusted by the monarch to his care. This dishonourable conduct rendered him despised and poor; but he forgot himself for a while in the intoxication of unlawful pleasures, and died of the plague, 1520, aged 42. As an artist he possessed superior powers, though his pictures are said to be deficient in boldness, in strength, and life.

Saturninus, a heretic of the second century. He supposed that the world was created by angels, and he regarded the connexion of the sexes as criminal.

Saturninus, Pub. Sempronius, a Roman general, who assumed the imperial purple, 263. He was murdered by his soldiers four years after. A general of Aurelian, of the same name, was proclaimed emperor by the Alexandrians, 280, and reluctantly accepted the honour, but soon after destroyed himself.

Savage, Richard, an eminent English poet, natural son of Anne, countess of Macclesfield, by the earl of Rivers, was born 1698. Doomed to misery, his infancy was intrusted to the care of a poor woman, by his unnatural mother, who wished not, indeed, to conceal her shame, but punish her offspring. His father was prevented from leaving him a legacy of 6000*l.* because the cruel countess declared that he was dead, and after thus robbing him of independence, she endeavoured to send him to the plantations, and then placed him apprentice to a shoemaker in Holborn. The death of the nurse who had taken care of him, now altered his situation, and in searching the effects of a woman, whom he considered as his mother, Savage discovered letters which informed him of his real birth. Leaving, therefore, in disdain, his humble profession, he addressed himself to his mother, and tried by every art of tenderness and regard to awaken her affection. His appeals were in vain upon the obdurate heart of the countess, and therefore, as he had acquired some little learning at St. Alban's school, he commenced author to gain subsistence. But though noticed by the wits of the age, by Sir Richard Steele, and by Wilks, Savage often passed his nights in the open fields, or in the streets, unable to pay even for an obscure lodging. His tragedy of Sir Thomas Overbury, at last raised him to the short independence which could be gained from the profits of 200*l.* but whilst he congratulated himself on his success, he had the misfortune in a drunken quarrel at a house of ill fame to kill one of his companions in debauchery, a Mr. Sinclair. He was tried for the offence and found guilty, and it was now that he discovered his mother's cruel conduct. She not only rejoiced at his condemnation, but used all her influence to cause him to be executed, and her diabolical wishes would have been gratified, had not the countess of Hertford, out of compassion, reported to the queen the extraordinary sufferings of the condemned culprit, and procured his pardon. Thus incapable of raising compassion in the breast of his mother, he thought he might extort money from her by the powers of ridicule, and he succeeded. Lord Tyrconnel received him, in conse-

quence, into his family and friendship, and allowed him 200*l.* a year. But the manners of Savage were licentious; he was fickle in his temper, violent and irascible, and he easily quarrelled with his patron, and was dismissed from his favour. His next effort for subsistence was the publication of his "Bastard," a poem of great beauty, and which grew so popular, that his mother, at that time at Bath, was obliged to fly from the place, to avoid hearing the lines, which were repeated on all sides, to create her shame and confusion. His "Volunteer Laureat," on the queen's birthday, procured him from the royal purse, a present of 50*l.* with a promise of the like annual sum; but the money was soon squandered, and the poet, left without resources, often quitted the house of a friend, where his wit and politeness procured him an invitation, to pass the night in the society of the meanest rabble, in the summer on heaps of rubbish, and in the winter among the ashes of a glass-house. The death of the queen, in 1738, brought on, with the loss of his pension, increasing poverty; yet his friends exerted themselves in his favour, and promised to raise 50*l.* a year for him if he would retire to Wales, and live there in privacy. He accepted the kind offer, and departed for his distant residence, but grew soon tired, and sighed for the dissipation of London. On his return he passed through Bristol, where his elegant manners, and pleasant conversation procured him admittance to the tables of the rich; but after a time his company grew disagreeable from his late hours, and his irregularity of conduct. Poverty too increased his miseries; his clothes were now too shabby for genteel company, and at last he was arrested by the mistress of his coffee-house for the small sum of 8*l.* Six months he languished in the confinement of a jail, when a fever came to terminate his wretched existence. He died 1st Aug. 1743, aged 46, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, at the expense of the jailer. This unhappy man, whose character was so chequered with vices and good qualities, might have become, from the strong natural powers which he possessed, a most respectable member of society; but his mind was untutored, and the cruelty of his mother made him quarrel with the whole world, which he regarded with the consequence of persecuted virtue, and injured innocence. Whatever kindnesses he received, he considered as due to his merits, and he seldom suffered the good opinion of a friend towards him, long to continue in his favour. His works, which display the power of a wild, but original writer, have been collected together by T. Evans, bookseller in the Strand, and published in 2 vols. 8vo. with the memoirs of his life by Dr. Johnson, who often shared his poverty, and was a witness to his sufferings, his follies, and his imprudence.

Savage, John, D.D. president of the Royston club, and lecturer of St. George's, Hanover-square, was made rector of Clothall, Herts, by lord Salisbury, whom he had attended on his travels. He was educated at Westminster, and ever after showed great fondness for the school. He died 24th March, 1747, and out of respect the scholars of Westminster inscribed a small tablet to his memory, in the east cloisters of the abbey. He printed two occasional sermons.

Savage, Samuel Morton, a dissenting divine, educated under Eames. He afterwards was assistant to Dr. Jennings, whom he quitted in 1785. He received the degree of D.D. from Aberdeen university, 1767, and died 1791, aged 70. He published some single sermons of little merit.

Savary, James, a French writer, born at Doué, in Anjou, 1622. He was employed in the first part of his life in commercial pursuits, and afterwards was admitted of the council for the reformation of commerce. As his knowledge on mercantile subjects was very extensive, he digested his ideas into a volume, which he published 1675, 4to. under the title of the "Parfait Negociant," a most useful work, translated into every language of Europe, and of which the eighth edition appeared with additions by his son Philemon Lewis 1721. He further published a supplementary volume in 1688, and died 1690. He had seventeen children by one wife, and eleven survived him. Two of these sons, James and Philemon, laboured together to complete that useful work, the Universal Dictionary of Commerce, which was published, 2 vols. fol. 1723, and again in 3 vols. fol. 1748. James died 1716, and Philemon, 1727.

Savary, N. a French writer, born at Vitre, in Brittany. He studied at Rennes, and in 1776, travelled into Egypt, where he continued three years, earnestly attentive to the manners and habits of the inhabitants, and to the antiquities of the country. On his return he visited the islands of the Archipelago, and in 1780, published a translation of the Koran, and afterwards produced his "Letters on Egypt," 2 vols. 8vo. a popular work, translated into various European languages. He published also Letters on Greece. He was a man of good talents, and refined taste, but too warm an imagination for the soberness of an historian. He died 1788, at Paris.

Savery, Roland, a celebrated landscape painter, born at Cambray. He died 1639, aged 63.

Savile, Sir Henry, a learned Englishman, born at Bradley, near Halifax, York-

shire, 30th Nov. 1549, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He early distinguished himself as an excellent classical scholar, and after travelling on the continent, was made tutor, in the Greek language, to queen Elizabeth. In 1585 he was appointed warden of Merton, over which society he presided with great dignity 36 years, and in 1596 he was advanced to the provostship of Eton College. He was as great a favourite with James as he had been with Elizabeth; but he declined all offers of promotion either in church or state, and was satisfied with the honour of knighthood conferred, 1604. Upon the loss of his son, he devoted all his property and his time to the encouragement of learning, and with commendable munificence, founded in 1619, two professorships at Oxford, one in astronomy, and the other in geometry, and bestowed various sums of money, and also lands, for other benevolent purposes of improvement in the university, besides some valuable books to the Bodleian. This amiable man died at Eton college, 19th Feb. 1621-2, and was buried in the chapel there. His character has been deservedly applauded by his learned contemporaries, by Is. Casaubon, Jos. Scaliger, Mercerus, Meibomius, Montagu, &c. and the university of Oxford, in a public speech, paid also the highest honours to this their worthy benefactor. His works are four books of Tacitus's history, and the Life of Agricola, translated into English, fol. with notes; Commentaries concerning Roman warfare; a Latin Collection of Ancient Writers of English History, with a Chronological Table from J. Cæsar to William the Conqueror; St. Chrysostom's Works in Greek, 8 vols. folio, a valuable edition which cost him 8000*l.* in the publication. He published besides, Bradwardin's de Causâ Dei; Prælectiones, 13 in Euclid, &c. His brother Thomas was fellow of Merton, and afterwards of Eton, and distinguished himself for his learning, and his intimacy with Camden, &c. He died in London 1592-3.

Savile, Sir George, marquis of Halifax, an eminent statesman, descended from a Yorkshire family, and born 1630. He contributed greatly to the restoration, and was rewarded for his services with a peerage. In 1672 he went as ambassador to Holland, with Arlington and Buckingham, to treat about a peace with France, but with little success; and in 1675 he was removed from the council board for opposing the test bills, and the declaration for a toleration, by the influence of the duke of York, whose measures he warmly reprobated as hostile to the constitution. He was, however, so violent against the exclusion bill, that the commons addressed the king to remove him from his council, to which he had lately been restored, but his firmness prevailed; the parliament was dissolved, and he was raised to the dignity of an earl, and refused the office of secretary of state, and of lord lieutenant of Ireland. In 1682 he was created a marquis, and made privy seal, and on James's accession, he was appointed president of the council; but when he refused to consent to the repeal of the test act, he was dismissed by the king from all his offices. When James abdicated the crown, Halifax was made president of the lords, and in the convention parliament, was appointed speaker of the upper house, and vigorously supported the elevation of the prince of Orange to the vacant throne, and for his services was nominated privy seal. In 1689 he quitted the court, and ever after displayed a strong and determined opposition to the measures of the ministry till his death, which happened in April, 1695, occasioned by a gangrene in a long-neglected rupture. Halifax was a man of great abilities as a statesman and a speaker, but the soundest arguments and the most solid truths, were too often turned into contempt by the force of ridicule, and a vicious propensity to low and vulgar wit, which he was eager on all occasions to show. Though reputed an atheist by the world, he confessed to Burnet, who attended his last moments, his firm belief in the goodness of God, and the mediation of Christ. His titles were extinct, by the death of his only surviving son in 1700. He was an elegant writer, and besides his valuable "Advice to a Daughter," he published the character of a Trimmer; the Anatomy of an Equivalent; a Letter to a Dissenter; Maxims of State; the Character of king Charles II. &c.

Saul, son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin, was anointed king of Israel by Samuel, 1095, B.C. He disobeyed the command of God by sparing the Amalekites and Philistines, who were devoted to destruction, and Samuel told him that the kingdom would be removed from his family. He was very jealous of the great popularity of David, who had killed the giant Goliah, and who was doomed to succeed him. He killed himself after an unfortunate battle at Gilboah.

Saunders, Charles, a dramatic writer in the age of the second Charles. His abilities displayed themselves so early, that while at Westminster school, he wrote the play of Tamerlane the Great. Little is known of the particulars of his life.

Saunders, Sir Edmund, from a common beggar, rose to eminence in the law, by the friendship of a lawyer of Clement's inn, who saw and patronised his abilities by admitting him among his clerks. From a clerk he became a counsel, and at last was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench,

where he supported the dignity of his office by patience, integrity, and impartiality. He died 1683.

Saunders, Richard, author of Astrological Judgment and Practice of Physic, 4to. &c.—Physiognomy and Chiromancy, &c. folio, obtained some celebrity in a credulous and superstitious age, and died 1680.

Saunders, John Cunningham, a surgeon, was born at Lovistone, in Devonshire, in 1773. He served his apprenticeship to an eminent practitioner at Barnstaple; after which he became a pupil of St. Thomas's hospital, where at the end of two years, he was chosen demonstrator of anatomy. In 1804 he instituted an infirmary for diseases of the eye, in operating on which organ he was remarkably successful; but while thus prosecuting his favourite pursuit, he was cut off by an apoplexy, Feb. 9th, 1810. He published a folio volume on the Anatomy and Diseases of the Ear; and an Essay on the Inflammation of the Iris. After his death appeared the papers which he had left on disorders of the eye, with some account of the author prefixed.—*W. B.*

Saunders, William, a physician, was born in 1743. He took his degree in Scotland; but after settling in London, entered himself at Cambridge, where he regularly graduated, and then became a fellow of the college of physicians. He was senior physician to Guy's hospital; and died at Enfield in 1817. His works are—1. Treatise on Mercury in Venereal Cases. 2. A tract on the Devonshire Cholic. 3. Observationes de Antimonis. 4. Treatise on the Mephitic Acid. 5. Treatise on the Red Peruvian Bark. 6. Dissertation on the Structure and Diseases of the Liver. 7. Oratio Harveianæ. 8. On the Chymical History of the most celebrated Mineral Waters. 9. On the Hepatitis of India.—*W. B.*

Saunderson, Nicolas, a celebrated mathematician, born at Thurlston, Yorkshire, 1682. When 12 months old, he was deprived of his sight by the smallpox, and therefore retained no idea whatever of light and of colours. His education, however, was not neglected; at Penneston grammar-school he acquired such knowledge of the classics, that he could most perfectly understand Euclid, Archimedes, and Diophantus, when read in Greek. His fondness for mathematics began to appear when first he was made acquainted by his father with numbers, and soon, by the power of his memory, he formed intricate calculations, and resolved difficult problems. The friendship of Mr. West, who observed his unusual powers, initiated him into the knowledge of algebra and geometry, and under the further assistance of Dr. Nettleton, he acquired all that correctness, and that vast information which raised him to such celebrity. He afterwards improved his knowledge of logic and metaphysics at a private school near Sheffield, and at the age of 25 appeared at Cambridge, as a resident in Christ's college, though not a member of the society. His extraordinary powers, and the difficulties of a narrow fortune, however, procured him friends and admirers, and Whiston, the mathematical professor, very liberally permitted him to lecture before the university. His lectures were on the Newtonian philosophy, and were attended by crowded audiences, and so deservedly popular did he become, that on the removal of Whiston from his professorship, the blind lecturer was honourably called upon, by the wishes of all the university, to fill up the Lucasian chair, and a degree of M.A. by royal mandate was obtained, 1711, to qualify him for the office. His inauguration speech was delivered in elegant Latin, and his reputation continued to increase, so that when George II. visited the university, the professor was, by royal favour, created Doctor of Laws. This great character became, by close application, a valetudinarian, and at last was attacked by a mortification in his foot, which carried him off, 19th April, 1739, aged 57. He was buried at Boxworth, Cambridgeshire, the rectory of Mr. Dickens, his father-in-law, by whose daughter he had a son and a daughter. The vivacity and wit of his conversation were much admired; but his judgment of persons and things was often expressed with such freedom, and such unconcern, that he created himself many enemies. This singular character had astonishing powers of feeling; when in a garden, where observations were making on the sun, he could point out every cloud that obscured the sky, and he discovered such quickness in observing the voice of persons with whom he conversed, that he recollected every one with the most singular exactness. He was a great proficient in playing on the flute, and cultivation was only wanting to have made him as great in music as in mathematics. His Elements of Algebra were published at Cambridge, by subscription, 1740, 2 vols. 4to. and a treatise on Fluxions, 8vo. appeared also after his death. It is needless to say that he was the friend of the great men of his times, admired and respected by them, and repaying their esteem by the strongest gratitude. Of Sir Isaac Newton, whom he knew intimately, he always spoke in a style almost bordering on veneration.

Savonarola, Jerom, an Italian monk, born at Ferrara, 1492. He entered into the Dominican order at Bologna, and became an eloquent and popular preacher, after teaching for some time physics and metaphysics. His influence in the pulpit was so great at Florence, that for some years he guided the state as its sovereign;

but when he inveighed against the corruptions of the church of Rome, and the scandalous life of the pontiff Alexander VI. he drew down upon him the vengeance of the holy see, which neither his popularity, nor the purity of his morals could divert. He was condemned to be hanged and burnt, and suffered that dreadful punishment in 1498, with great resignation. He wrote sermons—the Triumphs of the Cross, and various other theological works, printed Leyden, 6 vols. 12mo. J. Fr. Picus, of Mirandula, has written his life.

Savot, Lewis, a native of Saulieu in Burgundy, who studied medicine, and became physician to Lewis XIII. He also applied himself to antiquarian pursuits. His works are, Discourse on Ancient Medals, 4to.—French Architecture in Private Buildings, a work of merit, 4to.—Galen's Art of Healing by bleeding, from the Greek—de Causis Colorum, 8vo. He died 1640, aged 61.

Saurin, James, son of a protestant lawyer, was born at Nismes, 1677. He left France with his father, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and went to Geneva, where he studied with great assiduity, and afterwards served as a cadet in lord Galloway's regiment in the campaign of 1694. He, however, abandoned the military life for philosophy and divinity, and after improving himself further at Geneva, he passed, in 1700, into Holland and England, and in 1703 married. In 1705 he settled at the Hague, where his eloquence as a preacher was displayed with astonishing effect to crowded audiences. He died at the Hague, 30th Dec. 1730. He wrote a treatise on education, dedicated to the princes, sons of George II. and was rewarded with a pension by the princess of Wales. He published besides, his sermons, highly esteemed, in 12 vols. 8vo. which have been translated into English by Robinson and Hunter; but his greatest work is Discourses Historical, Critical, and Moral, on the most memorable Events of the Old and New Testament, left incomplete, but afterwards continued in 6 vols. folio. He was unfortunately engaged in a controversy with la Chapelle and others, for asserting in a pamphlet that, in some cases, truth may be disguised, and though a strong friend to toleration, he was severely treated by his antagonists.

Saurin, Joseph, a French mathematician, born at Courtuson, in the principality of Orange, 1659. He was a protestant, but afterwards abjured his principles at Paris, and was admitted member of the academy of sciences, and received a pension from the king. He devoted his life to geometrical pursuits, and communicated some valuable papers to the Memoirs of the academy, and the Journal des Sçavans. He was engaged in a controversy with Rousseau, who had falsely charged him with writing some libellous verses against some persons of distinction, which he himself, it is supposed, had composed; a scandalous conduct, which, when examined, proved the innocence of Saurin, and the guilt of Rousseau. Voltaire has vindicated his memory, but still his character must be considered as violent and unbending. He died at Paris, 1737.

Saurin, Bernard Joseph, son of the preceding, was advocate of the parliament of Paris, and member of the French academy. He disregarded the law for literature and poetry, and became the friend of Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Helvetius. He wrote some plays of great merit and popularity, especially Sparticus, Blanche and Richard, tragedies—Anglomanie, a comedy, the Marriage of Julia—Mœurs du Tems, &c. His dramatic pieces were collected in 2 vols. 8vo. 1783. He was so much esteemed by Helvetius, that the philosopher allowed him a handsome pension. He died at Paris, 17th Nov. 1781.

Saussure, Nicolas de, a native of Geneva, member of the council of 200, and distinguished by his writings on agriculture. He is author of Essays on the Vine—on the Scarcity of Wheat—on Dew—on Fire, &c. He died 1790, aged 81.

Saussure, Horace Benedict de, son of the above, was born at Geneva, 17th Feb. 1740. From his earliest years he evinced great partiality for literature, especially natural history, and at the age of 21 he was elected to the chair of philosophical professor at Geneva, which he filled with great public advantage, for 25 years. He first visited Paris in 1768, and afterwards examined the discoveries of Montgolfier at Lyons, and after travelling through Holland, Belgium, and England, he, in 1772, extended his philosophical researches to Italy. He visited the island of Elba, and with sir William Hamilton, examined the wonders of Vesuvius, and afterwards measured the crater of Ætna. In the progress of his important researches he discovered some valuable plants, and also invented various instruments, very useful in the operations of science and of art. His next excursions were on the Alps, and after crossing them 14 times by eight different places, he ascended, through a thousand difficulties, to the summit of Mont Blanc, where he could scarce breathe. These laborious exertions in the cause of science, rendered him deservedly popular; he was made member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and of other learned bodies, and the emperor Joseph, when he visited Geneva, paid particular attention to the philosopher. In the French revolution, he was elected, on the union of his country to France, to the

national assembly ; but the disorders which prevailed not only ruined his little fortune, but broke his heart, and he died of chagrin 1799. He is author of an Eulogy on his friend Bonnet, 8vo.—Dissertatio Physica de Igne—Inquiry on the Bark of Leaves, &c.—Dissertatio Physica de Electricitate, 8vo.—Plan of Reform for the College of Geneva—Description of the Electrical Effects of Thunder—Essay on Hygrometry, 4to.—Voyages in the Alps, 4 vols. 4to. a most valuable work, and various communications to the memoirs of the learned socicties of which he was a member.

Sauvages, Francis Boissier de, a native of Alais, who applied himself to medical pursuits, and became professor of botany and medicine at Montpellier, and member of several of the learned societies of France, and of foreign nations. His reputation was so extensive, that he was consulted from all parts of France, and he received the merited surname of the Boerhaave of Languedoc. This able and respected physician died at Montpellier, 19th Feb. 1767, aged 61. He wrote Theoria Febris—Nosologia Methodica, 5 vols. 8vo.—Physiologiæ Mechanicæ Elementa, 12mo.—Methodus Foliorum, 8vo.—a translation of Hales' Statistical Essays on Animals, &c.—Dissertations—Memoirs, &c.

Sauval, Henry, an advocate in the parliament of Paris. He is author of a laborious work, the History of the Antiquities of Paris, 3 vols. folio, on which he was engaged for 20 years, and which he did not live to complete. He died 1670, and in consequence of the death of his continuator, the work did not appear till 1724. It was again edited in 1733.

Sauveur, Joseph, a French mathematician, born at La Fleche, 1653. He was dumb till his seventh year, and then his powers of speech appeared very weak and imperfect, so that what he uttered was with difficulty and slowness. He had a strong propensity for mechanical knowledge, and disregarding the classical instruction which he received in the Jesuits' college, applied himself to mathematical studies, against the wishes of his friends, who had marked out for him preferment in the church. To maintain himself, he began to teach mathematics, and so great was his reputation, that at the age of 20 he had prince Eugene among his pupils. His abilities recommended him to the great and the learned ; he was esteemed by Condé, honoured with the notice of the royal family, and in 1686 was made professor of mathematics to the royal college, and in 1696 admitted member of the academy of sciences. He wrote a treatise on Fortification, and to enable him to do it scientifically, he attended the siege of Mons. He wrote besides, a treatise on Music, and papers in the memoirs of the aca demy. He died 1716.

Sawyer, sir Robert, an eminent lawyer, attorney-general from 1681 to 1687. He was removed from his offices for refusing to lend his name to the arbitrary measures of James's government. He was a warm admirer and imitator of justice Hale, and died 1692.

Saxe, Maurice, count de, natural son of Frederic Augustus, elector of Saxony, and king of Poland, by the countess Konigsmark, was born at Dresden, 13th October, 1696. He showed fondness for war from his very infancy, and refused to undergo the labours of study, unless his application was rewarded with the permission of riding or of military exercise. His first campaign was in Flanders, under Eugene and Marlborough, where his valour was displayed at the taking of Lisle, Tournay, and Mons, and at the battle of Malplaquet. When the king of Poland, in 1711, besieged the fortress of Stralsund, the young warrior appeared there to great advantage ; he encouraged the soldiers by his example, and crossed the river in the sight of the enemy ; and in the following dreadful battle of Guedelbusck he had a horse shot under him, while he rallied three times the retiring troops. In 1717 he was with the emperor at the siege of Belgrade, where he defeated the Turks, and on his return he was decorated with the order of the white eagle. After the treatics of Utrecht and Passarowitz, he went to France, where the duke of Orleans gained his attachment and services by bestowing on him the brevet rank of field marshal. During the peace of the continent, he laboriously employed himself in improving his mathematical knowledge, and in introducing strict military discipline in the regiment intrusted to his care ; but in 1726 he was roused from his tranquil retirement by the states of Courland, who unanimously elected him their sovereign. Poland and Russia opposed his elevation, but he defended himself with bravery, and with a small force resisted with success thousands of his invaders ; but at last he gave up the unequal contest, and abandoning the supreme power which his valour so much deserved, he retired, in 1729, to privacy in France. Here, during the attacks of a fever, he composed, in 13 nights, his Reveries, a work worthy of the pen of a Cæsar or a Condé, and valuable for the important instructions which it conveys to the general as well as to the soldier. The death of the king of Poland, his father, in 1733, rekindled the flames of war through Europe, and Saxe prepared to share the dangers and the glories of the approaching campaign. He declined the command of the Saxon troops, offered him by his bro-

ther, the elector, and preferred serving in the French armies on the Rhine under marshal Berwick. He distinguished himself at the battle of Etlingen, and at the siege of Philipsburg, and for his services was rewarded with the rank of lieutenant general. In the war which followed the death of Charles VI. Saxe gathered fresh laurels. He besieged Prague in 1741, and took it by assault, and soon after made himself master of Egra, and then marching to the Rhine, he seized the strong lines of Lauterburg. In 1744 he was made marshal of France, and intrusted with the armies in Flanders. Though ill, he immediately left Paris for his post, and opened the campaign of 1745 by the famous battle of Fontenoy, which he gained, though carried around his camp in a litter. This was followed by the fall of Tournay, Bruges, Ghent, Oudenarde, Ostend, and Brussels, and the next year another victory at Rocoux crowned his arms, and procured for him the most flattering honours from the king of France, and the title of marshal of all his armies, and of governor of the newly conquered countries. In the next campaign the victory of Lawfeldt was followed by the fall of Bergen-op-Zoom, and then of Maestricht, when the terrors of the Dutch arrested the career of the conqueror, and peace was concluded in 1748. After the peace Saxe visited Berlin, where he was received with all the honour due to his merits, and then he returned to France, where he devoted himself to literature and the arts. This great hero, whose celebrity was extended over the whole world, died 30th Nov. 1750, aged 54, and was buried in the Lutheran church of St. Thomas, Strasburg. He had married the countess of Lobin, whom he divorced some time after from capricious motives, and he frequently repented of this conduct, as she possessed every amiable quality, and soon after gave her hand to a second and more constant husband. His eloge, by M. Thomas, obtained the prize of the French academy in 1759. The best edition of his Reveries is in 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1757.

Saxo, Grammaticus, a celebrated writer, whose origin, and even country, is involved in obscurity. He is generally acknowledged to have been a native of Zealand, an island of Denmark, and to have flourished in the 12th century. He studied theology, and was employed in the cathedral of Roschild, and went, in 1161, to Paris, to invite some of the monks of St. Genevieve to come and to reform the morals of the Danish priests. He died about 1208, aged upwards of 70, and was buried in Roschild cathedral, where, three centuries after, Lago Urne, bishop of Scalandra, placed an inscription upon his tomb. By the encouragement of Absalom, bishop of Roschild, Saxo undertook the History of Denmark and other northern nations, and after 20 years of labour completed it in a manner worthy a man of learning and virtue. This valuable work was first published by Petræus at Paris, 1514, and reprinted at Basil and Frankfort afterwards, and in 1644 at Sora, under the care of Stephanus.

Say, Samuel, a dissenting minister, who after being engaged in various congregations in Norfolk and Suffolk, succeeded Dr. Calamy in 1734, at Westminster, where he died in St. James's street, 12th April, 1743, aged 68, of a mortification in his bowels. After his death appeared a thin 4to. volume of his poems, with two prose essays on the harmony, variety, and power of numbers, exhibiting great taste, knowledge, and judgment.

Sayle, William, first governor of Carolina, was sent by the proprietors, in 1667, to examine the country. After exploring the coast he returned to England, carrying a favourable report, and encouraging them to establish a colony there. The settlement was commenced and Sayle appointed governor in 1669. He was driven among the Bahama Islands on his passage, and he gave so favourable an account of them that the Carolina company obtained a charter also for them. He first landed in Carolina, at or near Beaufort, early in 1670, but soon moved northwardly, and established on the banks of Ashley river the foundations of old Charleston. He fell a victim to the unhealthiness of the climate, and died in 1671. West succeeded him. ☞ L.

Scala, Bartholomew, an Italian statesman, born about 1424. Though but the son of a miller, he rose to distinction at the bar, under the protection of Cosmo de Medicis at Florence. After the death of his patron, he retained the same confidential offices with his successor, Peter, and was employed by him in some important negotiations. He was, for his services, ennobled at Florence, and knighted by the pope, and made senator of Rome. He died at Florence, 1497. He wrote the History of Florence, in 20 books, of which four books only have been published, besides letters—a Speech made to pope Innocent VIII.—pro Imperatoriis Militaribus Signis, &c.

Scala, Alexandra, daughter of the above, was distinguished for her knowledge of classical literature, as well as for her beauty, and her private virtues, which have been deservedly praised by Politian and others. Marullus married her for the purpose of perfecting himself in the Latin language in her company. She died 1506.

Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, a celebrated writer, born 1484, at Ripa, in the territory of Verona, and descended from the princes

of Verona. His father was in the military service of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, and at the age of 12 the son was presented to the emperor Maximilian, and continued as page about his person for 17 years. During his attendance on the emperor he was engaged in various expeditions, and was at the battle of Ravenna, 1512, where he lost his father and brother. At the age of 40 he abandoned the military life, and after studying divinity, applied assiduously to medicine, and settled, in 1526, at Agen, where, though 45, he took for his wife a young girl of good family, but scarce 16, with whom he lived 29 years, and by whom he had 15 children. In this retirement he devoted himself with uncommon application to literature and the modern languages, and while he practised physic for his maintenance, he acquired celebrity by the labours of his pen. He died of a retention of urine, 1558, at Agen, where he was buried with this epitaph, Jul. Cæsaris Scaligeri quod fuit. The abilities of Scaliger were undoubtedly great, but though commended by his son as a benevolent and amiable character, he was vain and petulant, and among others treated Erasmus with great virulence and illiberality, because he had ridiculed some of the learned men of Italy for their servile attachment to the Latinity of Cicero. The best known of his writings are, Exercitationes contra Cardanum de Subtilitate, 4to.—de Causis Linguæ Latinæ, 4to.—Poetices Libri septem, fol.—Poemata—Epistolæ—Commentarii in Theophrasti Libros—in Aristotelis Animal. fol.—in Hippocratis Librum de Insomniis, 8vo.—de Causis Plantarum, fol.—Animadversiones in Historiam Plantarum, 8vo. &c.

Scaliger, Joseph Justus, son of the preceding, was born at Agen, 1540. He studied at Bourdeaux and under his father; but after his death he passed to Paris to attend the lectures of Turnebus. His eagerness to improve, however, could not await the slow progress of regular lectures, and therefore he applied himself without the assistance of an instructer, to Greek, and when a perfect master of the language he turned his attention to the Hebrew, and with such activity that he was well acquainted with 13 different languages. So much learning, to which was united a profound knowledge of the sciences, rendered his name very celebrated. He was invited to fill the chair of belles lettres at Leyden, in 1603, and he accepted the honourable appointment, and died there of a dropsy, 21st Jan. 1609. Like his father, Scaliger possessed great abilities, but certainly superior learning, so that he was deservedly called the most learned man of the age; but these high qualities were obscured by a haughty deportment, and a contemptuous disregard of the merits of others, attended with abusive and illiberal language profusely directed against every opponent. The works of this extraordinary man are numerous and various, but the best known and the most useful is his Opus de Emendatione Temporum, in which he not only displays vast erudition and an extensive knowledge of ancient writers, but lays the foundation of regular and systematic chronology, especially by the invention of the Julian period, and deserves the name which he has received, of the father of chronology. He wrote, besides, "Thesaurus Temporum, &c." in which he corrected some of the errors of his former work—de Tribus Sectis Judæorum, 2 vols. 4to.—Latin poems, 8vo.—Epistolæ, Notes on Varro, and almost on all the authors of ancient Greece and Rome, containing various learned remarks, with bold, ingenious, and interesting conjectures. Two "Scaligerana," have appeared, one at the Hague, 1666, and the other at Groningen, 1669.

Scamozzi, Vincent, a native of Vincenza, the most celebrated architect of his time. After travelling over France, Germany, and Hungary, to improve himself in the knowledge of his art, he settled at Venice, which he adorned by the labours of his genius. One of the most remarkable of his works is the citadel of Palma in the Friuli. He wrote, in Italian, Ideas on Universal Architecture, in 10 books, which, however, did not receive his finishing hand, as he died before its completion, 1616, aged 64. Of his valuable work only the first six books appeared in 2 vols. fol.

Scanderbeg, or George Castriot, king of Albania, was born 1404, and was delivered up by his father, with three of his brothers, as hostages to Amurath II. emperor of the Turks. The three brothers were cut off by poison, and George was spared on account of his youth, and by his valour soon distinguished himself in the service of the bloody oppressor of his family. He was circumcised, and took the command of a body of troops under the title of Sangiac; but on the death of his father, 1432, he determined to recover the dominions of his ancestors. In the expedition with which he was intrusted against Hungary, he formed a secret correspondence with Huniades Corvinus the king of the country, and enabled him to defeat the Turks, 30,000 of whom fell in the field. After this he compelled the secretary of the sultan, who was in the camp, to write letters, sealed with the imperial signet, demanding the delivery of the capital of Albania into his hands. After the messengers were despatched, he put to death all those who were witnesses of his measures, that no report might be carried to Amurath, and then hastening to Albania, he was received as a deliverer by his coun-

trymen, and acknowledged king 1443. In vain Amurath and his successor Mahomet made war against this enterprising hero, and besieged Croie his capital; their numerous armies were defeated, and after several years of hostility, peace was restored in 1461, and the independence of Albania confirmed. At the request of Pius II. the Albanian monarch visited Italy, and not only relieved Ferdinand of Arragon, who was besieged at Bari, but assisted him to defeat his victorious enemy the count of Anjou. Afterwards Scanderbeg was again engaged in war with the Turks, and his capital was twice besieged, but immediately relieved by his conquering arms. This heroic prince, who had been present in 22 battles, and had killed 2000 Turks with his own hands without receiving only a slight wound, died at Lissa in the Venetian territories, 17th Jan. 1467, aged 63. His death was universally lamented, and the Turkish emperor bore witness to his bravery by dancing for joy at the intelligence that he was no more. Though occasionally severe, he was a man of mild manners, and of the most benevolent heart, and he exhorted earnestly his soldiers to chastity, observing that nothing was more prejudicial to their profession than sensual pleasures. His life was written by the Jesuit du Poncet, 1709, in 12mo.

Scapula, John, a lexicographer who studied at Lausanne, and was afterwards engaged in the printing-house of Henry Stephens. While thus employed, he privately made an abridgment of the great work which his master was preparing for the press, and by publishing it in 1580, under the title of a Greek Lexicon, he not only gained a considerable sum, but thus dishonourably ruined in some degree the laborious Thesaurus of Stephens, which when it appeared, found few purchasers. Stephens vented his indignation in the "Latinity of Lipsius," but found no other redress.

Scarborough, Sir Charles, physician to Charles II. and his two successors, was eminent for his extensive practice, as well as for his knowledge of mathematics, in which he was so perfect that he could repeat in order all the propositions of Euclid, Archimedes, and other ancient authors. He was assistant and successor to Dr. Harvey, as lecturer on subjects of anatomy and surgery, and he was the first who judiciously applied mathematics to medical subjects. He wrote Syllabus Musculorum; an elegy on Cowley, &c. and died 26th of February, 1693.

Scarella, John Baptist, an ecclesiastic of Brescia, who warmly supported the principles of Newton's system. He wrote Physica Generalis, 3 vols. 4to.; de Rebus ad Scientiam pertinent. 2 vols. 4to.; de Magnete, 4to.; Hydrodynamica, 4to.; Elements of Logic, Ontology, and Natural Theology, 4 vols. 4to. He died Feb. 1779, aged 70.

Scarron, Paul, a burlesque writer, born at Paris 1610. Though deformed and in his manners very licentious, he was intended for the church by his father, who was a counsellor in the parliament, and a canonry at Mans was obtained for him. At the age of 27 he unfortunately lost the use of all his limbs, but in this helpless and deplorable state he indulged his propensity for humorous writings, and was universally courted for his wit and jocularity. Though his father had displeased Richelieu, yet the son recovered his esteem, by presenting to him a very humorous supplication. He married, in 1651, Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, a lady of 16, afterwards so celebrated by the name of Maintenon, who thus early sacrificed her beauty, her person, and her liberty, to the caprices of a deformed and impotent invalid. Scarron died 1669. The pleasantry which enlivened his conversation was transfused into his writings, which were Virgil's Æneid travestied; the Comical Romance; Comedies; a tragi-comedy, &c. which were all published at Paris, 1685, and 1737, 10 vols. 12mo. and in 1786, in 7 vols. 8vo.

Schaaf, Charles, a learned German, born at Nuys, near Cologne, 1646. He was educated at Duisbourg, and became professor of oriental languages there, from which he removed in 1679 to Leyden, to fill the oriental chair. He died of an apoplexy at Leyden, 1729. He wrote Opus Aramæum, cum Grammatica Chaldaicâ et Syriacâ, 4to.; Novum Testamentum Syriacum cum Versione Latina, 4to.; Lexicon Syriacum Concordantiale; Epitome Grammaticæ Hebraicæ, 8vo.; a letter in Syriac, &c.

Schacht, Christian Paul, a native of Harderwyck, in Holland. He took his degree of M.D. and became professor of medicine, botany, chymistry, and natural history, in his native place, 1791, and died nine years after, aged 32. He is author of some valuable memoirs, &c. inserted in the Dutch journals.

Schagen, Giles, a native of Alemaer, who acquired great celebrity as a painter of portraits, and in historical subjects. He resided for some time at Paris, and died 1668, aged 52.

Schalken, Godfrey, a Dutch painter, born at Dort 1643. He studied under Hoogstraten, and Gerard Duow, and chiefly excelled in painting candlelight pieces. He was in London and drew William III. by candlelight, and humorously made his majesty hold the candle. He was vulgar in his manners. He died at the Hague, 1706.

SCHATEN, Nicholas, author of Historia Westphaliæ, fol. 1690; Annales Parderborneses, fol.; and a Dissertation on Charlemagne, was a German Jesuit at the end of the 17th century.

SCHEELE, Charles William, an eminent chymist, born at Stralsund, 1742. He was member of the Swedish academy of sciences, of the medical society of Paris, and universally esteemed for his knowledge, and his chymical discoveries. He was first engaged with an apothecary, who died much in debt; but the industry of the apprentice restored the prosperity of the house, and the widow, pleased with his fidelity and character, married him. But unhappily, the day of the marriage, 17th May, 1786, proved the beginning of a fever which hurried him quickly to his grave. His valuable treatise on Air and Fire has been translated into French from the German, by Dietrich, in 12mo. and is deservedly known over Europe.

SCHEELSTRATE, Emanuel de, a native of Antwerp, who became librarian of the Vatican, canon of St. John Lateran, and of St. Peter at Rome. He died at Rome 5th April, 1692, aged 43. He wrote Antiquitates Ecclesiæ Illustratæ, 2 vols. fol.; Ecclesia Africana sub Primate Carthaginiensi, 4to.; Acta Constantiensis Concilii, 4to; Acta Ecclesiæ Oriental, &c.

SCHEFFER, John, a learned German, born at Strasburg, 1621. When driven by war from his country, he went to Sweden at the invitation of queen Christina, and obtained the chair of eloquence and politics at Upsal. He was also librarian, and honorary professor of the law of nations in that university. He died there 1679. He published de Militia Navali Veterum; Upsalia Antiqua; Laponia, translated into English; Suecia Literata; de Re Vehiculari Veterum, besides notes on Phædrus, Ælian, and other classics.

SCHEGKINS, James, a native of Schorndoff in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, professor of philosophy and medicine at Tubingen. Though blind, he pursued his favourite studies, and even refused to submit to an operation for the restoration of sight, observing that he wished to avoid seeing many odious and disagreeable objects. He wrote a dialogue, de Animæ Principatu; a treatise de unâ Personâ et duabus Naturis in Christo, adversus Anti Trinitarios; Refutatio Errorum Simonii, fol. 1573. He died at Tubingen, 1587.

SCHEINER, Christopher, an able astronomer, rendered memorable for first discovering the spots on the sun's disc. He was born at Mecklenburg, in Germany, and entered among the Jesuits, and afterwards taught Hebrew and mathematics at Ingoldstadt, Brisac, Rome, &c. He was also counsellor to the archduke Charles, and died rector of the Jesuits' college at Neisse in Silesia, 1650. His observation of the solar spots was at Ingoldstadt, 1611; but he was afraid to publish the discovery, which, however, Velserus, to whom he communicated it, unhandsomely did, and Galileo himself laid claim, but improperly, to the merit of being the first observer. He published these phænomena in 1630, in folio, under the title of Rosa Ursina, containing accurate delineations of the spots.

SCHELHAMMER, Gouthier Christopher, a native of Jena, who was professor of medicine at Helmstadt, afterwards at Jena, and then at Kiel, and was physician to the duke of Holstein. He wrote Introductio ad Artem Medicam, 4to. and other medical works, and died 1716, aged 75.

SCHELLINKS, William, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a painter of landscapes, history, and sea views. His chief performance is said to be Charles II. embarking for England. He died 1678, aged 47. His brother Daniel excelled in landscapes. He died 1701, aged 68.

SCHENCK DE GRAFFENBERG, John, a physician, who was born at Friburg, and died there 12th Nov. 1598, aged 67. He was author of Observationum Medicarum, Rararum, Admirabilium et Monstros. Volumen, fol. edited by Spon. His son John George was also eminent as a physician, and settled at the Hague, where he died about 1620. He wrote de Formandis Medicinæ Studiis, 12mo.; Hortus Patavinus; Monstrorum Historia, 4to.

SCHENCKIUS, John Theodore, professor of medicine at Jena, died 1671, aged 52, author of Observations on Medicine, folio, and 8vo.; de Sero Sanguinis, 4to.; a Catalogue of the Plants of the Medical Garden of Jena, 12mo. &c.

SCHERTLIN, Sebastian, a native of the dutchy of Wirtemberg, who first served in Hungary, and afterwards greatly distinguished himself at the defence of Pavia. At the taking of Rome and Narni, and in the defence of Naples, 1528, he displayed such valour and intrepidity, that several potentates solicited his services; but he attached himself to the independence of Augsburg. He espoused the cause of the league of Smalkalde against the emperor, and afterwards passed into the service of France, and accompanied Henry II. in his expedition to the Rhine and the Low Countries. Charles V. afterwards restored him his property, which had been confiscated at Augsburg, and he distinguished himself in the service of the emperor Ferdinand I. and died 1577, aged 82, deservedly respected as a brave general.

SCHEUCHZER, John James, a native of Zurich, who became there professor of mathematics and medicine. His reputation as a physician and a man of letters was such

that the Czar Peter made him liberal offers to settle in Russia; but the people of Zurich detained him by their generosity. He died in his native town 1733, aged 61. He published Natural History of the Bible, in German, four large vols. fol. translated into Latin, 1735, and into French, 1734, but of this the original edition in German is the most valuable, on account of its 750 plates; Itinera Alpina, 2 vols. 4to.; Piscium Querelæ, 4to.; Herbarium Diluvianum, fol.; Musæum Diluvianum, 8vo.; Homo Diluvii Testis, 4to.; Historiæ Helveticæ Naturalis Prolegomena; Sciagraphia Lithologica, 4to.; Nova Literaria Helvetica, or Journal of Swiss Literature; a treatise on the Mineral Waters of Switzerland, 4to. His son John Gaspard was an able antiquarian. He translated into English Kœmpfer's History of Japan, 2 vols. fol. and died at London, 1729, in the flower of youth. John, brother of John James, was professor of medicine and physician at Zurich, where he died, 1738. He was author of Ægrostographia, seu Graminum, Juncorum, &c. Historia, 4to.

Schiavone, Andrea, a Venetian painter, born at Sebenico in Dalmatia, 1522. Though poor and uneducated, he rose by the powers of his genius, and his great application, to eminence. His designs, however, were not much admired, while his colouring, and the elegance of his draperies, were superior to the efforts of his contemporaries. His pictures were esteemed after his decease, though unfortunately for him disregarded by his contemporaries. He died poor, 1582, at Venice.

Schiavonetti, Lewis, an engraver, was born at Bassano, in the state of Venice, in 1765. He studied painting; but after the death of his master, he applied to engraving, in which he attained considerable eminence. The fame of Bartolozzi drew him to England, and here he executed several very fine plates, after ancient and modern masters. He died at Brompton in 1810.—*W. B.*

Schickard, William, professor of Hebrew at Tubingen, died of the plague 1635, at the age of 43. He wrote Horologium, or Hebrew Grammar, 8vo.—Treatises de Jure Regio Judæorum, 4to.—Series Regum Persiæ, 4to.

Schidone, Bartholomew, a native of Modena, eminent as a painter. Though patronised by the duke of Parma, his fondness for gaming reduced him to poverty. His pictures are scarce, but possess great merit. He died 1616, aged 56.

Schiller, Frederic, a German dramatic writer of celebrity. He was born at Marbach in Wirtemburg, and educated in the military school of Stutgard, where he produced his first dramatic piece, called the Robbers. The principles inculcated in this piece gave such offence to his superiors, that he fled from their resentment to Manheim, and for some time supported himself in the capacity of a regimental surgeon. An appointment in the theatre at Manheim proved more congenial to his feelings, and enabled him to produce his Conspiracy of Fiesco, his Intrigue and Love, his Rhenish Thalia, and other pieces. Eager after distinction, he went from Manheim to Mentz, and afterwards to Dresden, and then to Leipsic, where he completed his tragedy of Don Carlos. For some time he resided at Jena, as professor of history, and then removed to Wiemar, where he died, 1805. He wrote besides, the History of the Revolt of the Netherlands from the Spanish Government—the Maid of Orleans, and other dramatic pieces, much admired for originality, fire, and elegance, though occasionally immoral, and deficient in unity.

Schilling, Drebold, a native of Soleure, who wrote in German a History of the Wars of the Swiss against Charles duke of Burgundy, published, Berne, fol. 1743. The work is very accurate, as he was present at the scenes which he describes. He lived in the 15th century.

Schlictingius, Jonas de Bukowic, a native of Poland, banished on account of his Socinian principles by the diet of Warsaw. He retired to Muscovy and Germany, and then settled at Zullickaw, where he died, 1661, aged 65. His works, which are chiefly commentaries on the holy Scripture, were published at Amsterdam, 1666, folio.

Schmidt, George Frederic, a native of Berlin, eminent as an engraver. He was the pupil of Larmessen at Paris, and for his abilities was admitted into the French academy of painting. His engravings of portraits were particularly admired. He died at Berlin, 1775, aged 63.

Schmidt, Erasmus, professor of mathematics, and of Greek, at Wittemberg, was born at Delitzch in Misnia, 1560. He published an edition of Pindar with learned notes, 1616, 4to. and died at Wittemberg, 1637.

Schmidt, Sebastian, a professor of oriental languages at Strasburg, who died there, 1697.

Schmidt, John Andrew, a Lutheran divine, born at Worms, 1652. He was theological professor at Mariendal, and died there, 1726. He wrote Compendium Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ, 8vo.—de Bibliothecis, 4to.—Lexicon Ecclesiasticum Minus, 8vo. besides Pardies' Geometry, translated into Latin, &c.

Schoepflin, John Daniel, a learned German Lutheran divine, born Sept. 6, 1694, at Soulzbourg, in Baden Dourlach. He studied at Dourlach, Basil, and Strasburg, and was appointed, in 1720, profes-

sor of eloquence and history in this last university. His reputation for learning was so great that he received the most honourable invitations from the empress of Russia, from Sweden, from Frankfort, from Leyden, and other learned bodies, but he preferred the tranquillity and retirement of Strasburg. In 1726, he quitted his professorship, and travelled at the public expense, and as a philosopher he visited Italy, Paris, London, and other places. He died at Strasburg of a slow fever, August 7, 1771, universally and deservedly lamented. His works are Historia Zaringo-Badensis, Carlsruhe, 7 vols. 4to.—Alsatia Diplomatica, fol.—Alsatia Illustrata, 2 vols. fol.—Alsaticarum Rerum Scriptores, fol.—Vindiciæ Typographicæ, 4to.—Vindiciæ Celticæ—Memoirs of a Rising Academy, addressed to the elector palatine, &c.

Schomberg, Henry de, of an ancient family of Misnia, established in France, was made governor of la Marche, and served with reputation under Charles IX. and his two successors. He died suddenly in 1599. His son of the same name succeeded in his government of la Marche, and distinguished himself in Piedmont, in 1617, under marshal d'Estrées, and against the Huguenots, in 1622, for which he was made marshal of France. He contributed much, in 1625, to the defeat of the English in their attack against the isle of Rhé, and two years after he forced the passage of Suza, where he was severely wounded. In 1630, he made himself master of Pignerol, and relieved Casal, and soon after defeated the rebels in Languedoc, at the famous battle of Castelnaudari, where Montmorenci was wounded and taken prisoner. He was, in reward for his services, made governor of Languedoc, and died the next year of an apoplexy, 17th Nov. aged 49. He was a man of abilities in the cabinet, as well as in the field. He was ambassador for some time in England, and Germany, and he wrote a Relation of the War in Italy, in which he had been engaged, printed 1630, 4to. again 1669, and 1682. His son Charles distinguished himself also in the service of France, and was made governor of Languedoc, and marshal of France. He conquered the Spaniards at Leucate in Roussillon, and took the town of Tortosa by assault. He died at Paris, 6th June, 1656, aged 56.

Schomberg, Frederic Armand de, of an illustrious family, but of a different branch from the preceding, was early engaged in the service of Frederic Henry prince of Orange, and afterwards of his son William. He went, in 1650, into the service of the French king, and was made governor of Gravelines and Furnes, and, in 1661, sent to command the army in Portugal, where he behaved with such bravery and prudence that Spain was obliged to acknowledge the family of Braganza as lawful sovereigns of Portugal. He was, in 1675, made marshal of France, though a protestant, and the next year he went to the campaign of the Low Countries, and obliged the enemy to raise the siege of Maestricht and Charleroi. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685, he quitted France and retired to Prussia, where the elector of Brandenburg appointed him his prime minister, and commander in chief. He was afterwards in Portugal and in Holland, and he accompanied William of Orange into England when he invaded the kingdom, and for his services he was created an English duke, made knight of the garter, and rewarded with a pension by the parliament. In 1689, he was sent to Ireland as commander in chief, and the following year he attended William at the battle of the Boyne, and bravely crossed the river, which was obstinately defended by the enemy. He was, however, wounded by one of the soldiers of James II. and soon after shot dead by mistake by one of the French refugees in his own regiment, 11th July, 1690, in his 82d year. He was buried in St. Patrick's cathedral, where a monument, and an elegant inscription by Dr. Swift mark his grave.

Schoner, John, a German philosopher, born at Carolostadt, 1477. His abilities were so great that he was chosen, when young, to be mathematical professor at Nuremberg. He was, however, too fond of astrology, though in other respects a man of vast intelligence and erudition. He published some valuable astronomical tables after those of Regiomontanus—a Treatise on Dialling—on the Astronomical Equator—Use of the Globes—Organicum Uranicum, &c. He died 1547.

Schookius, Martin, a native of Utrecht, successively professor of languages and philosophy at Utrecht, Deventer, Groningen, and Frankfort on the Oder. He was a man of erudition, though extremely satirical. He is author of Exercitationes Variæ—de Harengis, seu Halecibus—de Signaturis Fœtus—de Ciconis—de Statu Reipublicæ Fœderati Belgii—de Scepticismo—de Sternutatione—de Imperio Maritimo—de Lingua Hellenistica, &c. He died at Frankfort 1669, aged 55.

Schoonfield, John Henry, a painter of eminence, born at Bibrach in Germany. Some of his pictures are preserved in the churches and public edifices of Augsburg. He died 1689, aged 70.

Schoonjans, Anthony, a native of Antwerp, distinguished as a painter. After studying in Italy he settled at Vienna, where he was patronised by the emperor. His altar pieces for several German churches are much admired. He died 1726, aged 61.

Schorel, John, a Flemish painter, born at Schorel, a village near Alcmaer, in Holland. He studied under Albert Durer, and then went with a friar to Jerusalem, where he painted some very interesting pieces. On his return he passed through Venice and Rome, and was made by Pope Adrian VI. superintendent of the Belvidere buildings. After that pontiff's death he returned to his country, where he died 1562, much respected. He was also a tolerable musician and poet, and well understood Latin, French, Italian, and German.

Schottus, Andreas, a learned German, born at Antwerp, 1552. He was educated at Louvain and Douay, and upon going to Spain, was in consequence of his great abilities, made, 1580, Greek professor at Toledo. He entered among the Jesuits in 1586, and afterwards taught rhetoric at Rome, and after three years residence returned to Antwerp, where he spent the rest of his life, and died 23d Jan. 1629. He was author of Hispania Illustrata, 14 vols. fol.—the Lives of Francis Borgia, Ferdinand Nunez, Peter Ciaconius, &c. besides valuable editions of Pomponius Mela, Cor. Nepos, Valerius Flaccus, Aurelius Victor, &c.

Schottus, Gaspard, a Jesuit, born at Wurtsburg, in Franconia, where he died, 1666, aged 58. He resided for some time at Palermo in Sicily, and at Rome, where he became intimate with the famous Kircher. He is the learned author of Physica Curiosa, or Mirabilia Naturæ et Artis, 2 vols. 4to.—Magia Naturalis et Artificialis, 4 vols. 4to.—Technica Curiosa, 4to.—Machina Hydraulico-Pneumatica—Pantometrum Kircherianum, seu Instrumentum Geometricum Novum—Itinerarium Staticum Kircher--Encyclopedia, containing a course of mathematics—Mathesis Cæsarea, 2 vols. 4to.—Anatomia Physico-Hydrostatica Fontium et Fluminum, 8vo.—Arithmetica Practica Generalis, 8vo.—Schola Stegano-graphica—Organum Mathematicum, 4to.

Schrevelius, Cornelius, a laborious critic of Holland, born at Haerlam, 1615. He published editions of Homer, Hesiod, and other classics, said to be not very correct. The work by which he is best known, is his Greek Lexicon, 8vo. now in general use. He died 1667.

Schulembourg, Matthias John, count of, was born in 1661, and from his earliest years devoted himself to military affairs. He was first in the service of the king of Poland, who intrusted him with the command of the Saxon troops in 1704, and with a small force he bravely withstood, in an advantageous situation, five atttacks of Charles XII. of Sweden. In 1708, he was placed at the head of 9000 Poles, who were in the service of the Dutch, and the next year he was at the battle of Malplaquet, where prince Eugene saw and admired his valour, and gave him his esteem. In 1711 he went into the service of the Venetians, and ably defended them against the Turks at the siege of Corfu, where his conduct was so intrepid, that a larger pension was bestowed upon him, and a statue raised to his honour. In 1726 he visited his sister, the countess of Kendal, in England, and was received with distinction by George I. and he afterwards returned to Venice, where he died, 1743, universally respected.

Schultens, Albert, a German divine, born at Groningen. He was minister of Wossenar, and professor of oriental languages at Francker, and afterwards at Leyden, where he died, 1741, aged 70. His works are a Commentary on Job, 2 vols. 4to.—a Hebrew Grammar—the Life of Saladin, from the Arabic, folio—Commentary on Proverbs, 4to.—Animadversiones Philologicæ et Criticæ ad Varia Veteris Testam. Loca—a treatise of Hebrew Roots, &c.

Schulze, John Henry, a physician born at Colbitz in Magdeburg. He was medical professor at Halle, where he died 1745, aged 58. He was also well skilled in Greek, and in Arabic literature, and wrote Historia Medicinæ a Rerum Initio ad Annum Urbis Romæ 535 Deducta, 4to.—Physiologia Medica, 8vo.—Pathologia Generalis et Specialis—de Materiâ Medicâ Dissertationes Medicæ et Historicæ, &c.

Schurman, Anna Maria, a German lady born at Cologne, 1607. She possessed uncommon powers, and not only excelled in music, painting, sculpture, and engraving, but in the knowledge of the learned languages, of Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, as well as the modern tongues. When six years old she cut on paper all sorts of figures without model, and two years after designed flowers in a very masterly manner. These great accomplishments were adorned further by the most modest and diffident manners; but her powers were too great to be long concealed from the world, and by the means of her friends and correspondents, of Vossius, Spanheim, Rivetus, and others, her reputation was spread over Europe; and she was visited by Richelieu, and other persons of the highest rank, and even princesses. Her devotion was said to be equal to her learning, but in 1650, her attachment to Labadie lessened her fame, and after living with that enthusiast at Altona, and attending him in his last moments, she retired to Wiemar, in Friesland, where she died 1678. She wrote Latin poems—a Defence of female study—Eukleria, in defence of her attachment to Labadie—Opuscula, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, printed 1652, 4to.

Suhut, Cornelius, a painter of Antwerp, the disciple of Rubens. Some of

his pieces are still admired in the churches of Antwerp. He died 1660, aged 60.

Schurtzfleisch, Conrad Samuel, a native of Corback in Waldeck, professor of history, poetry, and Greek at Wittemberg. He travelled over Germany, France, England, and Italy, and was made counsellor and librarian to the duke of Saxe Wiemar. He died 1708, aged 67. His works are Disputationes Historicæ Civiles, 3 vols. 4to.—Letters, 3 vols. 8vo.—Continuation of Sleidan till 1678—Dissertationes et Opuscula. His brother, Henry Leonard, wrote Historia Ensiferorum Ordinis Teutonici, 12mo. 1701.

Schuur, Theodore Vander, a painter, born at the Hague. He was at Paris, where he studied under Sebastian Bourdon, and then went to visit the Italian schools. He was happy in his pieces, which he enriched in the back grounds with fine ancient ruins. He died 1705, aged 77.

Schuyler, Peter, mayor of Albany, New-York, and distinguished for his patriotism and popularity with the Indians. In the year 1691, with a party of English and Mohawks, he attacked the French at the north end of lake Champlain, and defeated them. He had great influence with the five Indian nations, and in 1710 went to England with five of their chiefs, for the purpose of exciting the government to expel the French from Canada. In 1719, he being the oldest member of the council, held the chief command in New-York. ☞ L.

Schuyler, Philip, major-general in the army of the American revolution, was appointed to that office in 1775, and despatched to the fortifications in the north of New-York, for the purpose of preparing for an invasion of Canada. By the loss of his health, the command soon devolved upon Montgomery. On his recovery he employed himself in directing the operations in that section, and on the approach of Burgoyne in 1777, made every exertion to obstruct his progress. In consequence of the evacuation of Ticonderoga by St. Clair, he unreasonably fell under some suspicion, and was superseded in the chief command by general Gates. He afterwards rendered important services in the transactions at New-York, though not in command. He was a member of congress previous to the establishment of the present constitution, and afterwards twice a senator. He died at Albany in 1804, in his seventy-third year. He possessed a mind of great vigour and enterprise, and was characterized by integrity and amiableness. ☞ L.

Schwartz, Bertholet, the inventor of gunpowder, was a monk of the order of Cordeliers, and was born at Friburg, in the 13th century. He was an able chymist, and it is said, discovered the fatal secret of the ingredients of gunpowder, when making some chymical experiments on nitre. This discovery was first applied to firearms at the battle of Cressy, 1346, or according to others, as early as 1300, by the Venetians; and it consequently changed the whole art of war. Roger Bacon is considered by some to have been acquainted with the fatal secret, which he refused to reveal.

Schwartz, Christopher, a native of Ingolstadt, eminent as a painter. He was the pupil of Titian, and the successful imitator of Tintoret. He was patronised by the elector of Bavaria, and was called the Raphael of Germany. He died at Munich, 1594, aged 44.

Schwerin, Christopher, count of, governor of Niess and Brieg, and field marshal in the Prussian service, was born 26th Oct. 1684, and rose by merit to the highest honours. He gained the battle of Molwitz, in 1741, when the Prussians thought that all was lost, and he continued to distinguish himself in succeeding engagements against the Austrians, till the battle of Prague in 1757, in which he fell, aged 72. His memory was honoured with a statue by the king of Prussia in Berlin, and a monument by Joseph II. in 1783, on the very spot where he expired. He had been, in 1712, envoy from the duke of Mecklenburg, to Charles XII. of Sweden, at Bender, and he caught some of the martial spirit of that celebrated monarch.

Schyndal, Bernard, a Dutch painter, whose shepherds, ale-houses, fairs, &c. were much admired. He was born at Haerlem, and died 1716, aged 57.

Scioppius, Gaspar, a learned German, born 1576, at Newark, Upper Palatinate, and known for the virulence with which he attacked every man of merit and reputation. He studied at Amberg, Heidelberg, Altdorff, and Ingolstadt, and early distinguished himself by writing, among other things, a commentary on "Priapeia," with obscene quotations, and licentious remarks. In 1509 he turned Roman catholic, and then abused not only the protestants, but also the Jesuits, against whom he wrote not less than 30 different treatises. Not only Joseph Scaliger felt the acrimony of his satire, but Henry IV. of France, and James I. of England, to whom he wrote a Latin pamphlet, called an "Eye Salve for his Britannic Majesty." The last part of his life he devoted to the explanation of the prophecies of the Holy Scriptures, and particularly of the Apocalypse, and he pretended to have discovered the very key which Peter left on earth. He died 1649. He was a man of extraordinary learning, and had he possessed equal moderation and good sense, his fame would have been deservedly superior to the rest of the world. His memory was such, that

it was said that he could, like another Ezra, have restored the Scriptures if lost, as he knew them all by heart. His works were more numerous than his years, the best known of which are Verisimilium Libri quatuor, 8vo.—Commentarius de Arte Critica, 8vo.—Classicum Belli Sacri—de Sua ad Catholicos Migratione—Notationes in Phædrum—Suspectarum Lectionum—Grammatica Philosophica, 8vo. &c.

Scipio, Publ. Cornel. an illustrious Roman. He avenged the death of his father and uncle, who had fallen in Spain, by the total defeat of the Carthaginians in that country, and he afterwards passed into Africa, to carry war to the gates of the capital. The battle of Zama, and the defeat of Annibal, put an end to the second Punic war, and the victorious Roman obtained the honourable surname of Africanus. The Romans afterwards behaved with jealousy towards him, and he retired from public clamours to his country house, where he died, B. C. 180.

Scipio, Luc. Cornel. brother to the preceding, obtained the name of Asiaticus, from his conquests in Asia, in which he was assisted by the valour and the judgment of the great Africanus.

Scipio Nasica, of the same family as the conqueror of Carthage, was eminent for his virtues, and for his success in Spain.

Scipio, Publ. Æmilianus, son of Paulus, was adopted by the Scipios, and obtained the surname of the second Africanus, by his final conquest of Carthage, B. C. 147. He afterwards destroyed Numantia, and enlarged the Roman possessions in Spain. He was found dead in his bed, 128, assassinated, it is supposed, by his political enemies.

Scipio, Publius, father-in-law of Pompey, retired from the battle of Pharsalia to Africa, where he was soon after defeated at Thapsus, by J. Cæsar.

Sclater, William, D.D. a native of Somersetshire, educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He died 1647, on his living of Otterden, in Kent. He was author of elegies and epitaphs, under the title of Threnodia Britannica, 4to.—Palæ-Albion, or History of Great Britain to the Reign of the First James, in Latin and English verse, fol.—Psalms, or Songs of Sion—Genethliacon, or Stemmi Jacobi Regis ab Adamo, folio. Another divine of that name was also D. D. fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and vicar of Pitminster, Somersetshire, where he died 1626; author of a Commentary on the Epistles to the Thessalonians and Romans, fol. His son was prebendary of Exeter, and minister of Cullumpton, Devon, and author of some sermons.

Scopas, a sculptor and architect of Paros, 430 B. C. His most admired works were the Mausoleum of Artemisia, and a statue of Venus.

Scorza, Sinibaldo, a painter and engraver of Voltaggio, in the Genoese territory. He particularly excelled in animals, flowers, and landseapes, and also in miniatures. He was banished by his enemies, on the false accusation of being leagued with the duke of Savoy, against whom his countrymen were engaged in war. He was afterwards recalled, and died at Genoa, 1631, aged 41. Some of his engravings from Albert Durer possessed great merit.

Scot, Reynolds, an English writer, born of an ancient family near Smeeth, in Kent. He was of Hart-hall, Oxford, but left the university without a degree, and retired to his seat, where he devoted himself to the reading of obscure authors. He published "a Perfect Platform of a Hop-Garden, &c." in 4to. second edition 1576—the Discoveries of Witchcraft, &c. 4to.—Discourse upon Devils and Spirits, &c. These works, in a superstitious age, exposed him to much obloquy, and his labours were attacked with great virulence by those who supported the doctrines of astrology, alchymy, legerdemain, and witchcraft, and he was censured not only by Meric Casaubon, Joseph Glanvil, Raynolds, and others, but by James I. in his Demonologia. This worthy man, distinguished for his piety and benevolence, as well as for his learning, died at the seat of his ancestors, and was buried at the church of Smeeth, 1599.

Scott, John, D. D. an able divine, born at Chippenham, Wilts, 1638. Though for three years engaged in trade, he prevailed upon his friends to send him to Oxford, where, without taking his degrees in arts, he accumulated the degrees of bachelor, and doctor in divinity, in 1685. He was successively minister of St. Thomas's, Southwark, rector of St. Peter le Poor, London, rector of St. Giles in the Fields, prebendary of St. Paul, and canon of Windsor, and refused a bishopric, because he would not take the oath of homage. He died 1694, and was buried in St. Giles church. He was a warm opposer of the catholics, and wrote various things, the best known of which are the Christian Life, a most valuable and popular work, in folio, and 5 vols. 8vo.—Sermons—Cases of Conscience Resolved, and some pieces against the papists.

Scott, Daniel, an eminent writer, son of a merchant. He was educated at Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, and afterward went to Utrecht, where he took the degree of LL.D. but though he studied divinity, he never entered into the church, as he rather inclined to the Baptists. He published an Essay towards the Demonstration of the Scripture Trinity, 1725, which passed through three editions—a New Ver-

sion of St. Matthew's Gospel, with notes, 1741—Appendix to H. Stephens's Greek Lexicon, 2 vols. fol. 1745, &c. He died 1759.

Scott, Thomas, brother of Daniel, was a dissenting minister, first at Hitchin, Herts, and then at Norwich, where he died 1746. He is author of Occasional Sermons, &c. in which he endeavoured to settle the dispute about the godhead of Christ, by John 20, v. 28. His son Joseph Nicol was pastor of a dissenting congregation at Norwich, and then became Arian, and at last took the degree of M.D. in Scotland, and practised as a physician. He was author of 2 vols. of sermons, and assisted in the revision of Bailey's folio Dictionary. His brother Thomas was also a dissenting minister at Lowestoff, afterwards at Ipswich, and then at Hapton, Norfolk, where he died 1775. He is author of single sermons—of lyric poems—of a translation of Job into English verse, with notes, twice edited, &c.

Scott, Thomas, B.D. an English divine, for some years preacher to the English company at Utrecht. He was basely assassinated by a soldier, as he was going to his church, in 1626. He is author of Vox Populi; Vox Dei; Vox Regis; the Belgick Pismire Stinging the Slothful Sleeper, 4to.; Symmachia, or True Love's Knot between Great Britain and the United Provinces, 4to.; a Tongue Combat between Two English Soldiers in the Tilt Boat of Gravesend, 4to.; Digitus Dei; the Projector, a sermon before the judges at Norwich; the Highways of God and the King, two sermons, 4to.; News from Parnassus, 4to.

Scott, Samuel, an English painter, who died 1772. His sea pieces were much admired, and were regarded as equal to the interesting works of Vandervelde.

Scott, Michael, a native of Balwirie, in Fifeshire, born 1240. He conducted himself with such bravery at the battle of Largo, 1260, that Alexander III. of Scotland, knighted him, and afterwards employed him in various political affairs. He was, on the king's death, made one of the regents of Scotland, and died 1291. He was much addicted to astrology, and in consequence of his great learning, passed for a magician. Some of his writings are preserved by Dr. M'Kenzie.

Scott, David, a Scotchman, born near Haddington, 1675. He was strongly attached to the Stuart family, and refused to take the oaths to William III. in consequence of which he was exposed to much persecution. He wrote a History of Scotland, folio, an indifferent performance, and died at Haddington, 1742.

Scott, John, an English poet, of the persuasion of the quakers. His father was a London tradesman, and retired to Amwell, Hertfordshire, a place which our author has fondly celebrated in his elegant poem of that name. He wrote besides, "Digest of Laws respecting Highways and Turnpikes;" Observations on the Poor; a Tract on Rowley's Poems. His poems, descriptive and moral, appeared together, 1782, in 8vo. and the author died the next year.

Scougal, Henry, M.A. a learned Scotchman, born at Saltoun, East Lothian, 1650, and educated there, and at Aberdeen university, where he took his degree, and was appointed professor of moral philosophy, and also of theology. His exertions as a preacher brought on a consumption, of which he died in 1678, aged 28. This respectable and amiable character wrote "Life of God in the Soul of Man," much admired, besides nine sermons.

Screven, James, a brigadier general of the militia of Georgia in the revolutionary war, commanded a body of troops which was engaged in repelling the invaders from Florida, and died of wounds received in a skirmish with them at Midway, November 24, 1778. He early engaged in the cause of liberty, and in 1774, was one of the committee which drew up articles of association for its defence in Georgia. Congress ordered the erection of a monument as a mark of their respect for him.

☞ L.

Scribonius Largus, a Roman physician of eminence, in the age of Augustus and of Tiberius. Some of his works are extant.

Scriverius, Peter, a native of Haerlem, eminent as a poet and philologer. He died 1653, aged 73, and was author of "Batavia Illustrata," 4to.; Batavicæ Comitumque Historia, besides editions of Vegetius, of Aquilius' Chronicon Geldricum, &c.

Scroggs, Sir William, a native of Deddington, Oxfordshire, educated for the church, but drawn into the army during the civil wars. He afterwards entered at Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar. His abilities recommended him to the court; he was knighted in 1669, made sergeant at law, and in 1678 raised to the high office of chief justice of the king's bench. Three years after he was removed from his place by an impeachment of the commons, because he was supposed to have acted with partiality on the trial of persons concerned in the popish plots which so frequently alarmed the nation in those turbulent times. He died 1683. Some of his speeches have been preserved in the state trials.

Scudder, Henry, minister of Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts, and bachelor of divinity at Cambridge, was author of the Christian's Daily Walk, 8vo. a popular

work. He was in his principles a strong presbyterian, and died before the restoration.

Scuderi, George de, a French writer born at Havre de Grace, 1603. He possessed great facility in writing, and paid his court to Richelieu by publishing some severe censures on the Cid of Corneille. He wrote much, but with such rapidity that, as Boileau says, he could each month bring forth a volume. His works, therefore, are now little known. He was member of the French academy, and died at Paris, 1665.

Scuderi, Madelcine de, sister of the preceding, was born at Havre de Grace, 1607. She was eminent for her wit, her vivacity, and her writings, and was made member of the Ricovrati academy at Padua. She was also honoured with the correspondence of several learned persons, and was rewarded for her works by Mazarine, and pensioned by Christina of Sweden, and Lewis XIV. Her house was the general resort of the witty and the learned. She died 1701, aged 94, and two churches disputed the honour of possessing her remains, which was at last settled by the interference of cardinal de Noailles. Her works are very numerous, but she is better known for some elegant verses, according to Voltaire, than for her ponderous romances. She wrote Clelia, 10 vols. 8vo.—Artamenes, or the Grand Cyrus, 10 vols. 8vo.—Ibrahim, or the Illustrious Bashaw, 4 vols.—Conversations and Discourses, 10 vols.—a Discourse on Glory, &c.

Scultetus, Abraham, a native of Grumberg, in Silesia, professor of theology at Heidelberg, and deputy of the university at the synod of Dort. He left his place by the envy and intrigues of his enemies, and died at Embden, 1626, aged 60. He wrote Medulla Patrum, 4to. and other theological works.

Scylax, a geographer of Caria, whose abilities were employed by Darius in visiting and making observations in India, B.C. 522. The invention of geographical tables is ascribed to him by several authors. His Periplus was edited by Gronovius, 1697.

Seaman, Lazarus, D.D. a native of Leicester, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and made master of Peterhouse, in consequence of his active and zealous exertions in favour of the parliament during the civil wars. He was afterwards one of the divines of the Westminster assembly, and died 1675. He published several sermons. It is said that his library was the first ever sold by auction in England.

Seabury, Samuel, first bishop of the Episcopal church in the United States, was born in 1728, and graduated at Yale college in 1751. He went to Scotland, and studied theology, and in 1753 obtained orders in London. After returning to America he settled in New-London, Connecticut, where his father had preached. In 1784 he went to England to obtain consecration as bishop of that state. Not succeeding in England, he went to Scotland, and was consecrated by three non-juring bishops. Returning to New-London he discharged the duties of his office with ability till his death in 1796. He published several volumes of sermons. He possessed a vigorous mind, and had stored it with extensive knowledge. ☞ L.

Seba, Albert, author of a valuable work on Natural History, in 3 vols. folio, with plates and explanations in Latin and French, published Amsterdam, 1734, was born at Etzeel, East Friesland.

Sebastian, posthumous son of the infant John, and of a daughter of Charles V. succeeded his grandfather John III. on the throne of Portugal, 1557. He invaded in 1574, the Moors in Africa, but without honour, and four years after he went to the assistance of Muly Mohammed, against his uncle Moluc, king of Fez and Morocco. The expedition was unfortunate, and in a battle fought near Tangiers, 29th July, 1578, the greatest part of the Portuguese army was cut to pieces, and Sebastian shared their fate. As his body could not be found, some supposed that he escaped from the general slaughter, and in consequence two impostors arose to claim the throne, both of them hermits, and after some confusion these ambitious hypocrites were removed, the one being executed and the other sent to the galleys.

Sebastiano, a painter, born at Venice, 1485, and called del Plombo, from an office in the lead mines, given him by pope Clement VII. He studied under Bellino and Giorgione, and was the friend of Michael Angelo, at Rome. His Lazarus raised from the Dead, is his best piece, scarce eclipsed by the famous transfiguration of Raphael. He invented the preparing of plaster walls for oil painting, and died 1547.

Seckendorf, Guy, Lewis de, a learned German, born at Aurach, in Franconia, 1626. He was much noticed, and patronised by the duke of Saxe-Gotha, and by the duke of Saxe-Zeist, and afterwards by the elector of Brandenburg, who made him counsellor of state, and chancellor of Halle university. He wrote several books, the best known of which was Commentarius Historicus, et Apologeticus de Lutheranismo, &c. 2 vols. fol. a valuable work, which contains the best account of Luther. He died at Halle, 18th Dec. 1692.

Secker, Thomas, a pious prelate, born at Sibthorpe near Newark, Notts, 1693. As his father was a dissenter, he was in-

structed in the principles of those sectaries, first at Chesterfield, and then in Yorkshire, and afterwards in Gloucestershire, and in 1716 he began to study medicine. In 1719, he visited Paris, where he became acquainted, by means of his friends Benson and Butler, with Mr. Talbot, son of the bishop of Durham, who liberally promised him his father's patronage, if he would enter into the orders of the English church. After mature deliberation he accepted the proposal, but to obtain his degrees with greater facility he went to Leyden, where after a residence of three months he proceeded M.D. On his return to England he entered as gentleman commoner at Exeter college, Oxford, and soon after was admitted to the degree of B.A. He was regularly ordained by bishop Talbot, and in 1724, obtained the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, which he afterwards exchanged for a prebend, and the living of Ryton near Newcastle, 1727. In 1732, he became chaplain to the king, and the next year resigned Ryton for St. James's, Westminster. In 1735, his abilities recommended him to the bishopric of Bristol, and in 1737, he was translated to Oxford, and on Hutton's death 1758, the duke of Newcastle, unsolicited, procured his elevation to the see of Canterbury. As he grew old he was much afflicted with the rheumatic and gouty complaints, and on the last day of July, 1768, he had the misfortune to break his thigh-bone, while turning himself on his couch. A delirium followed the fracture, but recovery was impossible, and he expired on the 3d August following, aged 75. It was afterwards discovered that his thigh-bone was perfectly carious, and that the pains which long afflicted him arose from the decayed state of that limb. Secker left the best part of his property to charitable uses, and with great munificence upheld the dignity of his see, and of his clergy. In his conduct as a bishop he was vigilant and attentive, eager to reward merit, and at all times severe against vicious or dissipated members of the church. The dissenters hoped much from his elevation, but he behaved with coolness and distrust towards them, and while he forgot the tenets in which he had been educated, he showed that his present opinions were formed upon mature and well-weighed conclusions. He was an elegant scholar, an animated preacher, and a sound divine. His sermons are deservedly popular, and in his lectures on the catechism he displays all the perspicuity, eloquence, and argumentation, which can command not only admiration but conviction, in the pure and apostolic doctrines of the church of England. His works have altogether been published in 12 vols. 8vo. 1795. His life was given to the public by Dr. Porteus, his chaplain and executor.

Secondat de Montesquieu, John Baptist, son of the celebrated Montesquieu, was counsellor in the parliament of Bourdeaux, and devoted himself to the study and the pleasures of agriculture. He died at Bourdeaux, 17th July, 1796, aged 79. He wrote Memoir on Electricity, 8vo. against Nollet—Observations on the Mineral waters of the Pyrenees, 12mo.—Considerations on the Marine of France, 8vo.—Natural History of the Oak, folio.

Secousse, Denys Francis, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris, 8th Jan. 1691. He was one of Rollin's first pupils, and afterwards left the bar for the study of literature. He was admitted into the academy of belles lettres, and became the friend of the learned and of the great. He continued, at the request of the chancellor d'Aguesseau, the collection of royal ordonnances, begun by Lauriere, and also discharged the office of censor royal. He gradually became blind in the last period of life, and died at Paris, 15th March, 1754. He was author of a collection of Royal Ordonnances, from the second to the 9th vol. lately continued by Villevaut—Memoirs for the History of Charles the Bad, 2 vols. 4to.—Memoirs of Condé, edited with Lenglet, 6 vols. 4to.—Dissertations in the Memoirs of the academy of inscriptions.

Secundus, John, a modern Latin poet, born at the Hague, 1511. He was well skilled in painting and engraving, and studied law under Alciatus, and became secretary to the archbishop of Toledo. His poems are excellent, and display great wit, elegance, invention, and delicacy. They consist of elegies, epistles, epigrams, odes, and miscellanies, but the most famous is his Basia, or Kisses, a beautiful poem, translated into several modern languages. He died at Utrecht, 1536.

Securis, John, a native of Wiltshire, educated at New college, Oxford. He afterwards studied at Paris, and then settled at Salisbury, where he practised physic with great success, and died about 1570. He wrote "Prognoticons," a sort of almanacs, besides a Compendium how to keep a Moderate Diet—Detection and Querimony of the Daily Enormities and Abuses committed in the Three Branches of Physic.

Sedaine, Michael John, a French dramatic writer, son of an indigent architect, was born at Paris, 14th June, 1719. He left the obscure employment of stone mason for literature, and by frequenting the theatre he imbibed such partiality for dramatic pieces, that he directed all the powers of an ardent imagination to the composition of a play. He was successful, and in 1754

Mouet, director of the comic opera, soon discovered that by employing the talents of the new dramatist, he could command numerous and applauding audiences. Sedaine was in his private character a mild and amiable man, and his abilities procured him a seat in the academy of inscriptions, and he also became secretary to the academy of architecture. He died in the spring of 1797. His comic operas are numerous and valuable, and some of them, such as Richard Cœur de Lion, and Blue Beard, have made their appearance on the English stage.

Sedgwick, Obadiah, a native of Marlborough, educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He went as chaplain to sir Horatio Vere, in his expedition into the Low Countries, and during the civil wars he warmly espoused the republican principles, and frequently preached before the parliament. He published some sermons and religious tracts, and died in his native town, 1657, aged 57. There was another of that name, William, of a fanatical turn of mind, who was surnamed Doomsday Sedgwick, because he foretold the day of judgment.

Sedgwick, Theodore, born at Hartford, Conn. West Division, May, 1746, died 24th January, 1813, at Boston, whence his remains were removed to Stockbridge, Berkshire co. Massachusetts, the place of his residence. Major *Robert Sedgewicke*, the ancestor from whom the American branch of this family is derived, is mentioned in the early annals of Massachusetts as "having been raised up to all feats of war in London Artillery Garden." He was chosen "the first sergeant-major in the regiment of Essex," and it is stated that although Charleston, where he resided, "doth not advantage such overtopping batteries as Boston doth, yet by the help of a good head-piece he hath erected his to a very good purpose, insomuch that all shipping that comes into Boston or Charleston must needs face it all the time of their coming in;" and that "the costs he hath been at in helping on the discipline of his regiment hath profited much." He was afterwards sent by Cromwell to administer the government of Jamaica as commissioner. An interesting account of the sufferings and death of himself and his associates is to be found in Edwards's History of the West Indies. His son, who had been educated in Boston, returned there, went again to Jamaica, and died on his passage home, and was buried in Boston. The family estate having been impaired at Jamaica, his widow removed to the interior, in the northern part of Massachusetts, on the Connecticut river, and the family was subsequently compelled by the hostilities of the Indians to migrate to Connecticut, and settled in Hartford, West Division. Here the subject of the present article was born. His father, Benjamin Sedgwick, relinquishing mercantile business, removed to Cornwall, in the western part of Connecticut, where he died, at the age of about 45, leaving little property, and a widow and six children, of whom Theodore, then about ten years of age, was the youngest son. Through the generosity of his eldest brother, John, he was with great difficulty educated at Yale college. He did not complete his college term, but commenced the study of divinity, which he left for the law. He studied law with Mark Hopkins, Esq. of Great Barrington, and was admitted an attorney of the court of common pleas in Berkshire, in April term, 1776, before he was twenty years of age. He first practised law in Great Barrington, then in Sheffield, and in 1785 removed to Stockbridge, all in the same county. He embarked in the revolutionary struggle with all his constitutional ardour. In 1776 he was in the expedition to Canada as an aid to General Thomas. Subsequently he made great exertions in procuring supplies for the army, and at the same time hazarded his popularity by the protection which he afforded to the tories. He represented Sheffield in the Massachusetts general court several times before and after the revolution. In 1785 and 1786 he was a member of congress under the old confederation. In the winter of 1787 he was one of the first to perceive the dangerous nature of the insurrectionary spirit then pervading the state of Massachusetts. Active and zealous in animating, rallying, and organizing the comparatively small number of the well-affected, in defiance of danger and in despite of the remonstrances of his friends, he exposed himself, attended only by a single individual, in every part of the county, to outrage and insult, and as many apprehended, to the loss of his life. His house was plundered in his absence by a party of the insurgents. In one instance, advancing on horseback in front of a company of government troops, he raised his sword over the head of the leader of the rebels, and commanded him to direct his men to lay down their arms. He obeyed: the men did lay down their arms, and were instantly dispersed. His exertions in the suppression of what was called the "Shays rebellion," were fully appreciated at the time, and are honourably mentioned in Minot's history of that commotion. In 1788 he was a member from Stockbridge of the convention called in Massachusetts to decide on the adoption of the federal constitution, and was one of the chief advocates in its favour. In the same year he was a member of the state legislature, and chosen speaker of the house of representatives. In the same year he was chosen a repre-

sentative to the congress commencing March, 1789, and in this capacity he remained in that body upon successive elections until March, 1796. In 1796 he was chosen by the legislature of Massachusetts a senator of the United States, and remained such until March, 1799, and during that time he was president pro. tem. for a considerable portion of one session. In 1799 he was again elected a member of the house of representatives, and chosen speaker. In 1802 he was appointed judge of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, and continued in that office until his death in 1813. While at the bar he was very zealous in the cause of the emancipation of the negroes, and was one of the counsel who, shortly after the adoption of the Massachusetts constitution, procured a decision giving a construction to that instrument which abolished slavery in that state. He received degrees as doctor of laws from Nassau and Harvard. His life was in an uncommon degree varied and active; his integrity was never questioned; an ardent enthusiasm was the basis of his character; his industry was unwearied; his attachments and aversions were strong and enduring; he was a zealous and consistent politician; his temper was unusually social, and his manners dignified and benevolent. He was beloved by his family and friends, and as a statesman and jurist highly valued by his country. He firmly believed the truth of the Christian religion, and died in the communion of the church of the Rev. Dr. Channing, in Boston.

☞ L.

Sedley, sir Charles, an English poet, born at Aylesford, in Kent, 1639. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, but left it without a degree, and became afterwards one of the wits of the debauched court of Charles II. Thus devoted to dissipation of every kind, he grew poor; but though unprincipled, he was highly offended with the intrigue which James II. had with his daughter, who was in consequence ennobled with the title of countess of Dorchester. This elevation gave him the greater concern, and he espoused the more warmly the revolution, observing that he did it from a principle of gratitude, "for since his majesty," said he, "has made my daughter a countess, I wish to do all I can to make his daughter a queen." Sedley's works were published, 2 vols. 8vo. 1719, and consist of plays, translations, songs, epilogues, &c. but though without much fire or genius, they possess the dangerous art of insinuating loose and licentious principles. He died 1703.

Sedulius, Cœcilius, an ecclesiastic of the fifth century, author of a poem on the Life of Christ, called Paschale Carmen, published by Aldus, 1502, 8vo.

Seed, Jeremiah, an able divine, born at Clifton, near Penrith, in Cumberland. He was educated at Lowther, and then entered at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, 1732. He was for a long time curate at Twickenham, and in 1741 obtained from his college the rectory of Enham, Hants, where he died 1747. This excellent divine, deservedly esteemed for his private exemplary character, published discourses, on several important subjects, 2 vols. 8vo. and after his death his "Posthumous Works," consisting of sermons, letters, &c. appeared under the care of Mr. Hall, of his college, 2 vols. 8vo.

See-ma-Koang, a Chinese philosopher in the 11th century. Though a Mandarin of distinction, and the favourite of the emperor, he relinquished all his employments about the court, and retired to solitude, where he devoted himself to study and meditation. He was fifteen years in composing a history of China, which began at the year 403 before Christ. He wrote also some moral pieces, &c. and was universally esteemed as a learned and amiable man.

Segar, sir William, garter king at arms, and author of Honour Civil and Military, fol. 1602, died 1633. His MSS. on heraldry were valuable, and from them Edmonson has chiefly extracted his baronage of England. He was once imposed upon, and granted to George Brandon, the common hangman, the royal arms of Arragon, with a canton of Brabant, for which he was imprisoned, but again set at liberty when the particulars were made known.

Seghers, Gerard, a Dutch painter, born at Antwerp. He studied under Janssens, and ably imitated Rubens and Vandyck. He was happy in pieces of devotion, but he also excelled in representations of musicians and low scenes. He died at Antwerp, 1641, aged 49. His brother Daniel, who was a Jesuit, painted flowers and insects with admirable art. He was the disciple of Velvet Breughel. His pieces sold for a high price. He died at Antwerp, 1660, aged 70.

Segneri, Paul, a native of Nettuno, who entered among the Jesuits, and became, by the austerity of his manners, and the eloquence of his tongue, a popular preacher, and an active missionary of the society. He was invited to Rome by pope Innocent XII. to whom he became chaplain; but he soon after fell into a languid state, which carried him off, 9th Dec. 1694, aged 70. He wrote sermons, 7 vols.—the Unbeliever without excuse—the Pastor instructed—the Illusions of the Quictists—the Servant of Mary, &c. all collected into 3 vols. fol.

Segrais, John Renaud de, a French poet, born 1624, at Caen, of a noble family. He was educated among the Jesuits, but

declined to enter into orders, and afterwards distinguished himself so much by his pen, that he was introduced, by count de Frisque, to Mad. de Montpensier, who took him into her family. His opposition to her marrying count de Lauzun, drove him from her protection, but he found a new patroness in Mad. de la Fayette, in whose house and society he was for seven years treated with kindness and honourable distinction. He afterwards returned to his native country and married a rich heiress, 1679, and spent the rest of his life in the retirement of learned ease and independence. He died at Caen, of a dropsy, 1701. His conversation was very fascinating and witty, and many of his anecdotes are recorded in the "Segrasiana," published after his death. He was a member of the French academy, and wrote several things, the best known of which are his poems, consisting of pastorals, besides translations of Virgil's Georgics and Æneid. His prose writings were chiefly romances possessing little merit.

Segui, Joseph, a native of Rodez, who early devoted himself to belles lettres and poetry, and obtained in 1732 the poetical prize of the French academy. He was honoured, in consequence of his success, with a place at the French academy, the abbey of Genlis, and a canonry in Meaux cathedral. He died at Meaux, March, 1761, aged 72. He published Panegyrics, 2 vols. 12mo.—sermons, 2 vols.—Academical discourses. His panegyric of St. Lewis was received with such applause, that some attributed it to the superior powers of la Mothe.

Seguier, John Francis, a native of Nismes, who abandoned jurisprudence to follow his more favourite studies of botany. He improved his knowledge by travelling with the marquis Scipio Maffei into France, England, Holland, Germany, and Italy, and was honoured on his return with the place of president of the academy of Nismes. This indefatigable writer, who also paid great attention to medallic history, died at Nismes, 1st Sept. 1784, aged 81. He wrote Bibliotheca Botanica, 4to.—Plantæ Veronenses, 8vo.—a Translation of Maffei's Memoirs, 2 vols. 12mo.

Sejanus, Ælius, a well-known favourite of Tiberius. He first introduced himself to the notice of Caius Cæsar, the grandson of Augustus, and afterwards engrossed the favours of Tiberius, when on the throne. Not satisfied with the honours which he enjoyed, he aspired to the imperial purple, and after murdering Drusus, the emperor's son, he claimed the hand of his widow, but was indignantly rejected. Tiberius at last opened his eyes, and the favourite, deserted by all his flatterers, was strangled, A.D. 31, and his body thrown into the Tiber.

Selden, John, a learned Englishman, born at Salvinton, Sussex, 1584. He was educated at Chichester school, and Hart-hall, Oxford, after which he entered at Clifford's Inn, and two years after removed to the Inner Temple. He early distinguished himself as an antiquarian, and in 1610 published Jani Anglorum Facis Altera, et Duello, or the Origin of Single Combat. Besides other pieces he published Titles of Honour, 1614, a work of great merit, and in 1618 appeared his History of Tithes, which, as it censured the ignorance and laziness of the clergy, gave great offence to that body. The work was attacked by several writers, especially Montague, afterwards bishop of Norwich, and the author at last was obliged to make submission before the lords of the privy council for this offensive publication. His opinions in favour of the privileges of the house of commons, and his opposition to the measures of the court, drew upon him in 1621, the displeasure of king James, who committed him to the custody of the sheriff of London, from which he was liberated by the interference of his friend bishop Andrews. In 1623, he was chosen member of parliament for Lancaster, and two years after for Great Bedwin, and in the house he distinguished himself by his attack on the character of Buckingham, and became one of the managers of his impeachment. His opposition to the measures of the court continued, and for the freedom of his sentiments he was, in 1629, arrested with several other members, and upon refusing to make submission to the court he was sent to the king's bench prison. He was again sent into confinement the following year, but his sufferings in the cause of public liberty were rewarded by the parliament of 1646, who voted him 5000*l.* for his losses. Though apparently much engaged in politics, Selden was laboriously employed in literary pursuits. In 1634, he defended, in his Mare Clausum, the privileges of the English, and their rights in the herring fishery, against Grotius's work, called Mare Liberum. He was in 1640, elected member for Oxford university, and in 1642, it was intended by the king's ministers to remove lord Lyttelton from the seals, and to give them to him, as though he opposed the measures of the court, he was a sincere friend to the just prerogatives of the crown, but the offer was not made, as his delicate constitution, and his great love of ease prevented his exertions, and would have induced him to decline the honourable office. In 1643, he became one of the lay members of the Westminster assembly of divines, and he about this time took the covenant, and was made by the parliament keeper of the records of the Tower. But, however, though he continued member of the house, and was in 1644, one of the 12

commissioners of the admiralty, he did not concur in the violent measures of the parliament, and when the Icon Basilice appeared, Cromwell in vain solicited him to employ his talents to write against it. He died 30th Nov. 1654, at White friars, at the house of the countess of Kent, with whom he lived in habits of friendship, and some report, of criminal intimacy. He was buried in the Temple church, and Usher preached a sermon in honour of his memory. His valuable library was given by his executors to the university of Oxford. As a scholar Selden ranks very high. He was not only skilled in the Hebrew and Oriental languages, but he was acquainted with all laws, divine and human, and in the stores of a most retentive memory he had treasured up whatever is valuable, interesting, and important, in ancient and modern literature. He was, as Grotius states him, the glory of the English nation, and as Whitelock says, his mind was as great as his learning, and he was as hospitable and as generous as any man. He was a person, as Clarendon has observed, whom no character can flatter, or transmit in any expressions equal to his merit and virtue. His learning was stupendous, and if he had some infirmities they were weighed down with wonderful and prodigious abilities, and excellences, in the other scale. The works of this great character were collected by Dr. Wilkins, 3 vols. fol. generally bound in six, 1726, of which the two first contain his Latin pieces, and the third his English, with a long life prefixed.

Seleucus Nicanor, a king of Syria at the division of the provinces after Alexander's death. He was at last assassinated after a stormy reign, by Ptolemy Ceraunus, B.C. 280.

Selim I. second son of Bajazet II. defeated his father in 1512, and after poisoning him, and cutting off his elder brother Achmet, and the younger Korcud, he ascended the throne of Turkey. Firm in his power he marched against Egypt, and in a bloody battle near Aleppo, he killed Campson Gaury the Egyptian monarch, and in another battle near Cairo defeated the new king, and totally crushed the power of the Mamelukes, which for 260 years had governed the country. He was equally successful against the Persians; but whilst he prepared to make war against the Christians, he was attacked by a violent disease, which soon proved fatal. He died at Cluri in Thrace, 21st Sept. 1520, on the very spot where he had caused his father to be poisoned.

Selim II. grandson of the preceding, ascended the throne after the death of his father Solyman II. 1566. He violated in 1570, the treaty which existed between him and the Venetians, and by a sudden attack he made himself master of Cyprus, but the next year he lost at the battle of Lepanto above 35,000 men beside his fleet, and therefore readily listened to terms of peace. Devoting his time to the sensual pleasures of his seraglio, he died little respected, 1574, aged 52.

Selis, Nicholas Joseph, a French poet, born at Paris 27th April, 1737. By the friendship of Delille he left Amiens, where his poetical talents were already admired, and settled at Paris, respected by the learned, and admitted professor of belles lettres at the central school of the Pantheon, and member of the national institute. He is author of a translation of Persius, with notes, 8vo.—Epistles in verse—Relation of Voltaire's Disorder, Confession, and Death—Letter to de la Harpe on the College of France—Discourse on Central Schools—Dissertations, Literary and Grammatical, &c. He died 19th Feb. 1802.

Selkirk, Alexander, a native of Largo in Scotland, who, by his application, and his knowledge of navigation, obtained the command of a ship, and made several voyages to the South Seas. In one of these, 1705, while in the ship of captain Pradling, he had a quarrel with him, and in consequence of it was cruelly sent on shore, on the desert island of Juan de Fernandez, with only a fowling piece, gunpowder and shot, and very few necessaries. In this desolate situation he continued three years, comfortably subsisting on the goats, with which the island abounded, and the various sorts of fish which he caught around the shore, till the accidental arrival of captain Wood Rogers, in 1709, removed him from his solitary abode. This singular adventure forms the basis of Robinson Crusoe, a romance embellished by the pen of the celebrated De Foe.

Seller, Abednego, a native of Plymouth, educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, which he quitted without a degree. He became minister of Combeintine head, Devonshire, and obtained another living in London, both of which he lost at the revolution for refusing to take the oaths to William. He wrote remarks relating to the state of the church, in the three first centuries, 8vo.—the Devout Communicant, often reprinted under the title of the Week's Preparation for the Sacrament, 12mo.—Tracts against Popery. He died about 1720, aged 73.

Sellius, Godfrey, a native of Dantzic, member of the imperial academy, and of the Royal Society in London. He lived much of his time in France, and died at Charenton, where he had been confined a little time in consequence of insanity, 25th June, 1767. He wrote Geographical Description of Dutch Brabant, 12mo.—Voyage

to Hudson's Bay, 8vo.—Dictionary of Monogrammes—a Natural History of Ireland—History of the Ancient Revolutions of the Globe—History of the United Provinces, 8 vols. 4to.

Semiramis, wife of Ninus, and queen of Assyria, is celebrated in mythological history, as a warrior, and as the builder of Babylon. She is said to have resigned the throne to her son Ninyas, about 2108, B.C.

Senac, John, a native of Lombez, who became physician to the French king, counsellor of state, and superintendent of the mineral waters of the kingdom. He died at Paris, 20th Dec. 1770. He published a translation of Heister's Anatomy, with Physical Essays on the Use of the Parts of the Human Body, 8vo. and 3 vols. 12mo.; treatise on the Causes and the Cure of the Plague, 4to.; on the Structure of the Heart, 2 vols. 4to.; de Reconditâ Febrium Naturâ et Curatione, 8vo.; Reflections on Drowned Persons; Memoir on the Diaphragm, &c.

Senaudt, John Francis, a native of Antwerp, who became member of the oratory, and afterwards its superior. He died at Paris, universally respected, 3d Aug. 1672, aged 71. He wrote a treatise on the Use of the Passions, 4to. and 12mo. a popular work, translated into English, German, Italian, &c.; a paraphrase of Job, 8vo.; the Christian Man, 4to.; and the Criminal Man, 4to.; the Duties of the Sovereign, 12mo.; Lives of Saints and Illustrious Persons; sermons.

Seneca, Lucius Annæus, a native of Corduba, celebrated as an orator and as a pleader in the Roman Forum.

Seneca, Luc Annæus, son of the preceding, was also born at Corduba. He was appointed tutor to Nero by Agrippina, but all the sound precepts which he had inculcated were forgotten when his pupil ascended the throne, and instead of being rewarded, the virtuous preceptor was marked for destruction. On the discovery of Piso's conspiracy, he was commanded to destroy himself, and after taking poison, and then opening his veins to no effect, he was suffocated in a warm stove, A. D. 65. As a philosopher and moralist, Seneca ranks very high. The tragedies ascribed to him are possessed of little merit.

Senecai, or Senece, Anthony Bauderon de, a French poet, born at Macon, 13th Oct. 1643. He left the profession of the law for belles lettres; but an unfortunate duel drove him to Savoy. Here a quarrel with the brothers of a lady who had shown strong partiality for him, rendered his residence disagreeable, and he retired to Madrid, from whence he was permitted to return to France. He became first valet to Maria Theresa, the wife of Lewis XIV. and after her death, entered into the service of the dutchess of Angouleme. He died at Macon, 1st Feb. 1737. He wrote epigrams; satires; poetical novels; and fugitive poems, in a pleasing style.

Sennacherib, a Syrian king, whose army, when besieging Jerusalem in the reign of Hezekiah, was struck by a pestilence, and nearly destroyed. He escaped with difficulty from the ravages of the disease, and was at last slain in the temple of his gods by his two sons, B. C. 710.

Sennertus, Daniel, a German physician, born at Breslaw, son of a shoemaker. He studied at Wittemberg, and afterwards at Leipsic, Jena, Frankfort, and Berlin, and on his return was elected professor of physic at Wittemberg. He introduced the study of chymistry among his pupils, and acquired great celebrity both as a professor and as a practitioner, but his censure of the ancients, and his opinions about the soul, drew upon him the virulence of contemporary writers, and the charge of impiety. He was three times married, and had by his first wife seven children, and none by the rest. He died of the plague at Wittemberg, 21st July, 1637. He wrote various things, printed together at Venice, 3 vols. fol. 1640, and Lyons, 1676, 6 vols. folio.

Sennertus, Andrew, son of the preceding, was born 1535, at Wittemberg, and became there professor of oriental literature. He lived to a good old age, highly respected, and died 1619, aged 84. He wrote treatises on the Hebrew language, and other books.

Sepulveda, John Genes de, a Spanish writer, born at Cordova, 1491. He was historiographer to Charles V. and is known for his profligate vindication of the cruelties of the Spaniards against the Indians, against the humane representations of de la Casas. He wrote some other works, not much esteemed, and died at Salamanca, 1572.

Serapion, John, an Arabian physician whose works appeared at Venice, 1497, fol. He flourished 890. There was a medical writer of that name, born in Alexandria, in the fifth century.

Serrarius, Nicholas, a learned Jesuit, born at Rambervillers, in Lorraine. He taught philosophy at Wurtzburg and Mayence, and died at the last place, May 20th, 1610, aged 65. He wrote Commentaries on the Bible, fol.—Prolegomena, fol.—Opuscula Theologica, &c. all of which have been collected into 16 vols. fol. and display great labour and extensive erudition.

Serenus Sanmonicus, the preceptor of young Gordian, was a physician of the third century. He wrote a poem on Medicine, and was put to death by Caracalla.—Another of that name was a mathemati-

cian, author of a treatise on Conic Sections.

Sergardi, Lewis, a native of Sienna, author of some elegant Latin poems and satires. He was an ecclesiastic, and died 1726, aged 86. His satirical reflections on Gravina are deservedly censured.

Sergeant, John, American Missionary to the Indians, was born at Newark, New-Jersey, in 1710, and educated at Yale college, where he obtained a degree in 1729. He was afterwards a tutor in that institution a number of years. In 1734 he began to preach to the Indians at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and continued there till his death, labouring with great diligence and success. He baptized 129 Indians, and left a church of 42 at his decease. He translated the whole of the New Testament except the Revelation, and several parts of the Old into the Indian language. He died in 1749. ☞ L.

Sergeant, Jonathan Dickinson, an eminent counsellor at law, was born at Newark, New-Jersey, in 1746. He entered the college at Princeton, and was graduated in that institution in the year 1762, in the 16th year of his age. He studied law, and commenced the practice of that profession in his native state; but the revolutionary struggle coming on, his patriotic zeal and eminent talents soon recommended him to the confidence of the people for public employment. He was elected a member of congress from the state of New-Jersey, and took his seat a few days after the declaration of independence. He was repeatedly afterwards sent as a delegate to that body. Before the close of the war, he transferred his residence to the city of Philadelphia, and soon became a very conspicuous member of the bar in that city. Here he continued to reside until the year 1793, when during the prevalence of the yellow fever, he fell a victim to his benevolent exertions as one of the board of health. He died in the 47th year of his age. Mr. Sergeant was endowed with a powerful and active mind, and his moral qualities were not less distinguished and estimable than his intellectual. ☞ L.

Sergius, a native of Syria, patriarch of Constantinople and head of the Monothelites, a sect which supported that there was only one will and one operation in Christ, a doctrine condemned by a council of Constantinople. He died 638.

Serlio, Sebastian, an architect, born at Bologna. He was employed by Francis I. in embellishing the palaces of Fontainebleau, &c. He died in France, 1552, and was known for a treatise on Architecture, printed, Venice, 1584, 4to.

Serranus, or de Serres, John, a learned Frenchman, who, as a protestant, escaped with difficulty the St. Bartholomew massacre, and fled to Lausanne. He was afterwards minister at Nismes, and enjoyed the favour of Henry IV. He published in 1597, a book called "de Fide Catholicâ," in which he attempted to reconcile the Protestants and Roman Catholics to the same tenets, in consequence of which he displeased both parties, and was at last supposed to have been poisoned by the Calvinists of Geneva, as he died there suddenly, 1598, aged about 50. He wrote also a treatise on the Immortality of the Soul, 8vo.—Inventory of the History of France, 2 vols. folio—Memoirs of the third Civil War of France, 3 vols. 8vo.—History of the Five Kings of France—de Statu Religionis et Reipub. in Franciâ—besides an edition of Plato, 3 vols. folio, of which the Latin version is very elegant, but inferior in accuracy to that of Ficinius.

Serres, Oliver de, a French agriculturist, born at Villeneuve de Berg, near Viviers, 1539. Though his chief delight was in the country, he was prevailed upon by Henry IV. to come to Paris, and as the monarch was pleased with his conversation, he made him superintendent of his plantations. He was the first who introduced the white mulberry-tree into France, and to his labours agriculture was much indebted for the rapid improvement which it made under his directing hand. He died 1619, aged 80. He wrote a treatise on the White Mulberry-tree, and on Silk, since reprinted—the Theatre of Agriculture and the Management of Land, 4to. a work of great merit and utility, and often reprinted.

Sertorius, Quintus, a famous Roman, who, after distinguishing himself in war under Marius and Cinna, found himself proscribed by Sylla, and retired to Spain, where he declared himself independent. He was at last defeated by Pompey and Metellus, and assassinated by one of his officers, B.C. 73, after governing the country with great wisdom and moderation, and every where showing himself valiant, vigilant, and active.

Servandoni, John Nicolas, a Florentine architect and painter, born 1695. He possessed great abilities for the display of theatrical shows, and therefore was engaged at Paris at the play-houses from 1728 to 1746. He was in London 1749, and prepared that beautiful edifice for the exhibition of fireworks on Tower-hill, in honour of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. He died 1766. The best known of his paintings are the Descent of Æneas into Hell—the Triumph of Conjugal Love—Hero and Leander; and of his architectural powers, the portal of St. Sulpice at Paris, is a beautiful specimen.

Servetus, Michael, a native of Villanu-

ova in Arragon, son of a notary. He studied the law at Toulouse, but afterwards applied to medicine at Paris, and took there his doctor's degree. The boldness and pertinacity of his opinions created him enemies, and he left the capital to settle at Lyons, but afterwards he retired to Charlieu. On the invitation of the archbishop of Vienne in Dauphiny, he was prevailed upon to fix his residence there, and he might have lived in peace and respected, had he been satisfied to seek celebrity in medical pursuits alone. Eager to publish his Arian opinions on religion, he sent three questions to Calvin on the Divinity of Christ, on Regeneration, and on the Necessity of Baptism, and when answered with civility, he reflected on the sentiments of his correspondent with arrogant harshness. This produced a quarrel, and ended in the most implacable hatred, so that Calvin, bent on revenge, obtained, by secret means, copies of a work in which his antagonist was engaged, and caused him to be accused before the archbishop as a dangerous man. Servetus escaped from prison, but on his way to Italy, he had the imprudence to pass in disguise through Geneva, where he was recognised by Calvin, and immediately seized by the magistrates as an impious heretic. Forty heretical errors were proved against him by his accusers, but Servetus refused to renounce them,and the magistrates, at last, yielding to the loud representations of the ministers of Basil, Berne, and Zurich, and especially of Calvin, who demanded the punishment of a profane heretic, ordered the unhappy man to be burnt. On the 27th Oct. 1553, the wretched Servetus was conducted to the stake, and as the wind prevented the flames from fully reaching his body, two long hours elapsed before he was freed from his miseries. This cruel treatment deservedly called down the general odium on the head of Calvin, who ably defended his conduct, and that of the magistrates. Servetus published various works against the Trinity, which were burnt in disgrace at Geneva, and other places. They bore for titles, de Trinitatis Erroribus Libri Septem—Dialogorum de Trinitate Libri Duo—de Justitiâ Regni Christi, &c.—Christianismi Restitutio—Apologia pro Serveto, &c. As he said in his Christianismi Restitutio, that the whole mass of blood passes through the lungs by means of the pulmonic veins and arteries, some have attributed the discovery of the circulation of the blood to him, which, however, must be, with more satisfactory reasons, claimed by Harvey. The History of the Opinions and of the Misfortunes of Servetus has been published by Moshcim, 1728, in 4to. and is an interesting performance. Servetus wrote besides, some medical tracts—and a translation of Ptolemy's Geography.

Servius, Honoratus Maurus, a Latin grammarian, author of a valuable Commentary on Virgil in the fourth century.

Servius Tullius, sixth king of Rome, distinguished himself by the regulations which he introduced among his subjects with respect to rank, law, and property. He was murdered by his son-in-law, the second Tarquin, 534 B.C.

Sesostris, a fabulous king of Egypt, who is said to have extended his conquests over various parts of the world. It is supposed that he at last destroyed himself when borne down by age and infirmities.

Sessa, an Indian philosopher, who is said to be the inventor of the game of chess. When he presented his invention to Scheram, king of India, the monarch, pleased with his ingenuity, desired him to demand for his reward whatever he pleased. Sessa asked only a grain of wheat to cover the first square of the chess board, two for the second, four for the third, and so on in progressive order through the 64 squares. The king regarded the request as unworthy of his merit; but the philosopher persisted in his wishes, and when the numeration began to be made, it soon appeared how difficult it would be to grant it, since all the granaries of the kingdom contained not wheat enough to satisfy the demand. The king, still more pleased with the wisdom of the philosopher, conferred on him the highest honours of his kingdom.

Sesto, Cæsare de, a painter of Milan, the best of the pupils of Leonard de Vinci. His pieces are deservedly admired for elegance, correctness, and taste. He died at the beginning of the 16th century.

Settle, Elkanah, an English poet. He was born at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, 1648, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, which he left without a degree to reside in London. He there soon distinguished himself by his writings, became the city poet with a pension, and composed some dramatic pieces of merit, besides the Medal Reversed—Azariah and Hushai, against Dryden, in which he showed himself a very formidable rival, and "left the palm of superiority," says Johnson, "undecided." His Cambyses, king of Persia—Fatal Love—Empress of Morocco, &c. are mentioned with applause. He was known also as a violent supporter of the measures of administration, in whose favour he was a weekly journalist. He died in the Charterhouse, 1724, comptroller of the play-house.

Severus, Lucius Septimius, a Roman emperor after Pertinax. He took as his partner on the throne, Albinus, whom, after the defeat and death of his other rival.

Pescennius Niger, he cut off in Gaul. He was a brave general, and made many conquests in the east, and built the Roman wall in Britain, to check the invasions of the Picts. He died at York, A. D. 211. Two other emperors of that name afterwards perished by the hand of their enemies, one by Maximin, 307, the other 461.

Severus, Cassius, a Roman orator, banished into Crete by Augustus, on account of the severity of his satirical declamations.

Severus, Sulpitius, an historian, called the Christian Sallust. His Historia Sacra is an elegant work, from the creation to the year of Christ, 400, edited Padua, 1741, two vols. 4to. He died 420.

Severus, L. Cornel. a Latin poet in the age of Augustus.

Severus, a heretic of the second century. He maintained with Tatian two opposite principles, one good, and the other evil, &c.

Sevier, John, governor of Tennessee, was an officer in the revolutionary war, and distinguished himself in the battle with the party under colonel Ferguson, at King's Mountain, in 1780. He and colonel Shelby, afterwards governor, were the principal projectors of that enterprise against the British commander, and it was by their exertions chiefly that the force was raised and organised. In consideration of his services on that occasion, the legislature of North Carolina, in 1813, voted him a sword. He commanded the forces which defeated the Creek and Cherokee Indians in 1789. He was afterwards a general in the provisional army, and in 1798, governor of Tennessee. In 1815, he was a representative in congress from that state, and one of the commissioners appointed to ascertain the boundary line, and died while engaged in that service at Fort Decatur, in October, 1815. ☞ L.

Sevigne, Mary de Rabutin, marquise de, a lady, eminent for her wit, and for her virtues, daughter of Celsus Benignus de Rabutin, baron of Chantal, was born 1626. She, when little more than a year old, lost her father at the defence of Rhé against the English, and in 1644, she married the marquis of Sevigné, who, seven years after, fell in a duel. Thus left a widow with a son and daughter, she devoted herself to the education of these children, and had the happiness to find her labours most successfully rewarded. Her daughter married, in 1669, the count de Grignan, governor of Provence, and it was at her house that she caught a fever, and died 1696. She was a woman of great mental powers, and her letters are considered as the best models for epistolary writings. They have frequently been published; and the best edition is in 8 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1754. In the celebrated dispute about the merit of the ancients and the moderns, she said that the ancients are the finest, and we are the prettiest. A collection of anecdotes, moral sentiments, and apophthegms, extracted from her letters, and called Sevigniana, appeared at Paris, 1756. Her son was one of the admirers of Ninon de l'Enclos, and disputed with Madame Dacier about a passage in Horace. He died 1713.

Sevin, Francis, member of the academy of belles lettres, and keeper of the MSS. in the king's library, was born in the diocess of Sens, and died 1741. He went, in 1728, with Fourmont to Constantinople, in search of MSS. and returned with 600, among which, however, were none of the ancient Greek authors. His letters in this voyage have appeared in 8vo. and they contain interesting accounts about the Levant, Egypt, &c. He wrote a Dissertation on Menes, or Mercury, the first king of Egypt, 12mo.—and communications to the memoirs of the academy.

Sewall, Samuel, chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, was born in England on the 28th March, 1652, and came with his father to America in 1661. The family resided at Newbury, the settlement of which the father had commenced at a former visit to Massachusetts. Young Sewall was educated at Harvard college, where he obtained his degree in 1671. He became a magistrate in 1684, and by the charter of 1692, was appointed a member of the council. He was made a judge the same year, and in 1718, chief justice of the superior court. He retained that office, as well as that of judge of probate, till 1728, when his age induced him to resign. He died on the first of January, 1730, in his seventy-eighth year. He was distinguished for learning, integrity, and piety. ☞ L.

Sewall, Stephen, chief justice of the superior court of Massachusetts, was born at Salem, December, 1702, and graduated at Harvard in 1721. He studied theology, and preached a short time with popularity, but at length devoted his attention to law. In 1728, he was appointed tutor of the college, and held the place till 1739, when he was elected to a seat on the bench of the supreme court, a station for which he was eminently fitted by talents and learning. He was distinguished by great quickness of apprehension, extent of research, and solidity of judgment. In 1752, he was appointed chief justice, and held that office, together with a seat in the council, to which he was soon after advanced, till his death in 1760. He held the first rank among his associates in genius, knowledge, excellence of character, and popularity. ☞ L.

Sewall, Samuel, LL.D. chief justice of Massachusetts, who was born at Boston,

December, 1757, and graduated at Harvard college in 1776, devoted himself to the law, and soon became eminent in the profession, particularly as a commercial lawyer, for which department he had qualified himself by an unusual attention to the laws of nations. He settled at Marblehead. In 1797, and again afterwards he was elected a member of congress, and was distinguished in that body for his knowledge of commercial law. In 1800 he was placed on the bench of the supreme judicial court, and continued in that station till 1813, when he was appointed chief justice, but enjoyed the office only till the 8th of June, 1814, when he died suddenly at Wiscasset, where the gentlemen of the bar erected a monument to his memory. Judge Sewall possessed a fine understanding and fancy. He was high minded and quick in his feelings, and correct in his principles. As an advocate, he was learned, ingenious, and often highly eloquent ; and as a judge, characterized by integrity and firmness, and was highly popular both with the bar and people. ☞ L.

Sewall, Stephen, first Hancock professor of Hebrew in Harvard college, was born at York, Maine, in 1734, and graduated at Harvard, in 1761. The following year he was appointed teacher of Hebrew in that institution, and on the establishment of a Hebrew professorship was elected to fill it. He was inaugurated June 17th, 1765, and retained the office till 1785. He was an accomplished scholar. He published a Hebrew Grammar, and wrote a Chaldee and English Dictionary, which is preserved in manuscript. He died in 1804. ☞ L.

Sewall, Samuel, brother of the preceding, possessed a vigorous and inventive mind, was well versed in the principles of mechanics and natural philosophy, and had a happy talent for applying his knowledge to useful purposes. He was the author of a number of improvements in the arts, among which is the construction of bridges on piles, which he first introduced at York, in 1761. He afterwards superintended the erection of the Charlestown bridge on the same plan. He was distinguished for piety, benevolence, and public spirit. His death took place at York, July 21, 1815, in the 92d year of his age. ☞ L.

Seward, Thomas, an English divine, who obtained Eyam rectory, in Derbyshire, and a prebend of Lichfield cathedral. He wrote some poems, which are preserved in Dodsley's collection, and he also published an edition of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, and a treatise on the conformity between the pagans and the Romish church. He died at Lichfield, 1790, aged 82. He was father to Anna Seward, whose poetical and literary abilities are so well known.

Seward, William, a native of London, son of a brewer. He was educated at the Charter-house, and at Oxford, which he quitted without a degree. As he possessed a comfortable fortune, he devoted himself to literary ease, unambitious of honours, or of any distinction, except what private merit and virtue confer. He was fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and was highly and deservedly respected for urbanity of manners, and entertaining anecdotes by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He published Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons, extracted from scarce curious books, 5 vols. 8vo. to which he afterwards added a supplement, in two vols. under the title of Biographiana. This worthy man died 1799, aged 52.

Seward, Anna, was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Seward, rector of Eyam, in Derbyshire, and canon residentiary of Lichfield. She was born in 1747, and though she evinced a poetical taste in early life, she was discouraged from indulging it by her parents. At length, on contracting an acquaintance with lady Miller, she ventured to become a contributor to her vase, at Bath-Easton. After this, she published elegiac poems on major André and captain Cook, and in 1782, her poetical romance of " Louisa." In 1799 she printed a collection of sonnets ; and in 1804, a " Life of Dr. Darwin," in which she asserted her claim to the first fifty lines of that author's " Botanic Garden." She died at Lichfield, March 25, 1809, leaving her works to sir Walter Scott, and her letters to Mr. Constable, who published them with a biographical preface.—*W. B.*

Sewell, William, a quaker, born at Amsterdam, of English parents, 1654. He practised as a surgeon at Amsterdam, but distinguished himself chiefly by his excellent History of Quakers, written in Low Dutch, 1717, and translated into English, in folio. He wrote besides, a Dictionary of the English and Low Dutch Languages, 4to.—a Dutch Grammar—a Translation of Josephus—of Kennet's Roman Antiquities. He died at Amsterdam, 1720.

Sewell, George, an English poet and physician, born at Windsor, and educated at Eton, where his father was treasurer and chapter clerk to the college, and at Peter-house, Cambridge. He afterwards studied medicine at Leyden, and then settled at Hamstead, where for some time he met with great success, but died poor, 8th Feb. 1726, and was meanly buried, unattended by friends or relations, though universally and deservedly esteemed. He wrote seven controversial pamphlets—the Life of John Philips—a Vindication of the English Stage—sir Walter Raleigh, a tragedy, acted at Lincoln's inn fields, 1719—

Richard the first, left unfinished—two Moral Essays, besides single poems, &c.

Sextus Empyricus, a Pyrrhonian philosopher, preceptor to the emperor Antoninus. As he was one of those philosophers who guided their practice by experience, his followers have received from him the name of Empyrics. Two of his compositions are extant.

Sextus, a native of Cheronea, nephew of Plutarch. He was a stoic philosopher, and was preceptor to L. Verus, and to Marcus Aurelius.

Seydlitz, Frederic William, baron de, one of the famous generals of the great Frederic, born in the dutchy of Cleves. He distinguished himself in the war of Silesia, and ably covered the retreat of the Prussian army after the fatal day of Kolin. He was at the battle of Rosbach, and defeated the Russians at Zorndorf. He died 1773, covered with glory, and his memory was honoured by the gratitude of Frederic, who raised him a public statue at Berlin.

Seymour, Edward, protector of the kingdom, and guardian to Edward VI. to whom he, as brother of Jane Seymour, was uncle, was created viscount Beauchamp, and duke of Somerset. Though he discharged his trust as protector with ability, and supported the reformation, he was violently opposed by the party of the earl of Warwick, and at last brought to the scaffold as guilty of high treason, a disgraceful sentence which the young king was prevailed upon to confirm, 1552. His brother Thomas, admiral of England, had, by his unnatural influence, suffered on the scaffold three years before, on a charge of high treason.

Seymour, Anne, Margaret, and Jane, daughters of Edward, duke of Somerset. were known for their poetical talents. Their 104 Latin distichs on the death of Margaret de Valois, queen of France, were translated into French, Greek, and Italian, printed at Paris, 1551, 8vo. but possess little merit. The eldest, Anne, became wife of the earl of Warwick, and afterwards of sir Edward Hunton. Margaret died single, and also Jane, who was maid of honour to queen Elizabeth.

Seymour, lady Arabella, daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lennox, the youngest brother of Darnley, the husband of Mary of Scots. Her mother was a daughter of sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, Derbyshire. Her affinity to the royal family proved the source of her misfortunes; and in those turbulent times, the measures planned by the disaffected for her elevation to the English throne, procured her severe imprisonment under Elizabeth. Soon after James's accession, she privately married William Seymour, the second son of lord Hertford; but as this was without the permission of the king, she was seized, and with her husband conveyed to the tower. They escaped after a year's confinement; but though the husband made good his flight on board a vessel, lady Arabella was taken, and four years after, 1615, died in her melancholy prison.

Sfondrati, Francis, senator of Milan, and state counsellor to Charles V. was born at Cremona, 1494. He was employed by the emperor as ambassador to Sienna, but after his wife's death he took orders, and was raised by Paul III. to the bishopric of Cremona, and to the dignity of Cardinal. He died 31st July, 1550, aged 56. He wrote the Rape of Helen, a poem. He left two sons, Paul, and Nicolas, who obtained the tiara under the name of Gregory XIV. One of his grandsons, Paul Æmilius, became a cardinal, and died at Rome, 14th Feb. 1618, aged 57.—Another, Celestin, became also a cardinal, and abbot of St. Gal. He died at Rome, 4th Sept. 1696, aged 53, author of Gallia Vindicata—Nodus Prædestinationis Dissolutus, 4to. &c.

Sforza, James, a renowned warrior, surnamed the Great, born at Cotignola, 1639. He was the son of a labourer or shoemaker, and attracted by the fame of a military life, he joined a party of soldiers passing through his village, and gradually rose by valour to command. He was for some time in the service of Joan, queen of Navarre, and was afterwards made gonfalonier of Rome, by Pope John XXIII. and also count of Contignola. His abilities were now displayed in the defence of Naples, when besieged by Alphonso, king of Arragon, whom he obliged to raise the siege. In his pursuit of the flying enemy, he was unfortunately drowned in the river Pescara, 1424, after rendering his name illustrious, and laying the foundation of the noble house of the Sforzas, dukes of Milan.

Sforza, Francis, natural son of the preceding, became an eminent statesman and a great general. He served under his father, and was present at his melancholy death, and continued the war against Alphonso with equal success. He afterwards served Joan of Naples, and also her successor René, duke of Anjou, and his reputation in arms was such that he was chosen by the pope, the Venetians, and Florentines, general of their armies against the duke of Milan, though he had married his daughter. The death of the duke changed the face of affairs, 1447, Sforza was appointed general of the Milanese against Venice, and after a successful campaign, he turned his arms against his employers, and obliged them to name him duke of Milan, an honour which he deserved for his services, and which was acknowledged by the French king, and to which after-

wards was added the sovereignty of Genoa. This celebrated warrior died 1466.

Sforza, Galeas-Marie, succeeded his father Francis, as duke of Milan; but his debaucheries, and his ferocious conduct, revolted the affection of the people, and he was assassinated ten years after, 25th Dec. 1476. His son John Gales Marie, was for a little time under the guardianship of his mother, but the government was seized by his uncle Ludovic-Marie, a monster of iniquity, who administered slow poison to him, and cut him off in 1494. The murderer was seized by Louis de Tremouille, the general of Lewis XII. and carried to France, where he died in prison, 1510.

Sforza, Catharine, natural daughter of Galeas-Marie, mentioned above, acquired celebrity for her courage and presence of mind. She married Jerome Riario, prince of Forli, who was some time after assassinated by Francis Ursus, who had revolted against the government of her husband. She in consequence fell with her children into the hands of the enemy; but found means to escape to Rimini, which still continued attached to her person, and she defended it with such determined bravery against her enemies, who threatened to put to death her children if she did not surrender, that at last she restored herself to sovereign power. She afterwards married John de Medicis, and again in 1500, ably defended Forli, against the attacks of the duke of Valentinois, the illegitimate son of Alexander VI. When obliged to surrender she was taken prisoner, and confined in the castle of St. Angelo, but soon after set at liberty, though never restored to her dominions. This heroic woman died soon after.

Sforza, Isabella, of the same family as the preceding, was distinguished for her learning in the 16th century. Her letters, possessing great merit, were published at Venice by Hortensio Lando, 1549.

Shadwell, Thomas, an English poet, descended of a good family, and born at Stanton hall, Norfolk, 1640. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, and afterwards of the middle temple, but after travelling abroad, he turned all his attention to dramatic composition, and acquired great celebrity. His plays are 17 in number, besides other poems, &c. At the revolution he was made historiographer to the king, and poet laureat in the room of Dryden, who resented the appointment by the severest satire in his Mack Flecknoe. In spite, however, of the attacks of malevolence, he possessed merit, and wrote with great ease, and rapidity, so that he composed his "Psyche" in five weeks. He was an amiable man, and died 6th Dec. 1692, it is said, in consequence of a large dose of opium, taken by mistake. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Brady, and a monument erected to his honour in Westminster abbey, by his son sir John. The best known of his plays were his Virtuoso—the Gentleman of Alsace—Epsom Wells—the Misanthrope—the Lancashire Witches, &c. comedies. There was a Charles Shadwell, either his son or nephew, whose plays, especially the Fair Quaker of Deal, are mentioned with credit. He died 1726.

Shakspeare, William, the illustrious poet of Nature, was born of a respectable family at Stratford-on-Avon, April, 1564. His father was engaged in the wool trade, and of ten children the poet was the eldest. He was early removed from the grammar-school of Stratford, as business, and not learning, was to form the employment of his future life; but after being some time engaged in his father's trade, he married, at the age of 17, the daughter of Hathaway, a neighbouring farmer, and became master of a family, and a parent. At this time he unfortunately formed a connexion with some dissipated companions, and in a thoughtless hour he accompanied them in deer-stealing, in the park of sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, near Stratford. The offence was again and again repeated, and a prosecution was consequently begun against the depredators; but the young poet, instead of conciliating the baronet by submission, wrote a ballad upon him, with such satirical bitterness, that it became unsafe for him to remain at Stratford. He fled therefore to London, to escape the law, and soon enrolled himself among the players. For a while he maintained himself in the character of an inferior performer; but the acquaintance which he formed with the stage was productive of the noblest consequences. Though his name appears in the list of the actors of those days, it is not ascertained that he rose to any eminence in the profession, as Mr. Rowe asserts, that the ghost in his own Hamlet was the highest character which he could venture to perform. He was, however, born not to act, but to delineate characters, not to play the hero, or the tyrant of a foreign muse, but to create characters and beings of his own, and with the pencil of nature, to portray in the most glowing colours the various emotions of the heart. Without patronage from the great, and an exile from his native town, the poet at last burst to eminence and fame. His plays became popular, several of them were performed before the court, and Elizabeth was so pleased with his Falstaff, in the two parts of Henry IV. that she wished to see the valiant knight in love, and the hint produced the inimitable drama of the Merry Wives of Windsor. These meritorious exertions for the entertainment of the court, and of

the public, no doubt raised patrons to the poet; but little is known of them, and the name of lord Southampton only is mentioned, as distinguishing him with his friendship and confidence. It is said that in one instance the generous lord gave the poet one thousand pounds, to enable him to complete a purchase which he had made. For some years Shakspeare, as allied with Ben Jonson, and the other wits and poets of the age, was manager of the playhouse, and after he had acquired a competent fortune, he retired to his native town, where he lived respected and beloved by his neighbours. To the house which he purchased, he gave the name of New Place, and he had the good fortune to save it from the flames, in the dreadful fire which nearly consumed the whole of the town, in 1614. The mulberry-tree which he planted in his garden afterwards became an object of veneration, and when cut down by the hands of an avaricious proprietor, the wood was fashioned into various utensils, which sold for a high price, and were preserved with more than common affection, as a precious memorial of the immortal planter. Shakspeare made his will in the beginning of 1616, and died the 23d of April of the same year, in the 53d year of his age. He was buried in the tomb of his ancestors, on the north side of the chancel in Stratford great church, where the following Latin distich is written on the elegant monument against the wall, and the English lines on the grave-stone beneath:

Judicio Pylium, Genio Socratem, arte Maronem,
Terra tegit, populus mæret, Olympus habet.
Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear
To dig the dust inclosed here.
Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And cursed be he that moves my bones.

In 1740 a noble monument was raised to his honour in Westminster abbey, and that his fame, and not public charity, should contribute to the due homage, the collection was made from the admission to see his Julius Cæsar acted at Drury Lane, 28th April, 1738. Shakspeare had three daughters, the youngest of whom was made, with her husband, executrix to his will, and inherited the best part of his estate. One of the daughters died young; Judith married Mr. Thomas Quincy, and Susanna, Dr. Hall, a physician. As an author, Shakspeare deserves particular praise, as in originality, sublime conception, force and delineation, he has surpassed the poets of every age, and every country; and he therefore is properly the boast and the glory of England. In the midst, however, of his great and incomparable beautics, there are many blemishes; and while he scatters roses with a full and liberal hand, he is careless of the offensive weeds which accompany his exuberant profusion. His plays, of which it is scarce possible to trace the history, or to discover the date, except from a few scattered passages, have been often published, and by their own intrinsic merit, have given celebrity even to those who, as editors, have bestowed some labour in the elucidation of them. The first collection of them was in 1623, in folio, by two of his friends and fellow-comedians, Heminge and Condell, and afterwards they engaged the attention of Rowe, in 1714, of Pope in 1721, of Theobald in 1726, of Hanmer in 1744, in 6 vols. 4to., of Warburton in 1747, of Dr. Johnson in 1765, of Steevens in 1766, of Capell in 1768, of Johnson and Steevens in 1778, besides more modern editions, and the publication of separate plays.

Sharp, James, a Scotch prelate, born of a good family in Banffshire, 1618. He was educated at Aberdeen, and early distinguished himself as an able opponent against the covenanters. He was in England, where he was noticed by Hammond, Taylor, and others, and in consequence of his great abilities, was patronised by lords Rothes and Crauford, and obtained some preferment. He was the advocate of a presbyterian party for Scotland before Cromwell, and acquitted himself of his duty with great dexterity, and when Monk was commander in Scotland, he used the talents of Sharp in his attempts to settle the ecclesiastical affairs of the kingdom, and in soliciting the approbation of the exiled king to the proposed measures. At the restoration he became a convert to the principles of the church of England, and was made archbishop of St. Andrews; but this elevation was considered as a shameful dereliction of his friends, and the covenanters were determined to sacrifice him to their resentment. His life was attempted in 1668, by a fanatic preacher; but in 1679, nine assassins proved more successful, and he was barbarously murdered on Magaskmoor, three miles from St. Andrews. He was then in his coach with his daughter, but neither her cries, nor his entreaties, availed, and he fell, pierced with 22 wounds.

Sharp, John, an English prelate, born at Bradford, Yorkshire, 1644. He was educated at Christ college, Cambridge, and after he had taken orders he became chaplain to sir Heneage Finch, attorney-general. In 1672 he was made archdeacon of Berks, and in 1675, prebendary of Norwich, and then rector of St. Bartholomew near the Exchange, and afterwards of St. Giles in the Fields. In 1679 he took his degree of D.D. and in 1681, was made dean of Norwich, by the interest of his friend Finch, now lord chancellor. In 1686 he was suspended, for preaching in favour of the Anglican church against popery; but though

the bishop of London, who refused to pronounce against him, was himself suspended, the storm of disgrace passed away, and he was restored to favour, and in 1689, promoted to the deanery of Canterbury. Though he refused some of the bishoprics vacated in consequence of the refusal of the bishops to take the oath of allegiance to William, yet he consented to succeed to the see of York, on the death of Dr. Lamplugh. He preached the sermon on Anne's coronation, and was made privy counsellor. He died at Bath, 1713, and was buried in York cathedral, where an inscription by Dr. Smalridge records his merits. His sermons, in 7 vols. 8vo. have been published since his death, and are deservedly popular.

Sharp, Thomas, D.D. younger son of the preceding, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, 1728. He became chaplain to archbishop Dawes, of York, and obtained the rectory of Rothbury, Northumberland, a prebend of Durham, and the archdeaconry of Northumberland. He died 1758, aged 65. He is author of two Dissertations on the Etymology of the Hebrew words Elohim and Berith, 8vo.—besides Discourses on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Tongue and Characters, &c. He was father to Granville Sharp, so eminently known as an elegant classical scholar, and as the author of Remarks on the Definitive Article in the Greek Testament, 12mo.

Sharp, Granville, was born at Durham, Nov. 10th, 1735. He was not bred to the law, but to the trade of a linen-draper on Tower-hill, and while in that situation studied the Greek and Hebrew languages, without a master. His first exertion in favour of the oppressed Africans was in the case of Jonathan Strong, originally a slave to one Lisle of Barbadoes, by whom he had been abandoned in London. By the united care of Mr. Sharp and his brother, this poor negro was restored to health and liberty. Some other instances of a like kind occurred before the decision of the court of king's bench, in the case of the negro Somerset, in 1772. Mr. Sharp also interested himself in behalf of the Caraibs, in the island of St. Vincent's, and other humane objects. To his different accomplishments it should be added, that he was an excellent performer on the harp, and had an admirable skill in drawing caricatures. He was a zealous supporter of the Bible society, and no less zealous against the claims of the catholics. Though a firm friend to church and state, he carried his notions of parliamentary reform to a visionary extent.

W. B.

Sharpe, Gregory, D.D. F.R.A. S.S. an able divine, born in Yorkshire, 1713. From Hull school he came to Westminster under Dr. Friend, and then completed his education at Aberdeen, under Dr. Blackwell. Soon after his return to England he took orders, and then became minister of Broadway chapel, St. James's, and chaplain to the king, and next succeeded Dr. Nicolls, as master of the Temple. He died 8th Jan. 1771, highly respected for his virtues, and his extensive knowledge of oriental literature. He wrote a Review of the Controversy about the Demoniacs of the New Testament, 8vo.—Two Dissertations on the Origin of Language, and the Power of Letters, with a Hebrew Lexicon, 8vo.—Defence of Dr. Clarke against Leibnitz, 8vo.—Dissertation on the Origin and Structure of the Latin Tongue, 8vo.—Two Arguments in Favour of Christianity—Holberg's Introduction to Universal History, translated, 8vo.—Sermons, 8vo. &c.

Sharroch, Robert, a clergyman's son, born at Adstock, Buckinghamshire, and educated at Winchester school, and New College, Oxford, where he took the degree of LL.D. 1661. He was prebendary and archdeacon of Winchester, and rector of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, and of Horewood, Bucks, and died 1684, much respected as a divine, and as a man. He wrote the History of the Propagation and Improvement of Vegetables, 8vo.—Hypothesis de Officiis secundum Humanæ Rationis Dictata, seu Naturæ Jus, unde Casus Conscientiæ, &c. 8vo. against Hobbes—Judicia, seu Legum Censuræ, de Variis Incontinentiæ Speciebus, &c. 8vo.—De Finibus Virtutis Christianæ, in several discourses, 4to.

Shaw, Thomas, D.D. a celebrated traveller, born at Kendal, Westmoreland, 1692, and educated there, and at Queen's college, Oxford. When he took orders, in 1719, he received the appointment of chaplain to the English factory of Algiers, and during his residence there, he made various excursions to examine the curiosities and antiquities of the country. In his absence he was chosen fellow of his college, and returned in 1733, and the next year took his doctor's degree, and in 1740, was appointed principal of Edmund hall, and vicar of Bramley, Hants. He was afterwards regius professor of Greek, and died 15th Aug. 1751. His travels were published at Oxford, in 1738, and have often been reprinted. They contain an interesting and accurate account of Barbary and the Levant, and particularly of Egypt, and were ably vindicated by the author, against the attacks of Dr. Pococke.

Shaw, Cuthbert, an English poet, son of a shoemaker, born at Ravensworth, Yorkshire, 1739. He was brought up at Scorton school, where he became assistant, and afterwards also at Darlington grammar-school; but this laborious confinement was too much for his volatile spirit. He therefore removed to London, in quest of easier

employment, and went afterwards to Bury, and engaged as actor in the Norwich company. In 1760 he performed sir George Wealthy, in the Minor, under Foote, at the Hay-market, and the next year he appeared on the boards of Covent-garden, but met with little public encouragement. After a life of chequered adventures and misery, he died 1771, in very indigent circumstances. He was author of Liberty, 4to. 1756—Odes on the Four Seasons, 4to. 1760, published under the name of Seymour—the Four Farthing Candles, 4to. 1762, a poem which attacked and ridiculed Lloyd, Churchill, Colman, and Shirley—the Race, a satirical poem on the chief poets of the time, 1666—a Monody on his Wife, whom he lost 1768, soon after his marriage. He wrote also an Account of the Beaume de Vie, a quack medicine, of which he was proprietor.

Shaw, John, a native of Durham, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and Brazen-nose. He was rector of Walton, Northumberland, in 1645, and at the restoration, obtained St. John's chapel, in Newcastle. He published, No Reformation of the established Religion, 8vo.—and some Tracts against Popery, and died 1689.

Shaw, Samuel, a native of Repton, Derbyshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree. He was for some time master of Tamworth grammar-school, and then removed to Mosely, and afterwards to Long Whatton, Leicestershire. Though ejected from his ecclesiastical preferment for nonconformity at the restoration, he obtained, in 1666, the school of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, where he collected a very respectable number of pupils. He died 1696, aged 61. He wrote the Voice of One crying in the Wilderness, 8vo.—Emanuel, a moral treatise, 8vo.—the True Christian's Test, or Meditations—a Latin Grammar—Words made visible, or Grammar and Rhetoric, and the Different Humours of Men, two comedies, acted by his pupils.

Shaw, Peter, author of the Practice of Physic, 2 vols. 8vo.—a Course of Chymistry, 4to.—an edition of Bacon's Works, 5 vols. 4to. was a member of the London college of physicians, and of the Royal Society, and a respectable practitioner, and died 1763.

Shaw, Stebbing, a native of Stowe, Staffordshire, educated at Repton school, and Queen's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his master's degree. He travelled in 1787, through the Highlands of Scotland, and the next year visited the West of England, of which two journeys he published an account separately, of no great merit. In 1789, he was engaged in the Topographer, which contained extracts from curious works preserved in the British museum; but this work was discontinued in 1791. The first volume of his History of Staffordshire, a work of considerable merit, and of great labour, appeared 1798, folio, and three years after, the first part of the second volume was published. This respectable divine, who had, in 1799, succeeded to the living of Hartshorn, Derbyshire, on his father's death, died 1803, aged only 41.

Shaw, George, an eminent naturalist, was born at Bierton, in Buckinghamshire, of which parish his father was vicar in 1751. At the age of 14, he went to Magdalen-hall, Oxford, where, in 1772, he took his master's degree; after which he entered into orders, and became assistant to his father. His predilection for scientific pursuits, however, induced him to relinquish the clerical profession, and after studying at Edinburgh, he took his degrees in medicine at Oxford; where also he stood candidate for the botanical professorship; but lost it in consequence of his having been ordained. He now settled in London; and on the formation of the Linnæan Society was chosen one of the vice presidents. While the Leverian Museum existed, he delivered lectures there on natural history, and he afterwards published a description of that collection in English and Latin. He also conducted some popular periodical works, as the "Naturalist's Miscellany," and the "Speculum Linnæum, or Linnæan Zoology." In 1789, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1791, appointed librarian and assistant keeper of natural history in the British museum; where, in 1807, he became the principal in that department. He died July 22, 1813. His other works are—1. The Zoology of New Holland. 2. Cimelia Physica. 3. General Zoology, 7 vols. 4to. 4. Zoological Lectures, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. An Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, in conjunction with Drs. Pearson, Hutton, &c. 6. Papers in the Linnæan Transactions.—*W. B.*

Shebbeare, John, a native of Bideford, Devon, educated there under Mr. Mudge, the master of the grammar-school. He was apprenticed to an apothecary, and after being in business in Bristol, he removed in 1740 to London. His politics, however, were unfriendly to the government, and he went to Paris, where he was admitted member of the academy of sciences, and presented to a doctor's degree. On his return to England, he published the Marriage Act—and Lydia, or Filial Piety, two satirical novels, of little merit, and in 1759, his seventh Letter to the People of England, exposed him to the resentment of government, and he was pilloried. On the accession of George III. he obtained a pension from lord Bute, and laying aside his attachment to the

Stuart family, he defended the conduct of government in several pamphlets, especially at the beginning of the American war. He wrote also a History of Jersey, 2 vols. 8vo. 1771, in which he, with partial severity, attacks the conduct of the chief magistrate of the island—History of the Sumatrans, 2 vols.—Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea, 4 vols.—Practice of Physic, 2 vols. 8vo.—Letters on the English Nation, under the name of Angeloni, 2 vols. 8vo. &c. He died 1788, aged 79.

Sheffield, John, duke of Buckinghamshire, a respectable poet, and able statesman, born 1650. Though he lost his father when only nine years old, his education was not neglected; but assiduity brought to perfection the naturally strong powers of his mind. After travelling into France, he went as volunteer in the second Dutch war, and afterwards made a campaign in the French service. He was next intrusted by Charles II. with the defence of Tangier, on the coast of Africa, which was threatened by the Moors. He soon became a great favourite at court, though his violent partiality for the princess Anne, afterwards Queen, involved him in temporary disgrace. Under James II. he was privy counsellor, and lord chamberlain; and though he did not at first approve of the revolution, he afterwards warmly supported the measures for proclaiming William king, against those who wished to appoint Mary sole sovereign. Under Anne he was raised from the rank of an earl to that of duke of Normandy, and afterwards of Buckinghamshire, and was made steward of the household, and president of the council. On George's accession, he retired from the court, and died 24th Feb. 1720-1. He was buried in Westminster abbey, where the Latin inscription on his monument, written by himself, created some controversy, and drew upon him the reproach of skepticism. Though three times married, he left only one son, who died at Rome in 1753, and in whom the title became extinct. His works were elegantly published, in 1729, in 2 vols. 8vo. the first of which contains his Essay on Poetry, his Rehearsal, and other poems, written on several occasions, and the second his prose works, consisting of essays, speeches, historical memoirs, dialogues, letters, &c. His learning and abilities have been greatly praised by his contemporaries; but later writers affect to speak with indifference of his compositions, and consider the adulations of Prior, Dryden, Addison, Garth, and Pope, as paid more to the nobleman, and the favourite of courts, than to the man of poetical merit and deserved literary fame.

Sheldon, Gilbert, a distinguished prelate, born at Stanton, Staffordshire, 1598. He was admitted at Trinity college, Oxford, 1613, and in 1622 was elected fellow of All-Souls. He afterwards took orders, and was made prebendary of Gloucester, and recommended by his patron, Lord Coventry, to Charles I. who gave him the living of Hackney and other preferments. In 1635, he was elected warden of his college, and would have risen to higher honours, had not the civil wars prevented his elevation. His attachment to the king rendered him suspected by the parliament, and he was deprived of his preferment, imprisoned with Dr. Hammond, and, when set at liberty, forbidden to visit his royal master at the Isle of Wight. He retired to Shelston, Derbyshire, and at the restoration recovered his ecclesiastical appointments, and was soon after made master of the Savoy, dean of the chapel royal, and successor to Juxon in the see of London. In 1663 he became primate, and in 1667 succeeded lord Clarendon as chancellor of Oxford. His freedom with the king, in advising him to put away his mistress, Barbara Villiers, proved so offensive that he retired from the court, and spent the rest of his days at Croydon, where he died 9th Nov. 1677, aged near 80. His only publication was a sermon, preached before the king at Whitehall. His munificence was very great, he expended not less than 66,000*l.* in charitable purposes, and of his splendid donations, the theatre at Oxford is a very noble and lasting monument.

Shelley, George, writing-master at Christ's hospital, was very eminent as a penman, and died 1736, aged about 70, at his house the Hand and Pen, Warwick-lane. He published the Penman's Magazine, 1708, 32 plates, engraved by Nutting—Natural Writing, 1714, 26 plates, engraved by Bickham—Moral Sentences for Schools, &c.

Shenstone, William, a celebrated English poet, born at Hales-Owen, Shropshire, Nov. 1714. He was taught to read by an old dame, whose kind services he has transmitted to posterity in his School-Mistress, and from his earliest years he showed a great fondness for books. After being at Hales-Owen school, and at Solihul, under Mr. Crompton, he removed in 1732 to Pembroke college, Oxford, a respectable society, among which he derived both delight and advantage, as he continued his name among them 10 years, though he took no academical degree. After wandering about and visiting sometimes London, sometimes Bath, yet without forgetting the muses, he settled, 1745, on his estate, on the death of his friend Mr. Dolman, who had, with indefatigable attention and strict integrity hitherto regulated his affairs. But his object here was not to increase his income, but to improve the beauties of his estate; and by degrees, through inattention and inju-

dicious expense, he brought on himself pecuniary distress, and probably hastened his own death by the difficulties and anxieties which surrounded him. He was a lamp, as his biographer observes, that spent its oil in blazing. He was attacked by a putrid fever, which proved fatal, at the Leasowes, 11th Feb. 1763. He was buried in Hales-Owen churchyard by the side of his brother. The tenderness and generosity of his character are mentioned with deserved applause. He was kind to all within his influence, but so irascible, that if once offended, he was not easily appeased. He was inattentive to economy, and careless of his expenses, but his life was unstained by any crime. His mind was not very comprehensive, nor his curiosity active, and he esteemed light those parts of learning which he had not cultivated. His works have been published by Dodsley, in 3 vols. 8vo. consisting of 26 elegies, songs, odes, ballads, moral pieces, &c. written with ease, elegance, and simplicity. His epistolary correspondence afterwards appeared by Mr. Hull, in 2 vols. 8vo. and recollections of his life have been published by his venerable friend Mr. Graves.

Shepreve, John, an eminent scholar, born at Sugworth, near Abingdon, Berks, and educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he became Greek reader. In 1538 he succeeded Wakefield as university professor of Hebrew, and acquired great popularity as a lecturer. He had a most retentive memory, and wrote verses with astonishing rapidity, often 100 during the vacant hours of the day. He died at Amersham in Buckinghamshire, 1542. He wrote Summa et Synopsis Novi Testamenti Ducentis Sexaginta, Distichis Comprehensa, 8vo.—Hippolytus Ovidianæ Phædræ Respondens, &c. His nephew William was a Roman Catholic, who wrote some religious pieces, and died at Rome 1593.

Sherard or Sherwood, William, an eminent botanist, born in Leicestershire, and educated at Merchant Tailors' school, and St. John's college, Oxford, of which he bacame fellow, and where he took the degree of bachelor of laws 1677. During his travels abroad as tutor to some noblemen, he visited the chief places of Europe, and was honoured with the acquaintance of the great Boerhaave, of Tournefort, and other learned men. He obtained the appointment of consul at Smyrna in 1702, and during 16 years residence in this distant region, he applied himself to form a valuable collection of the plants of Asia Minor and Greece, and to examine every thing remarkable as a subject of antiquity, or of natural history. After visiting England, he returned to the continent, and ascended the Alps in search of plants, where he nearly escaped being shot by a peasant, who mistook him for a wolf as he was lying on the ground. On his return to England he was attended by Dillenius, to whom he gave an honourable asylum at his seat at Eltham, and whom he appointed first professor in the botanical professorship which he founded at Oxford by the bequest of 3000*l*. He had been admitted doctor of laws at Oxford, in 1718, and he died 10 years after, much respected for his benevolence and liberality, as well as his great learning and extensive information. He published Herman's Paradicus Batavus, 4to. —Schola Botanica, 12mo. which appeared under the name of Wharton, and he made some valuable communications to the philosophical transactions. His brother James was an apothecary, and afterwards a physician, who acquired also some celebrity as a botanist, and died 1741.

Sherburne, sir Edward, an English writer, born at St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, 1618, and educated at Mr. Furnaby's school. He travelled abroad, and, in 1641, succeeded on his father's death as clerk of the ordnance, from which he was soon afterwards ejected by the House of Lords for adhering to the king. He then joined the king, and was at the battle of Edgehill, and retired with Charles to Oxford, where he was made master of arts. When Oxford surrendered to the parliament, he, after suffering much in his property from parliamentary prosecution, went to London, and lived for some time in the Middle Temple. In 1652 he travelled abroad with sir John Coventry, and at the restoration was reinstated in his clerkship, and knighted by Charles II. On the abdication of James II. he was deprived of his offices, and lived the rest of his life in retirement, and died 4th Nov. 1702, aged 85. He translated some of Seneca's tragedies into English, besides the Sphere of Manilius, Theocritus's 16th Idyllium, and poems and other translations.

Shereratof, Prince, a Russian nobleman, author of a Journal of Peter the Great, 2 vols. 4to.—the Russian History from 1114 to 1472—the Life of Peter the Great—History of Russia, from the earliest times, 4 vols. 4to. a work valuable for its accuracy and impartiality.

Sheridan, Thomas, a divine and poet, born about 1684, in the county of Cavan, Ireland. Though his parents were in indigent circumstances, he received by the kindness of his friends a good education, which he finished at Dublin college, where he took the degree of D.D. He afterwards kept a school in Dublin, and obtained celebrity by the number of his scholars, and the diligence and abilities with which he instructed them. He was presented by the friendship of Swift to a living in the

South of Ireland, worth about 150*l.* per ann. but his sermon on these words, "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," preached at Cork on the anniversary of the first George's birthday, seemed so pointed at the politics of the times, that he ruined all hopes of further preferment. He afterwards exchanged his living for that of Dunboyne, and again exchanged that for the free-school of Cavan; but his temper was fickle, and dissatisfied with the air, or more properly with the inhabitants of his new appointment, he sold it for 400*l.* He died some time after in indigent circumstances, 10th Sept. 1738, aged 55. Lord Corke describes him as better acquainted with books than men, as slovenly, indigent, and cheerful, yet in the midst of his poverty still a quibbler, a punster, a fiddler, and a wit, who never suffered the day to pass without a rebus, an anagram, or a madrigal. He published a prose translation of Persius, with judicious notes, 12mo. 1739, and his correspondence with Swift, &c. has also appeared in Swift's Miscellanies.

Sheridan, Thomas, son of the preceding, was born at Quilca in Ireland, and educated at Westminster school and Dublin university, where he took the degree of B.A. He early showed a partiality for the stage, and in 1743, when 22 years old, he personated Richard III. in the Smock-alley theatre, after which he exhibited on the boards of Covent-garden. In 1744, he undertook the management of the Dublin stage, but he met with such opposition in his attempts to reform abuses and to introduce regularity, that a conspiracy was formed against him, and a mob threatened the demolition of his theatre. Thus driven from Dublin he became an itinerant lecturer on elocution, and he acquired such celebrity in this new method of conveying instruction, that not only his own university, but Cambridge, honoured him with the degree of M.A. About 1760, he again had recourse to the stage, and appeared at Drury-lane theatre with great applause, and had the interest to obtain a pension from the government. In 1767, he engaged himself at the Haymarket, and for a while amused the town with his Attic Evening, an entertaining medley of singing, music, and repetition. He quitted the stage in 1776, to succeed Garrick as manager of Drury-lane, but he resigned three years after, and again had recourse to his lectures and literary labours. He died at Margate 1788, aged 67. He was author of several works, the best known of which are, a Dictionary of the English language, in which he attempts to establish a permanent standard of pronunciation, 4to. and 2 vols. 12mo.—British Education, or the Source of the Disorders of Great Britain, 8vo.—Lectures on the Art of Reading, 8vo.—Dissertation on the Causes and Difficulties of learning the English Tongue, 4to.—Course of Lectures on Elocution, &c. 4to.—Life of Swift prefixed to his works, 8vo.—Elements of English, 12mo.

Sheridan, Richard, the third son of the preceding, was born at Dublin in 1751. He was educated at Harrow school, after which he became a student of the Middle Temple; but was never called to the bar. In 1775 he brought out "The Rivals," a comedy which proved very successful; but was exceeded in popularity by the comic opera of the "Duenna;" as that also was by the "School for Scandal." While the former of these dramas was delighting the town, the author became a partner in Drury-lane theatre, by the purchase of Garrick's share of the patent, in conjunction with Dr. Ford and Mr. Linley. The other dramatic pieces of Sheridan, about this period, were the "Trip to Scarborough," and the "Critic." In 1779 he wrote a Monody on the death of Garrick, which was spoken by Mrs. Yates in the character of the Tragic Muse. In 1780 Mr. Sheridan was returned to parliament for Stafford; and soon became distinguished as a powerful speaker on the side of opposition. When the Rockingham party came into power, he was made one of the under-secretaries; and in the coalition administration, he was appointed secretary to the treasury. That post, however, he did not hold long, and during the whole of Mr. Pitt's ascendency, the talents of Sheridan were displayed in combating that great statesman. On the trial of Hastings, he acted a prominent part; and his eloquence had an electrifying effect on many of his auditors. On the death of Mr. Pitt, he became treasurer of the navy, but another change taking place, he was again seated on the opposition side of the house; where, however, his influence was visibly lessened by the decay of his powers; and he retired from parliament some time before his death, which happened July 7, 1816. Besides the pieces already noticed, he was the author of part of "A translation of Aristænetus;" a farce called "St. Patrick's Day;" a "Letter to Henry Dundas;" "Pizarro;" a play altered from Kotzebue; and poems. Mr. Sheridan was twice married, first to Miss Linley, a celebrated singer; and the second time to Miss Ogle, daughter of the dean of Winchester.—*W.B.*

Sheridan, Frances, was grand-daughter of sir Oliver Chamberlaine, and first distinguished herself as author of a pamphlet in the dispute which Mr. Sheridan had with the Dublin people with respect to his theatre. The little performance excited

the attention of the manager, and he soon after married her. She proved a most amiable character in all the relations of life, and not only possessed very engaging manners, but joined the greatest benevolence of heart to respectable literary talents. After suffering much from a lingering illness, she retired for the recovery of her health too late to the south of France, and died at Blois 1767. Her Sydney Biddulph is a romance of great merit, and her Nourjahad deserves equal commendation. She wrote besides, two comedies, the Discovery—and the Dupe.

Sherlock, William, D.D. an English divine, born at Southwark 1641, and educated at Eton and Peter-house, Cambridge. In 1669, he obtained the rectory of St. George's, Botolph lane, London, and a prebend of St. Paul's, and soon after was chosen master of the Temple. He was an able advocate for the church of England against the papists, but at the revolution he refused to take the oath of allegiance, though he afterwards complied, and published an account and vidication of his conduct, which was severely censured by the nonjurors. In 1691, he was made dean of St. Paul's, and died at Hampstead, 19th June, 1707, and was buried in St. Paul's. He had a controversy with Dr. South about the Trinity, and also published various sermons, and some pamphlets on death and the last judgment. Burnet says that he was a clear and strong writer, but that the contempt he expressed for his adversaries made him pass for an insolent and haughty man.

Sherlock, Thomas, D.D. a learned prelate, son of the preceding, and born 1678. He was of Catherine hall, Cambridge, of which he was elected master. He was early eminent for his learning, and the policy and wisdom of his conduct at the head of a house, procured him from Dr. Middleton the title of the principal champion and ornament of the church and university. He succeeded his father as master of the Temple, and this honourable appointment was held by father and son for more than 70 years. He displayed great abilities in the vindication of the corporation and test acts against the attacks of bishop Hoadley; and also in the defence of the use and intent of prophecy, in six discourses delivered at the Temple, in answer to Collins, and also in an able vindication of the miracle of Christ's resurrection against the attacks of Woolston. He wrote besides other controversial works; but his sermons in 4 vols. 8vo. are particularly valuable, as compositions of elegance, ingenuity, and erudition. In 1728, Dr. Sherlock was made bishop of Bangor, and in 1734, was translated to Salisbury, but in 1747, on the death of Potter, he refused the offer of the metropolitan see, in consequence of a severe illness under which he laboured, though the following year he accepted the diocess of London. He died July 18, 1761, in his 84th year. His private character was adorned with the purest virtues of benevolence and humanity. He sent 2000 copies of his excellent discourse to the colonies and settlements of America, and presented his valuable library to Catherine hall, where he founded a scholarship and the office of a librarian.

Sherlock, Richard, a native of Oxton in Werral, Cheshire, educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, from which he removed to Trinity college, Dublin. He obtained some preferment in Ireland, but during the civil wars returned to England, and was made chaplain to one of the king's regiments. At the restoration he took the degree of D.D. at Dublin, and was presented by his patron lord Derby, to the valuable living of Winwick, Lancashire, where he died 20th June, 1689, aged 76. The best of his works are, the Practical Christian, 8vo. to the sixth edition of which his life is prefixed by bishop Wilson—Confessions, Meditations, and Prayers, for the Sacrament, 8vo.—pieces against the quakers, &c.

Sherman, John, eminent as a divine and mathematician, was born at Dedham, England, in 1613, and educated at Cambridge. He came to America in 1634, and preached at Watertown. He afterwards went to Connecticut, and was both a minister and magistrate. He at length returned to Watertown, and was settled in the ministry, and preached with great acceptance. He was also chosen a fellow of Harvard college, and delivered lectures for a long time, which not only the students, but many from the neighbouring towns, attended. He was highly accomplished as a preacher, and as a general scholar, and particularly distinguished for his knowledge of mathematics. He died in 1685.

☞ L.

Sherman, Roger, senator of the United States, was born at Newton, Massachusetts, April 19th, 1724, and rose by the force of his superior genius to distinction as a lawyer and a statesman without the advantages of a collegial education. He removed in 1743 to New-Milford, Connecticut, and in 1754 commenced the practice of law. In 1761 he removed to New-Haven, and four years after was appointed a judge of the county court, and in 1776 advanced to a seat on the bench of the superior court, and was also chosen a member of the council. He was elected a member of congress in 1774, and continued to hold a seat in that body, except when excluded by the law, requiring a rotation.

He was one of the committee appointed to draw up the declaration of independence, in 1776, and signed that instrument. He was a conspicous member in the convention, which formed the constitution of the United States. In 1791 he was chosen a senator, and retained the station till his death, in 1793, in his seventy-third year. He possessed a mind of uncommon strength, perspicuity, and judiciousness. He was a profound and sagacious statesman, an able and upright judge, and an exemplary Christian. He received an honorary diploma of Master of Arts from Yale college, and was for many years treasurer of that institution. ☞ L.

Sherringham, Robert, an able divine. After being ejected for attachment to the king, from his fellowship of Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge, he retired to Holland, but at the restoration he recovered his ecclesiastical honours. He wrote, de Anglorum Gentis Origine Deceptatio, 8vo.—the King's Supremacy asserted—Joman, a Hebrew book, translated into Latin, with notes, 4to.—sermons, 4to. &c.

Sherwin, John Keyse, a wood-cutter in Sussex, whose skill as an engraver was accidentally called forth at the house of Mr. Mitford. Viewing with astonishment the pieces which some of the family were engaged in drawing, he was asked to use the port-crayon, and his untutored hand produced such a drawing, that the society of arts, to whom it was presented, voted him the silver medal. Removed from his humble occupation he became the pupil and the friend of Bartolozzi, and his engravings acquired deserved popularity. This excellent artist died 1790. The most admired of his engravings is Moses among the bullrushes.

Shipley, Jonathan, an English prelate, born 1714. He took his degrees at Christchurch, and upon entering into orders obtained a living, and in 1743, was made prebendary of Winchester. After travelling, in 1745, with the duke of Cumberland as his chaplain, he was promoted in 1749 to a canonry at Christ-church, became dean of Winchester in 1760, and in 1769 bishop of St. Asaph. He was author of some elegant verses on the death of queen Caroline, and published besides, some poems and sermons preached on public occasions, and died 1788.

Shippen, Edward, LL.D. chief justice of Pennsylvania, was a descendant from Edward Shippen, the first mayor of Philadelphia, and was born in that city, February 16th, 1729. He studied law in the office of Mr. Francis at Philadelphia, and finished his education at the temple in London, where he was admitted a barrister. On his return to America he devoted himself to his profession, and such was his reputation that at the age of twenty-four he was appointed prothonotary of the supreme court, and judge of the admiralty court for the province. He was afterwards a member of the proprietors and governor's council until the revolution, when these offices ceased. Soon after that event he was appointed president of the courts of quarter sessions, for the county of Philadelphia. In 1792 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and in 1799 chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. This office he resigned in 1805. He died April 16th, 1806. He was an accomplished commercial lawyer, and in all that related to the practice and process of the courts, possessed a knowledge singularly accurate and extensive. ☞ L.

Shippen, William, M.D. first professor of anatomy in the university of Pennsylvania, was a native of that state, and educated at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1754. His medical education, which he commenced in Philadelphia, he completed in Edinburgh. After his return he settled in Philadelphia, and in 1764 began the first course of lectures on anatomy delivered in the country. The next year he was elected a professor in the medical school, which he assisted in establishing. This school, which at its commencement consisted of but ten students, contained, before he left, two hundred and fifty. In 1777 he was appointed director general of the medical department in the army. He resigned his professorship in 1806, and died July, 1808, at Germantown, in his seventy-fifth year. ☞ L.

Shirley, sir Anthony, a native of Wiston, Sussex, educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of All Souls. He studied the law, but afterwards accompanied sir Philip Sydney to the Low countries, and in 1596, he was sent to America by queen Elizabeth. He next attended Essex when lord lieutenant of Ireland, and was knighted there, after which he went abroad, and became so much respected for his knowledge and acquirements that the king of Spain created him a grandee of the kingdom, and appointed him admiral of his fleet. James I. jealous of these honours bestowed on one of his subjects, recalled him home, but he had the boldness to refuse, and died in Spain 1640, aged 75. He was author of a Voyage to America, inserted in Hackluyt's collection—Account of Muley Hamet's Elevation to the Kingdom of Morocco, &c. 4to.—History of his Travels into Persia, 4to.—Voyage over the Caspian and through Russia, in Purcha's Pilgrims—History of his Ambassies, fol. &c. His brother Robert accompanied him into Persia, and settled there, and became so great a favourite at court, that the emperor not only employed him as his ambassador to Poland and to England, but gave

him his own niece in marriage, and loaded him with honours and opulence. He died it is said of a broken heart on his return to Persia, 23d July, 1627, aged 63, because he had been treated as an impostor at the English court by his predecessor the Persian ambassador, and because he was not able to receive in Persia that satisfaction which he expected. His widow came to Europe, and fixed her residence at Rome.

Shirley, Thomas, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Westminster, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He took his medical degrees in France, and became physician to Charles II. and died 1678. He was author of a philosophical essay on the probable causes whence stones are produced in the greater world, &c. 8vo. a curious performance.

Shirley, James, an English dramatic writer and poet, born in St. Mary Woolchurch parish, London, 1594. He was educated at Merchant Tailors' and St. John's college, Oxford, which he left without a degree to go to Cambridge, where he took his degrees. He afterwards took orders, and served a cure near St. Alban's, but changed his religion for that of Rome, and then settled at St. Alban's, where he kept a school, from which he removed to London. There he devoted himself to writing plays, and was patronised by Charles's queen, but when the civil wars broke out, and plays became unpopular among the republican fanatics, he had recourse to education for support, and kept a school at Whitefriars with some reputation. The fire of London, which robbed him of his property, proved so terrific to him, that both himself and his wife died in consequence of fright within 24 hours of each other, and were buried in the same grave, 29th Oct. 1669. He wrote 37 plays, besides a volume of poems, and was patronised by lord Newcastle. There was a Henry Shirley, who lived in his time, and wrote the Martyred Soldier, a tragedy, &c.

Shirley, William, governor of Massachusetts, was an Englishman by birth, and educated a lawyer. He came to Boston about the year 1733, and employed himself in the profession till 1741, when he was appointed governor. He held that office till 1757. It was during his administration that Louisburg was taken, though he was not the projector of the expedition, nor its decided advocate, till its successful issue was known. In 1754 he rendered himself highly popular by refusing his assent to the excise bill. In 1755 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, and proceeded to Oswego in an expedition against Niagara, but was the next year superseded by Abercrombie. He was soon after recalled from Massachusetts to England, and appointed governor of the Bahama islands. In 1770 he returned to Massachusetts, and resided at Roxbury till his death the next year. He possessed a strong mind, great firmness, diligence, and address, and rendered many important services to the colony. ☞ L.

Shore, Jane, wife of Matthew Shore, a goldsmith in Lombard-street, is known in history as the mistress of the voluptuous Edward IV. To great and fascinating personal charms she added some of the best qualities of the heart, and though she had not virtue enough to withstand temptation, she was benevolent and humane in the midst of a debauched court. After the king's death she lived with lord Hastings, and when he fell under the tyranny of the third Richard, she was seized as an accomplice in his pretended conspiracy, and felt all the resentment of the usurper. She was accused of witchcraft, and did open penance for her adulteries, and was also plundered of her property by the artful Richard. She survived her misfortunes, and was seen by sir Thomas More, in the reign of Henry VIII. poor, decrepit, and shrivelled, without the least traces of that beauty which once commanded the admiration of a court. She perished of hunger in a ditch, called from her Shore ditch, though Stow relates that that street bore the name before her time.

Shovel, sir Cloudesley, a celebrated English admiral, born of obscure parents, about 1650. He was apprentice to some mean trade, which he quitted for the sea, and by application, bravery, and steadiness, he gradually rose from a cabin boy, under sir Christopher Mynns, to consequence and command. He served under sir John Narborough, at the attack on Tripoli, 1674, and by being sent on shore, had the opportunity, while negotiating with the dey, of observing the weak parts of the enemy's fortifications and defence, and in consequence directed the blow which completely destroyed all their ships. This brave conduct procured him the command of a ship; and, after other eminent services, especially in Bantry bay, he was knighted by king William at Portsmouth, and conveyed, in 1690, that king and his army into Ireland. He was engaged as one of the rear admirals at the battle of la Hogue, and afterwards had an important command before Vigo, and in the Mediterranean before Malaga. In 1705 he was again sent against Spain, and after an unsuccessful attack upon Toulon, he returned home. His fleet, however, unfortunately was wrecked on the Scilly islands, 22d Oct. 1705, and in his ship, the Association, perished with him his sons-in-law, and other persons of distinction. His body was next day cast on shore, and robbed of a ring by some fishermen, who buried him in the

sand. The ring discovered his quality, the fishermen pointed out where they had deposited the body, which was dug up and brought to Portsmouth, and thence conveyed to London and buried in Westminster abbey, where a monument by the queen's directions records his meritorious services. He married his patron, sir John Narborough's widow, by whom he left two daughters.

Shower, John, a nonconformist divine, educated by Doolittle, Islington, whom he succeeded in his school. He was minister of Jewin-street congregation, 1687, and died at Hoxton, 1718, aged 58. He wrote Sacramental Sermons—Reflections on Time and Eternity, works of great merit.

Shrewsbury, Elizabeth, countess of, daughter of John Hardwich, Esq. of Derbyshire, married, at the age of 14, Mr. Barley, and after a widowhood of 12 years, William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, the ancestor of the Devonshire family. She had three sons, one of whom was earl of Devonshire, and the other father to the duke of Newcastle, and three daughters, one of whom was ancestor to the Pierrepoints, dukes of Kingston, and another wife of Charles, duke of Lenox, uncle to James I. Her third husband was sir William St. Low, and her fourth, lord Shrewsbury. She was for 17 years the keeper of Mary, queen of Scots, and died 1607, aged 87, and was buried in All-Hallows church, Derby.

Shuckford, Samuel, rector of Shelton, Norfolk, canon of Canterbury, and chaplain to the king, was author of a History of the World, Sacred and Profane, Introductory to Prideaux's Connexions—and the Creation and the Fall of Man, and died 1754.

Shute, Josias, archdeacon of Colchester, rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, was author of a folio volume of sermons on the 16th chapter of Genesis. He was a most eloquent preacher, and much admired, but he was exposed to great persecution during the civil wars for his attachment to the king. He died 1643.

Shute, Samuel, governor of Massachusetts, was the son of a highly respectable family of London, and served for some time under the duke of Marlborough as a lieutenant-colonel. He arrived at Boston with his commission as governor, the 4th of October, 1716. His administration was agitated by a strong opposition, on account of his endeavours to obtain a fixed salary. He embarked for England on the 1st of January, 1723, and exhibited complaints against the colony which drew on it the censure of the king and council. He remained in England, enjoying a pension from government, till his death in 1742, in his eighty-ninth year. He was characterized by uprightness, generosity, and love of liberty. ☞ L.

Shuter, Edward, a good actor, son of a chairman. From a tapster in a public house, and a marker at a billiard table, he was engaged by Rich in some of the humbler offices of the theatre of Covent-garden, from which he rose by application to consequence and the greatest popularity. His abilities appeared in low comedy and characteristic humour, and his Justice Clack, and his Midas, were long and deservedly popular characters. He died 1776.

Sibbald, sir Robert, a physician, born near Leslie, Fifeshire, 1643, and educated at St. Andrews. He travelled into France, and on his return to Scotland projected the establishment of the college of physicians at Edinburgh, and the plantation of the botanical gardens. In 1686 he embraced the catholic religion, but afterwards read his recantation in Liberton church, with great contrition for his folly. He was the first professor of medicine at Edinburgh, and in consequence of his great reputation was knighted by Charles II. He died 1720. He was author of Scotia Illustrata, fol.—Phalainologia Nova, 4to.—History of the Sheriffdom of Fife and Kinross—Miscellanea Quædam Eruditæ Antiquitatis, 1710—and contributions to the philosophical transactions.

Sibrechts, John, a painter, born at Antwerp. He lived for some time in London, where his abilities were greatly patronised, and died 1703, aged 78. His landscapes and cattle possessed peculiar beauty.

Sibthorpe, Robert, a native of Lincolnshire, educated at Oxford. He became rector of Water Stratford, Buckinghamshire, and vicar of Brackley, Northamptonshire, and by his zeal in the cause of Charles I. and by the eloquence of his preaching, he obtained a prebend in Peterborough cathedral, and Burton Latimer's rectory, Northamptonshire. These preferments were taken from him after the destruction of royalty, and his discourses were exposed to the severest censures of the house of commons. He died 1662.

Sibthorpe, John, a native of Lincolnshire, educated at Oxford, where he took his medical degrees, and where he succeeded his father, Dr. Humphrey Sibthorpe, as professor of botany. In his zeal in the service of botany he travelled twice to Greece, and made a valuable collection of curious plants, which will appear before the public in a splendid form under the title of Flora Græca. Dr. Sibthorpe published Flora Oxoniensis, and died 1796, leaving

a handsome bequest to the university for the encouragement of his favourite science.

Sicinius Dentatus, a warrior, surnamed from his valour the Roman Achilles. He won 121 battles, and received 45 honourable wounds in the service of his country. He was murdered by App. Claudius, B.C. 405.

Sciolante, Girolamo, a native of Sermoneta in Italy, distinguished as a landscape and historical painter. He died 1550, aged 46.

Sidney, Henry, an English statesman, descended from a noble family in Surrey. He was a student of New college, Oxford, 1513, and afterwards became the favourite of Edward VI. who knighted and employed him as ambassador to France. Under Mary he was made collector of the revenues in Ireland, and on Elizabeth's accession he became lord president of the marches of Wales, and knight of the garter, and in 1568 was sent to Ireland as lord deputy to the queen. He was a man of great integrity, and married Mary, eldest daughter of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland. He died 1586, and was buried at Penshurst, in Kent, a manor which had been formerly granted to him by the queen. He promoted the printing of the Irish statutes, while in the government of the country. Some of his letters to his son have been published.

Sidney, sir Philip, son of the above, was born at Penshurst, 1554, and named Philip in honour of the king of Spain, the husband of queen Mary. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, and at the age of 17 he began his travels. At Paris he escaped the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew by flying into the house of the English ambassador, and afterwards extended his travels to Germany, and returned to England after an absence of four years. In 1576 he was sent by the queen to Rodolph, emperor of Germany, and on his return visited Don John of Austria, and William, prince of Orange, by both of whom he was received with great courtesy. In 1579 he ventured to oppose the queen's marriage with the duke of Anjou, and soon after, in consequence of a quarrel with Vere, earl of Oxford, he absented himself from the court, and in his retirement wrote his famous romance, called Arcadia. He was in 1582 knighted, and three years after, while he meditated an expedition to America, with Drake, he was sent by the queen to take upon himself the government of Flushing. The next year he surprised Axil, and behaved with such prudence, moderation, and wisdom, that he was proposed as a fit candidate for the vacant crown of Poland; but Elizabeth opposed it, observing, that England ought not to lose the jewel of the times. This brave man received a mortal wound in the thigh at the battle of Zutphen, 22d Sept. 1586, and was carried to Arnheim, where he expired the 16th Oct. following. As he lay, bleeding on the field of battle, and was going to taste a bottle of wine, which his attendants had procured to refresh him, he saw a wounded soldier carried by, and casting a longing look on the liquor, upon which he ordered it to be given to him, adding, "poor fellow, thy necessity is greater than mine!" His body was brought home, and buried in great funeral pomp in St. Paul's cathedral; but though no monument was placed over him, his memory was embalmed by an epitaph written in his honour by king James, and by verses from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. This Marcellus of England was universally respected as a statesman, soldier, and scholar, and the panegyrics passed on him in his time have been re-echoed by the succeeding ages. Besides his popular Arcadia, which passed through eight editions before the end of 1633, he wrote an Apology for Poetry, 4to.—sonnets—Ourania, a poem—and other pieces.

Sidney, Algernon, an English gentleman, second son of Robert, earl of Leicester, by Dorothy, daughter of the earl of Northumberland, was born 1617. In the civil war he espoused the party of the parliament, and was colonel in the army, and one of the king's judges, though he did not sit on the tribunal. Like Brutus, whom he made his model, he was the ardent friend of a pure republic, and therefore retired in disgust on Cromwell's usurpation. He was, however, in 1659, employed as ambassador to Copenhagen, to mediate a peace between the kings of Denmark and Sweden, but at the restoration he refused to return, and continued abroad till 1677. He was then permitted to return, and obtained the king's pardon, on condition of demeaning himself in a quiet and obedient manner. He was in 1683 accused as being concerned in the Rye-house plot, and was arraigned in November before judge Jeffreys, and found guilty. He appealed to the king, and complained of the partiality of the judge, who had tried him with a packed up jury, but all was in vain, and he was beheaded on Tower-hill, 7th Dec. 1683. His attainder was reversed as cruel and illegal in the first year of William and Mary. This strong republican was, as Burnet observes, a man of extraordinary courage, steady even to obstinacy, sincere, but of a temper that could not bear contradiction, a Christian in principle, but averse to all public worship, and an enemy to every thing that looked like monarchy. He left behind him Discourses upon Government, published 1698 and 1704, a work of such merit, that some authors declare,

that the composition fully compensates for the loss of Cicero's six books de Republicâ.

Sidonius Apollinaris, a Roman, born at Lyons, and after holding various civil offices, raised to the see of Auvergne against his will. He was a pious and exemplary prelate, and died 1488, aged about 58. He left epistles, poems, &c. edited 1652, 4to.

Sigebert, king of the East Angles, mentioned with great praise by Bede, on account of his learning and piety. He was a a munificent prince, and founded several churches, schools, and monasteries, and at last abdicated the throne to live in a cell at Burgh castle, Suffolk. He was assassinated 642.

Sigebert, third son of Clotaire I. inherited the kingdom of Austrasia, and married Brunehaut. He was a valiant prince, and was successful against the Huns, who invaded his kingdom, and against Chilperic, king of Soissons, his brother-in-law. He was assassinated 575, by the intrigues of Fredegonde, the wife of Chilperic.

Sigebert the Younger, son and successor of Dagobert in the kingdom of Austrasia, died 650, aged 20.

Sigismund, king of Burgundy, after his father Gondebald, 516, abjured the Arian principles of his father. He was engaged in war with Clodomir, son of Clovis, who took him, and threw him into a well, to perish, with his wife and family, at Orleans, 523.

Sigismund, son of Charles IV. was born 1368. He was made king of Hungary, 1386, and emperor of Germany, 1410. After re-establishing, by wise regulations, the peace of the empire, he prevailed upon pope John XXIII. to tranquillize the church by the calling of a council, which was to sit at Constance. Sigismund visited France and England to facilitate the peaceful measures which he proposed to establish, and was present at the deliberations of the council, which assembled in 1414, and consisted of 18,000 ecclesiastics, and 16,000 nobles. His conduct, however, was treacherous in suffering John Huss and Jerome of Prague, to be thrown into the flames, after he had solemnly granted them a safe passport; and this violation of faith armed against him the bravest of his subjects. The Hussites, headed by the brave Ziska, obtained a victory over the forces of the emperor, 1419, and sixteen years elapsed in civil discord and bloodshed, before peace could be restored in Germany. Sigismund died 8th Dec. 1437, aged 70.

Sigismund I. king of Poland, surnamed the Great, son of Casimir IV. was elected to the throne, 1507. After establishing order in his dominions, and restoring Poland to its ancient glory, he defeated the Muscovites, and drove them from Lithuania, and afterwards retook from the Teutonic knights the cities of Poland which they had seized, and in 1531 cut to pieces an army of Wallachians that had invaded his territories. This brave and wise prince died 1548, universally respected, aged 82.

Sigismund II. son and successor of the preceding, was surnamed Augustus, because born in the month of August. He offended his subjects by elevating to the throne Barba Radzivil, his mistress, whom he had married privately, and he reconciled the nobles only by permitting them to send their sons to be educated in the universities of Germany, which, before his reign, was not permitted. Heretical opinions were thus introduced into the kingdom, which he was not able to repress. He died 7th July, 1572, and as he had no issue, the race of the Jagellons became extinct. He was succeeded by the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France.

Sigismund III. son of John III. king of Sweden, ascended the Polish throne 1587, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, who had been elected by some of the nobles. On his father's death, 1594, he went to Sweden to possess himself of the crown; but as he was a determined catholic, the Swedes, who favoured the protestant principles, placed, in 1604, his uncle Charles, the duke of Sudermania, on the throne. These civil dissensions long distracted the kingdom, and by the valour of Gustavus Adolphus, Sigismund was defeated; though in Poland he obtained some advantages over the Muscovites and the Tartars, who had made war against him. He died 1632, aged 66.

Signorelli, Luca, a painter, born at Cortona, 1439. His pictures of naked bodies were so correct and beautiful, that Michael Angelo has copied many of his figures in his Last Judgment. He died very rich, 1521.

Sigonius, Carolus, a learned Italian, born at Modena, 1525. His father intended him for a physician, but he preferred literature, to which he assiduously devoted himself. He was professor of Greek at Venice, Padua, and Bologna. He died 1584, aged 60. He wrote several books, the best known of which are, his excellent treatise de Republicâ Hebræorum; de Republicâ Atheniensium; Historia de Occidentis Imperio—de Regno Italiæ; an Ecclesiastical History, Milan, 2 vols. 4to. 1734, &c.

Silhouette, Stephen de, a native of Limoges, who, by his abilities, became master of requests to the duke of Orleans, and afterwards, by the influence of his patron, comptroller-general and prime minister, 1759. His wise attempts, however, to introduce order and economy in the government were ridiculed by the fickle nation, and he retired nine months after from the

helm of the state to private life. He died at his seat of Bry-sur-Marne, 20th Jan. 1767, aged 58. He is author of General Ideas on the Chinese Government, 4to.—Political Reflections on Great Princes, from the Spanish of Gracian, 4to.—a translation of Pope's Essay on Man, 12mo.—Miscellanies, &c. from Pope—treatise on Happiness—Union of Religion and Politics, from Warburton, 2 vols. 12mo.

Silius Italicus, Caius, a Roman poet, made consul by Domitian. He wrote an indifferent poem on the second Punic war, and died A. D. 74, aged 75. He paid particular attention to Virgil's tomb, which was on his estate.

Silva, John Baptist, a native of Bourdeaux, of Jewish origin. He abandoned the religion of his parents, and studied medicine at Montpellier and Paris, and acquired such celebrity, that the empress of Russia made him liberal offers to settle in her dominions, which he declined. He died at Paris, 18th Aug. 1744, aged 61. He was author of a treatise on the Use of Bleeding, &c. 2 vols. 12mo.—Dissertations and Consultations of Chirac and Silva, 3 vols. 12mo. Memoirs of his Life were published by Bruhier.

Silvester I. made pope 314, opposed the Donatists at the councils of Arles and Nice, and laboured earnestly to establish order and tranquillity in the church. Under him the Arian schism began first to arise. He died 335.

Silvester II. Gerbert, was born of obscure parents at Auvergne. He was educated at the monastery of Aurillac: but the ignorance and the consequent jealousy of his ecclesiastical brothers, drove him to Spain, where his abilities were noticed by the duke of Barcelona, who took him into Italy. Here he was recommended to the emperor Otho, who appointed him abbot of Bobio; but this office he soon quitted and became preceptor to Otho III. He was afterwards in the service of the archbishop of Rheims, and then selected by Hugh Capet to preside over the education of his son Robert, and in reward for his attention, he was, in 992, raised to the see of Rheims. He afterwards became archbishop of Ravenna, and on the death of Gregory V. he was, by the interest of Otho, placed in the papal chair, 999. He died 1003. He was a very learned man, and chiefly skilled in mathematics.

Silvester, Israel, an engraver, born at Nancy. His pieces, especially landscapes, were much admired, and he was employed by Lewis XIV. to embellish his palaces with the representation of his conquests. He also taught drawing to the dauphin, and died at Paris, 1691, aged 70.

Silvester, Louis, a painter, born at Paris. He was the pupil of Le Brun, and of Boullongne, and evinced superior powers in his profession. After distinguishing himself at home, he was invited by the king of Poland to Dresden, and was honoured with the rank of nobility, and the office of director of the royal academy of painting. After residing 24 years in Saxony, and adorning the palaces of his patron with the noblest works of his pencil, he returned to Paris, and was received with great respect by the king. He died 14th April, 1760, aged 85.

Simeon Stylites, a native of Cilicia, who, in his 13th year, left the employment of shepherd to enter a monastery. With the most romantic zeal of religious frenzy, he became the founder of a new sect of devotees, and exhibited himself to his astonished followers on the top of a column 60 feet high, on the mountains of Syria. He died 461, aged 69, of which he had passed 47 on the top of a column exposed to the inclemencies of the air, and of the seasons, and often supporting himself for hours and for days on one foot in his elevated situation. This new mode of mortification had several followers, who were called from the columns, Stylites, and who, like their founder, were said to have frequent visions and communications with heaven.

Simeon Metaphrastes, a native of Constantinople, secretary of state to Leo and to Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and author of the Lives of Saints, which he composed at the request of his imperial patron in the tenth century. His work has been translated into French and Latin. He wrote also some verses preserved in the Corpus Poetarum Græc.

Simiane, Charles John Baptist de, marquis of Pianeze, after serving in the armies of the duke of Savoy retired to Turin, where he died 1677. He is author of a treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion, in Italian, translated into French by Bouhours—Piissimi in Deum Affectus, &c.

Simler, Josias, a native of Zurich in Switzerland, author of an Abridgment of Gesner's Bibliotheca, folio—of a treatise de Helvetiorum Republicâ, 12mo.—Vallesiæ Descriptio, and other works. He was an able protestant divine, and died at Zurich, 1576, aged 45.—There was an eminent portrait painter of the same family, called John, who was also born at Zurich, and died at Stein on the Rhine, 1748, aged 55.

Simmons, Samuel Foart, a physician, was born at Sandwich, in Kent, in 1750. He was educated in France, and afterward went to Edinburgh, from whence he removed to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree. He settled in London in 1778, and the next year became a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1780 he was elected physician to the Westminster Dispensary, which situation he resigned on his appoint-

ment to St. Luke's Hospital. In 1803 he was called to attend his late majesty, who, on his recovery appointed him one of his physicians extraordinary. In 1811 he retired from St. Luke's, and, for his services, was elected a governor of that institution. He died in 1813. Besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and the London Medical Journal, of which he was editor, he wrote "An Elementary Work on Anatomy;" a "Treatise on Consumptions;" and the "Life of Dr. William Hunter."—*W. B.*

Simon Maccabæus, high priest and ruler of the Jews, 143 B. C. signalized his valour under his brothers Judas and Jonathan, and bravely supported his countrymen against the invasions of the Tyrians and Sidonians. He was unanimously elected chief of his nation at Jerusalem, and immediately employed himself in repairing the fortifications of the cities of Judea, and in obtaining from Demetrius, king of Syria, the confirmation of the privileges and independence of his nation. After defeating the troops of Antiochus Soter, he was basely murdered with his two sons by Ptolemy, his son-in-law, who had invited him to a feast, B. C. 135.

Simon, surnamed Zelotes, an apostle of our Saviour, who, according to some, preached the gospel in Egypt, Lybia, and Mauritania, and at last suffered martyrdom in Persia.

Simon, called the brother of Christ, was son of Cleophas, and made bishop of Jerusalem after James, A.D. 62. He was crucified under Trajan, A.D. 107

Simon Magus, a native of Samaria, who was baptized by Philip. Seeing the miracles wrought by the apostles, he wished to obtain the same power, and offered them money, but Peter rejected his bribes, and passed a curse upon him. From this circumstance, the appellation of Simoniac is applied to those who sell or purchase spiritual things. Afterwards Simon became head of a sect, and maintained that the divinity had abandoned the government of the world to a certain number of supernatural beings, whom he called Æons. He next went to Rome, where he acquired great celebrity, and, as some of the ecclesiastical writers assert, he raised himself, by his magical powers, into the air, when by the prayer of St. Peter, he was precipitated to the ground, and broke his legs.

Simon, Claude Francis, a printer of Paris, who died there 1767, aged 55. He was author of the Knowledge of Mythology, a work, in the first edition, very offensive and licentious, and he wrote besides Minos—and Reciprocal Confidence, two comedies—Memoirs of countess Horneville, a romance, 2 vols. 12mo.—Memoirs of Duguay Trouin. 4to. He also edited Virgil, Terence, and other classics.

Simon, Thomas, an English engraver in the age of Charles I. He was brought up under Briort, the French artist, and excelled in his profession. The great seal of Cromwell, and the arms of the Commonwealth, were cut by him in a very delicate manner. His brother Abraham, was for some time in the service of Christina, queen of Sweden, and afterwards of Charles II. and died soon after the revolution. He was intended for the church, but he preferred the bent of his genius, and he acquired both opulence and celebrity as a modeller in wax.

Simon, Richard, a French critic, born at Dieppe, 1638. He became priest of the oratory, which he quitted to study at Paris. but to which he returned about 1660. He again left that society in 1678, and died at Dieppe, April, 1712. He was a man of great critical powers, of extensive learning, and strong judgment. His works are critical History of the Old Testament, 1678, suppressed by the intrigues of the Port Royal—History of the Rise and Progress of Ecclesiastical Revenues, 1684, edited again 1709, 2 vols. 12mo.—Disquisitiones Criticæ de Variis per Diversa Loca et Tempora Bibliorum Editionibus—Answers to Le Clerc, &c.—Critical Dissertation on Dupin's Nouvelle Bibliotheque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques, &c.—Critical History of the New Testament, 4to.—a New Select Library, pointing out good books in various kinds of literature, &c.—Critical History of the Versions of the New Testament—the New Testament translated into French with Critical Notes, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

Simon of Durham, a monk of Whitby convent, and afterwards of Durham, in the reign of Edward III. He wrote a Chronicle, which was published at Oxford by Hearne. He died about 1356.

Simonet, Edmund, a Jesuit, born at Langres 1662. He was professor of philosophy and theology at Rheims, and at Pont-à-Mousson, where he died 1733. He wrote Institutiones Theologicæ ad Usum Seminariorum, 3 vols. folio, Venice 1731.

Simonides, a poet and philosopher of Cos. His poetry, which was chiefly elegiac, was much admired. He flourished about 480 B. C. Only fragments of his works remain.

Simonneau, Charles, a native of Orleans, who studied the art of designing under Coypel. He acquired some celebrity as an engraver, and died at Paris, 1728, aged 89. His medals, which were engraved for the medallic history of Lewis XIV. were much admired.

Simonneau, Lewis, an engraver of eminence, who published the History of Printing and Engraving, 1694—and the History

of other arts, &c. from 1694 to 1710, 2 vols, folio, with 168 plates, works of merit.

Simplicius, a native of Phrygia, known as a peripatetic philosopher in the fifth century, and for his commentaries on Aristotle and Epictetus.

Simpson, Edward, a native of Tottenham, Middlesex, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. He died 1652, at his rectory of Eastling, Kent. He was author of Universal Chronology, in Latin, 1652, reprinted at Leyden, 1739, and Amsterdam, 1752.

Simpson, Christopher, author of a Compendium of Practical Music, 8vo. a work of merit, died at the house of his friend and patron, sir Robert Bolles, 1662.

Simpson, Thomas, an eminent mathematician, born at Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire, 20th Aug. 1710. As he was intended for the profession of his father, who was a stuff-weaver, he was taught only to read; but the loom was too humble an occupation for him, and the solar eclipse of 1724 roused all his attention to know and to understand how these extraordinary phænomena could be predicted. An accidental acquaintance with an itinerant pedler who pretended to tell fortunes and cast nativities, gave him opportunities of improving himself, and from the books which the modern sage lent him, from Cocker's Arithmetic, a book of Partridge's, &c. he derived much information, and began himself to be the oracle of Bosworth, and its environs. Leaving Leicestershire, he came to London, and worked for some time in Spitalfields, and by his industry was enabled not only to maintain his wife and children, but to purchase books, and to advance his knowledge of mathematics. He next engaged in teaching mathematics, and soon after published Proposals for a new treatise of Fluxions, &c. which at last appeared in 1737. He continued to write on mathematical subjects, and became so well known, that in 1743 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Woolwich academy, and some time after elected member of the Royal Society. In his new appointment he devoted himself with such ardour to the improvement of his pupils, that he gained general esteem by his mildness and the clear and distinct manner of his instruction. His health, however, was weak, and the intenseness of his application still enfeebled it more, so that he sunk into such lowness of spirits that the dropping of a tea-cup terrified him as much as if the house had tumbled down upon him. In this delicate state he was recommended to try the air of his native town; but on his arrival at Bosworth, he gradually grew worse, and died 14th May, 1761. His widow honourably received a pension from government, and handsome apartments near the academy of Woolwich. His other works are a treatise on the Nature and Laws of Chance, 4to.—Essays on Curious Subjects in Mathematics, 4to. 1740—the Doctrine of Annuities and Reversions, &c, with useful tables, 1742, with an Appendix the next year, in answer to de Moivre's objections—Mathematical Dissertations, &c.—a treatise of Algebra—Elements of Geometry—Trigonometry, Plain and Spherical—the Doctrine and Application of Fluxions—Miscellaneous tracts, &c.—papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c.

Simpson, John, a Scotch divine, born near Dumfries, and educated at Glasgow, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1716 he became professor of divinity; but in his lectures he denied the doctrine of the Trinity in Unity, which excited great persecution against him for 10 years, and at last procured his deposition and excommunication from the Scotch church. Queen Caroline had some concern for his sufferings, and procured for him a pension equal to his salary. He died at Edinburgh, 1744, aged 65.

Simpson, Robert, an able mathematician, born at Hamilton, 1695, and educated at Glasgow university where he took his degrees in medicine. As he did not succeed in his profession, he applied himself to mathematics, for which he had strong natural abilities, and was appointed mathematical professor at Glasgow, where he died 1765. He published a treatise on Conic Sections—a valuable edition of Euclid, &c. His posthumous works appeared at Glasgow, 1776, in 4to.

Singlin, Anthony, a French ecclesiastic, born at Paris. He was at the head of the abbey of Port Royal, and was distinguished for his learning and piety. He died 1664. He wrote Christian Instructions on the Mysteries of Religion, &c. 5 vols. 8vo. a work of merit—Letters, &c.

Sirani, John Andrew, a painter of Bologna. He was one of the most illustrious of Guido's pupils. His last supper was much admired. He died 1670, aged 60. His daughter Elizabeth excelled as an historical painter. She died 1664.

Siri, Vittorio, an Italian, who settled at Paris, where he became historiographer to the king, and abbot of Vallemagne. He published Mercury, an historical journal, from 1635 to 1649, 15 vols. He wrote also Memoire Recondite, 3 vols. 4to. &c. and died at Paris, 1685, aged 77.

Sirles, Violante Beatrice, a native of Florence, who studied painting under John Fratellini, and acquired celebrity and opulence by her portraits, especially those of the grand duke and of the imperial family at Florence. She died about 1760, aged 50.

Sirlet, Flavius, a celebrated engraver

on precious stones, who died at Rome, 1737. He also painted, but his performances as an engraver are particularly admired, especially his representation of the famous groupe of Laocoon, on an amethyst.

Sirmond, James, an eminent French Jesuit, born at Riom, 1559. He was sent by the Jesuits of his college at Billom, to Paris, where he taught Greek and Latin, and acquired so perfect a knowledge of these languages, that his style for elegance and animation has been universally admired. In 1590, he removed to Rome by order of the general of his society, Aquaviva, and undertook the office of his secretary, in which he was laboriously employed for sixteen years. During his residence at Rome, he became the friend and the counsellor of all the men of learning, and assiduously applied himself to the study of antiquities, and to the examination of MSS. In 1606, he returned to Paris, but Urban VIII. sensible of his merit, sent for him to return to Rome, which Lewis XIII. would not permit. In 1637, he was made confessor to the king of France, after whose death, in 1643, he again returned with pleasure to the tranquillity of an humble life. In 1645, he was at Rome at the appointment of a general of his order, and on his return to France, in consequence of extraordinary exertions to support his opinions in the Jesuits' college, he heated himself too much, which brought on a jaundice, and an improper secretion of bile, of which he soon after died, Oct. 7th, 1651, aged 62. He wrote various pieces on theological subjects, and edited the works of Marcellinus, Theodoret, and Hincmar, the councils of France, &c. amounting to 15 vols. folio. He also assisted Baronius in the composition of his Annals. His character, as drawn by Dupin, is that of an amiable and virtuous man, not more distinguished by extensive erudition than by the most benevolent and mild qualities of the heart. His nephew John was historiographer of France, and member of the academy, and died 1649. He wrote Latin poems —the Life of cardinal d'Amboise, 8vo. &c.

Sitgreaves, John, an officer in the American revolutionary war, was elected in 1784 one of the delegates of North Carolina to congress. In 1790 he was appointed attorney of the United States for North Carolina, and in November following, succeeded Mr. Stokes as judge of the district court for that state. He died at Halifax, March, 1801. ☞ L.

Sixtus I. pope after Alexander I. 119, died at the end of the year 127.

Sixtus II. an Athenian, pope after Stephen, 267. He suffered martyrdom in the persecution under Valerian.

Sixtus III. pope after Celestinus I. 432, engaged in effecting a reconciliation among the divided churches of the East, and died about 440.

Sixtus IV. Francis Albecola, son of a fisherman of Celles, in the state of Genoa, entered into the order of the Cordeliers, and after being professor of divinity at Padua, and in other Italian universities, he was made provincial of his society. He was raised to the rank of cardinal by Paul II. after whose death he succeeded to the popedom, 1471. He attempted to make a crusade against the infidels, but without success. In 1476, he granted, by a bull, immunities to those who celebrated the feast of the immaculate conception of the Virgin. He was author of some theological tracts, and a liberal patron of the learned, but so easy of access, that he granted often favours to the unworthy, and was imprudently lavish in his kindnesses to his nephews. He died 13th Aug. 1482, aged 71.

Sixtus V. Felix Peretti, pope, was son of a gardener, and was born Dec. 1521, in the march of Ancona. For some time he kept the sheep and the swine of a neighbouring farmer, and he was at last drawn from his obscurity by a cordelier who had lost his way, and who, pleased with the shrewdness of his remarks, took him with him, and placed him in a mean office in the school of his order. His improvement was here rapid, and he soon embraced the order, became a priest, a doctor, and professor of theology at Sienna, where he took the name of Montalto. Distinguished as a preacher at Rome, Genoa, and other places, he was sent as commissary general to Bologna, and as inquisitor to Venice; but in this last city he behaved with such severity that he was obliged to fly from the public odium. He afterwards went to Spain with Buoncompagno, and was raised to the rank of cardinal by Pius V. On the death of Gregory XIII. the successor of Pius, the opinions of the conclave were divided, and as father Felix was regarded as a man of weak constitution, and delicate habits, he was selected by the opposite factions as a proper person, fit for a few months to settle the dispute of the rival parties. No sooner was the tiara on his head than to the astonishment of all, his weaknesses, hitherto feigned, disappeared; he threw aside the stick on which he leaned, and lifting himself up, he began to sing with the loudest voice, a Te Deum, and displayed in his conduct such activity, that the people could with difficulty believe him to be the same weak, helpless, and languid Montalto. His first care was to destroy the public robbers which infested the ecclesiastical states, and every where justice was administered with impartiality and with celerity. Anxious not only to embel-

lish Rome, but to immortalize his memory, he caused an obelisk to be erected which Caligula had brought from Spain to Rome, and after the labour of four months, this stupendous column, above 100 feet high, was raised at the entrance of the church of St. Peter, and consecrated to the holy cross. He fixed, by a bull, the number of cardinals to 70, and introduced various salutary regulations in the government of the church. He laboured much to improve the collection of the Vatican library; but his popularity was lost in the protection which he wished to afford to Clement, the vile assassin of Henry III. of France. He died 27th Aug. 1590, aged 69, universally detested for his pride and severity; and it is said that his death was hastened by poison. He promoted a new version of the Bible, which appeared in three parts, and one vol. fol. 1590.

Sixtus, a cordelier of Sienna. He was an able divine, and a great favourite with Pius V. He died at Genoa, 1569, aged 49. He wrote some theological works.

Skelton, John, an English poet, born in Cumberland, and educated at Oxford, where, in 1489, he was invested with the laurel, a sort of poetical degree, occasionally conferred on the favourite of the muses. He took orders, and became rector of Diss, in Norfolk; but was suspended by his diocesan, for writing loose and satirical poems. His attacks were directed not only against obscure individuals, but against Wolsey, from whose resentment he fled to the sanctuary of Westminster, and the protection of abbot Islip. He died 21st June, 1529, and was buried in St. Margaret's church, Westminster. He is called by some, but on doubtful authority, preceptor, and poet laureat to Henry VIII. His poems consist of satires, sonnets, &c. and also an attack on Lilly the grammarian, which was retorted in similar language. His genius, according to Warton, was suited to the low burlesque, and his poetry abounds not only with obscurity, but with coarse scurrility, and offensive obscenity.

Skelton, Philip, an able divine, born near Lisburn, in Ireland, 1707. After an education at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took his master's degree, he became curate of Monaghan, and in 1750, obtained the living of Peltigo, in Donegal. In this place his conduct was not only exemplary, but humane in the extreme, so that in a time of scarcity, the charitable pastor even sold his library to supply his indigent parishioners with bread. So much merit did not pass unrewarded; the bishop of Clogher, in 1759, presented him to the living of Deocnish, in Fermanagh, and in 1766, to that of Fintona, in Tyrone, where his pulpit eloquence was so powerful, that he is said to have gained over to the church, the dissenters of his district. This worthy and pious divine died in Dublin, 1787. He published three volumes of sermons, which for language, argumentation, and pathos, possess superior merit.—Deism Revealed, 2 vols. 8vo. an excellent performance—besides tracts and fugitive pieces, all of which have been collected in 7 vols. 8vo. An account of his Life has been published by Burdy.

Skinner, Stephen, an English antiquary, born at London, 1662, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, which he left without a degree, in consequence of the civil wars. He studied in various universities of Europe, and travelled over Italy, France, Germany, &c. and after taking a doctor's degree in medicine at Heidelberg, he returned to England, and was incorporated to the same academical honours at Oxford, 1654. He settled at Lincoln, where he practised with great success, and died of a malignant fever, 1667. He was well skilled in oriental literature, and was, as Wood says, a walking library. He wrote, Prolegomena Etymologica—Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ—Etymologicon Botanicum—Etymologicon Onomaticon, &c.

Sleidan, John, a German historian, born at Sleiden, on the confines of Juliers, 1506. He studied at home, and afterwards at Paris and Orleans, and in 1535, was recommended by his friend and school-fellow Sturmius, to cardinal du Bellay, who settled a pension on him, and treated him with great attention. He was afterwards engaged in negotiations in France and England, and assisted at the council of Trent. He died at Strasburg, where he had settled, and it is said, of a broken heart, in consequence of the loss of his wife, 1556. He was an able and learned writer, and strongly attached to the doctrines of Luther. The best known of his compositions are, "De Statu Religionis et Reipublicæ Commentarii, Carolo Quinto Cæsare," in 25 books, 1555, a well-written book, translated into various languages—De Quatuor Summis Imperiis Libri tres, a useful work, from which Voltaire drew much information—Froissart's, and Ph. de Comines's histories translated into Latin.

Slingeland, John Peter Van, a Dutch artist, born at Leyden, 1640. He was the pupil of Gerard Duow, whom he successfully imitated. He worked slowly, and was engaged three years in a family picture. He died 1691.

Sloane, Sir Hans, a celebrated physician and naturalist, born at Killileagh, in the north of Ireland, 1660. From his infancy he had a strong propensity for natural history, and to improve himself he came to London, where, in the acquaintance of Ray, and of Boyle, and in the attendance of public lectures on anatomy, botany, and chymistry, he enlarged his faculties, and

laid the foundation of future eminence. After four years' residence in London he went to Paris, to attend the hospitals, and the lectures of Tournefort and du Verney, and then extended his inquiries to the south of France, where the acquaintance of Chirac and of Magnol enabled him to collect curious plants, and other natural productions. In 1684 he returned to England, and soon after was particularly noticed by Sydenham, who not only took him into his house, but recommended him to practice. He was about this time elected into the Royal Society, and the college of physicians, and soon after he accompanied, as physician, the duke of Albemarle, who went out as governor of Jamaica. Though only 15 months in the Island, he made such a large collection of plants, not less than 800, as astonished his friend Ray. On his return he was made physician to Christ's hospital, and in 1693, chosen secretary to the Royal Society, whose transactions he superintended and enriched by some original communications. His reputation was now so great as a diligent and judicious collector of natural curiosities, that at the accession of George I. he was created a baronet, and made member of the Paris Royal academy, president of the college of physicians, and successor to the immortal Newton, as president of the Royal Society. At the age of 80, this venerable character retired from public life to Chelsea, but still accessible to the poor, and still respectfully visited by the learned and the great. He died after a short illness of three days, 11th Jan. 1752, in his 91st year. The first volume of his history of Jamaica appeared 1707, and the second not till 1725. Sir Hans was an active patron of all the benevolent institutions of the metropolis, and he warmly promoted the establishment of a dispensary for the poor. He left several charitable legacies, and his cabinet of curiosities was bequeathed to the public for 20,000*l.* not half its original cost, and now adorns the British Museum.

Slodtz, René Michael, an eminent sculptor, born at Paris. He studied sculpture under his father, who was a native of Antwerp, and at the age of 21 he went to Rome, to perfect himself. On his return to Paris he became member of the French academy, and sculptor to the king, and declined the honourable invitations offered to him by the king of Prussia. He died at Paris, 12th Oct. 1764, aged 59. The most admired of his works are, St. Bruno refusing the Mitre at Rome—the Tomb of Marquis Capponi—Heads of Calchas and Iphigenia—the Tomb of Cardinal D'Auvergne—and that of Languet, the minister of St. Sulpicius.

Sloughter, Henry, governor of New-York, was appointed in 1690, and assumed the administration in March, 1691. He died July 23d, 1691, and was succeeded by Ingoldsby. ☞ L.

Sluys, James Vander, a Dutch painter, born at Leyden, 1660, and bred up in the Orphans' hospital. He studied under Slingeland, and excelled in representing conversations, parties, &c. His colouring is better than his design. He died 1736.

Smalbroke, Richard, fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, was raised, in 1723, to the see of St. David's, and in 1730, translated to Lichfield and Coventry. He wrote a Vindication of our Saviour's Miracles, against Woolston, 8vo. a performance of great merit, and died 1749.

Smalcius, Valentine, a famous Socinian, born in Thuringia. He was author of a treatise, in which he denied the divinity of Christ, a work which claimed much of the public attention, and which was ably refuted by Cloppenburch, and others. He died at Cracow, 14th Dec. 1622.

Smalley, John, D.D. a congregational minister of Berlin, Connecticut, was born in Lebanon, in that state, June 4th, 1734, and was graduated at Yale college in 1756. He studied theology with Dr. Bellamy, and was ordained pastor of the second society in Berlin, April 19, 1758; where he continued to labour, with distinguished fidelity, reputation, and success, for nearly sixty years. He was one of the most eminent of the great divines of New-England. He possessed great energy and penetration of mind, and soundness of judgment; thought and wrote with a logical accuracy and perspicuity that are seldom surpassed, and contributed much by his numerous and popular publications, to the progress of theological knowledge. He gave to the world his celebrated Sermons on Natural and Moral Inability, in 1760. They were soon after republished in England, and were, also, it is believed, translated and published in German. His other works are, two Discourses on Universal Salvation—a Concio ad Clerum—an Election Sermon, and Sermons, in 2 vols. 8vo. His death took place June 1st, 1820, in his 86th year. ☞ L.

Smallwood, William, governor of Maryland, was appointed a brigadier general in 1776, and commanded a brigade of Maryland troops on Long Island, and at the battle near Camden. When the Americans were defeated on Long Island in August, 1776, no portion of the army suffered more severely than that commanded by him. Two hundred and fifty-nine men, many of whom were of the first families in the country, were lost on that occasion. He also commanded the Maryland troops in the battle of Germantown in 1777. In 1785, he was appointed a delegate to con-

gress, and the same year governor of the state. He died in February, 1792.

☞ L.

Smalridge, George, an English prelate, born of a good family at Lichfield, 1666, and educated at Westminster school. In 1682 he was elected to Christ-church, and began soon to display his learning and his application, by his publication of Animadversions on a Piece of Obadiah Walker, on Church Government, 1687, and 1689 appeared his Latin poem, called "Auctio Davisiana," &c., on the sale of the books of Davis, the Oxford bookseller. When in orders he obtained respectable preferment, and in 1693, was made prebendary of Lichfield, and afterwards canon of Christ-church, then dean of Carlisle, and in 1713, dean of Christ-church, and the next year bishop of Bristol. He died Sept. 27th, 1719, and was buried at Christ-church. He published besides, 12 sermons in one volume, and after his death, 60 more were published by his widow.

Smart, Christopher, an eminent poet, born 11th April, 1722, at Shipbourne, Kent, and descended from a respectable Durham family. He received a good education at Maidstone and Durham schools, and at 17 entered at Pembroke hall, Cambridge; but his circumstances here were very unfavourable, in consequence of the death of his father, whose affairs, though steward to the Darlington family, were greatly embarrassed. His spirits were not, however, weighed down by family misfortunes, and while he was the friend and the companion of the gay, he cultivated the muses, and was thanked for his elegant translation of St. Cecilia's ode, by Pope, who recommended his undertaking a similar translation of the Essay on Criticism. This work was finished with applause, but brought no profit, and also a comedy, "a Trip to Cambridge," now deservedly forgotten. Afterwards for four successive years he obtained the Seatonian prize. In 1753 he married Miss Carnan, whose mother had taken for her second husband, Newbury, the bookseller; but in this new situation, and transplanted to a London residence, the same want of prudence and economy marked all his conduct. Though the friend of the learned, of Johnson, of Garrick, of Hawksworth, &c. his circumstances became more narrow, and totally depended upon the exertions of his pen. His distresses at last were such that they produced occasional derangement in a mind which was naturally ardent, and could ill resist the frowns of fortune and of the world, and finally ended in melancholy insanity. A disorder in his liver put an end to his sufferings, 12th May, 1771. He left a widow and two daughters, settled as booksellers at Reading. His works consist of fables, sonnets, odes, prize poems, &c. and have been neatly printed at Reading, 2 vols. 12mo. 1791. He published besides, Horace, translated into English prose—a New Version of the Psalms—Phædrus, translated into verse—Parables, in verse—Old Woman's Magazine, &c. As a poet he possessed originality, animation, and occasional sublimity, and as a man, though too often intemperate, yet he had such a sense of devotion, that in his sacred poems, he wrote several of the passages on his knees.

Smeaton, John, an eminent mechanic and engineer, born 28th May, 1724, at Austhorpe, near Leeds. He early displayed a strong inclination for mechanical pursuits, though his father, an attorney, wished to bring him up to his own business. The law, however, had no charms for him, and his father wisely indulged his inclinations, and permitted him to follow the bent of his genius. In 1750 he commenced mathematical instrument maker in Turnstile, Holborn, and gained so much applause by his machine to measure a ship's way at sea, and by his compass, that in 1753, he was elected fellow of the Royal Society. In 1759 he received the gold medal, for his curious paper on the experimental inquiries concerning the power of wind and water to turn mills, &c. When the Edystone lighthouse was destroyed, in 1752, Smeaton was recommended by lord Macclesfield, as the fittest person to repair the damage, and of this great and astonishing work, completed in 1759, he published a very interesting account in 1791, in a folio volume. In 1764 he was elected one of the receivers of the Derwentwater estate, which he highly improved, and afterwards rose to great eminence in his profession. His abilities were employed in the execution of the great canal of Scotland, in better supplying Greenwich and Deptford with water, in improving and repairing Ramsgate harbour, and in other public works. Besides these meritorious efforts of labour and genius, he made improvements in the air pump, in mills, in the pyrometer, the hydrometer, the steam engine, &c. On the 16th Sept. 1792, he was attacked by a paralytic stroke, at Austhorpe, of which he died 28th Oct. following. His character has been drawn by his friend Holmes, and he is represented not only as a most ingenious man, but as a very benevolent and amiable character in private and domestic life. His Edystone narrative has passed through a second edition. His papers were purchased by sir Joseph Banks, and are to appear before the public.

Smellie, William, a surgeon and physician of great eminence. He was born in Scotland, and practised in his native country, and afterwards came to London. As a teacher he was highly respectable, and had nearly a thousand pupils, who assisted him

during his lectures, in the delivery of 1150 poor women. He paid great attention to his profession of midwifery, and he was the first writer who considered the shape and the size of the female pelvis as adapted to the head of the fœtus, and his observations from practice and experience were most important. He had, in the height of his celebrity, several able opponents; but the skill and judgment which he displayed, the numerous improvements which he introduced in the theory and practice of midwifery, and the forceps, and other surgical instruments which he used and recommended, are proofs of a great mind happily exerted in facilitating the delivery of the female sex, and in removing erroneous customs and dangerous systems. This eminent practitioner retired, after a long and successful practice, and died some time after, at an advanced age, at Lanerk, in Scotland, 1763. He published his lectures, 8vo. 1752—a volume of cases, 1754—Anatomical Tables, with 36 plates, folio—and five years after his death a second volume of his cases appeared, making together a most valuable collection, and a complete system of midwifery. A printer of the same name at Edinburgh, also secretary to the Edinburgh antiquarian society, published the Philosophy of Natural History, 4to. and a translation of Buffon's voluminous works. He died in 1795.

Smith, sir Thomas, a learned writer, born at Walden, Essex, 512. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, 1531, and in 1536 he was made university orator. In 1539 he travelled through France and Italy, and took the degree of doctor of civil law at Padua, and on his return received the same academical honours at Cambridge. He was afterwards professor of civil law in the university, and on the accession of Edward VI. was admitted into the family of Somerset, the protector, by whose interest he was raised to the office of steward of the stanneries, provost of Eton, and dean of Carlisle. In 1548 he was made secretary of state, and knighted, and then sent as ambassador to Flanders. The disgrace of his patron removed him from the court; but his abilities were again called into action, and in 1551 he was sent ambassador to France. In Mary's reign he was again dismissed from favour, though not treated with harshness, and under Elizabeth he was restored to confidence and employment. He went to France, 1562, as ambassador, and was engaged in affairs of state till his death, 1597. As a man of learning, and a zealous protestant, he was as respectable as he was as a politician. While at Cambridge, and public Greek lecturer in his college, he united with his friend John Cheke to introduce a new method of pronouncing the language; but though espoused by the best scholars of the university, by Ponet, Roger Ascham, and others, it met with opposition, and was publicly censured by the chancellor, bishop Gardiner. Smith expostulated with boldness, yet with moderation, and his epistle on the occasion was printed at Paris, when he was ambassador there, by Robert Stephens, 1568, 4to. with another, on the pronunciation of the English tongue.

Smith, Miles, a native of Hereford, educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, from which he removed to Brazen-nose. He obtained the canon residentiaryship of his native city, and in 1612, was made bishop of Gloucester. He died 1624. He was a man of great and profound learning, well skilled in oriental languages, and he also assisted in the translation of the Bible, and wrote the preface to it. His sermons appeared in one vol. fol. 1630.

Smith, John, an able divine, born at Achurch, near Oundle, 1618. He entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge, 1636, and in 1644 was chosen fellow of Queen's. He died Aug. 7, 1652, and was interred in the chapel of his college. He was a man of great learning, and endowed with the most amiable virtues. He wrote ten select discourses on theological subjects, collected together, 1660, in a 4to. volume.

Smith, Thomas, D.D. a learned writer, born in London, 1638, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. In 1663 he was appointed master of Magdalen college school, and three years after elected fellow of that college. In 1668 he went as chaplain to the embassy to Constantinople, and returned 1671. He afterwards travelled in France, and was promised a Windsor canonry for collating the Alexandrian manuscripts in St. James's library, but this he did not execute. His learning and abilities were so universally acknowledged, that he was selected to travel into the east, and to visit mount Athos to make a collection of valuable manuscripts, but he declined the offer, and continued at home. He was disappointed in his expectation of preferment from sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state, and in 1688 he was deprived of his fellowship, by Giffard the catholic president of Magdalen, but though restored to it, he was finally deprived of it, for refusing the oaths to William and Mary. He died in London, 16th May, 1710. He published "Remarks on the Manners, Religion, &c. of the Turks," originally written in Latin in four letters —de Græcæ Ecclesiæ Hodierno Statu Epistola—a Latin Life of Camden—three papers in the Philosophical Transactions —Vitæ Quorundam Eruditissimorum, et Illustrium Virorum, 1707, 4to. including Usher, Cosins, Greaves, Patrick, Young,

Dee, Bainbridge, &c.—sermons—Diatriba de Chaldaicis Paraphrastis, 8vo.—Syntagma de Druidum Moribus et Institutis, 8vo. &c.

Smith, John, an English divine, born at Lowther, Westmoreland, 1659. After being educated partly under his father, the rector of the parish, he was intended for a Scotch university, but at last was sent to St. John's college, Cambridge, 1674, where he took his degree of D. D. 1696. He was chaplain to lord Lansdown, and was afterwards patronised by Crew, bishop of Durham, who presented him to a prebend, and the living of Bishop's Wearmouth. He died 1715, at Cambridge, where he was laboriously engaged in preparing for the press an edition of the works of the venerable Bede, which at last appeared in 1722, under the care of his son George. He had also begun to write the Antiquities of Durham.

Smith, Edmund, son of Mr. Neale, a merchant, was brought up under the care of Mr. Smith, who had married his father's sister, and, in gratitude for his affectionate treatment, he assumed his name. He was born 1668, and educated at Westminster under Busby, from whence he removed to Christ-church. Here he distinguished himself for his taste, and for his extensive knowledge of classical literature, and in 1707 his tragedy of Phædra and Hippolitus was acted at the theatre royal, recommended by a prologue from the pen of Addison, and an epilogue from the pen of Prior. This play possessed little merit, though for a while supported by the partiality of friends. He prepared besides a plan for a tragedy of lady Jane Grey, and wrote a translation of Longinus, with notes and observations, &c. In his conduct Smith was very irregular and intemperate, and though admired for his wit and his learning, he was yet offensive to the directors of his college, by the impropriety of his conduct, so that at last he was expelled from the society, 1700. He was so negligent in his dress, that he was generally called captain Rag; and he was so careless of his interests, that after dedicating his tragedy to lord Halifax, he, either through pride or indolence, neglected to present it to his patron who had provided for him the grant of a place of 300*l.* a year. He died 1710.

Smith, John, a most excellent mezzotinter, according to Horace Walpole, flourished at the end of William's reign. He studied under Vander Vaart, and worked in the house of sir Godfrey Kneller, whose pieces he published with great success. His chief works are night pieces after Schalken.

Smith, George, an eminent landscape painter, born at Chichester, 1714. His abilities gained some prizes at the society of arts. He died 7th Sept. 1776, and was buried in St. Pancras churchyard, Chichester. He had two brothers, William and John, equally distinguished as painters. William, the eldest, excelled as a portrait painter, and in his fruit pieces, and died 27th Sept. 1764, and John, whose landscapes were much admired, died 29th July, the same year.

Smith, William, an able scholar and divine, born at Worcester, 1711. He was educated at Winchester and New college, and became rector of Trinity church, Chester. He was for one year at the head of Brentwood school, Essex, but resigned in 1749, and, in 1758, was promoted to the deanery of Chester, to which was added, in 1766, the rectory of Handley. His life was spent in the laborious service of literature, and of the church, and he published an elegant and valuable translation of Thucydides, and of Longinus, besides a volume of sermons on the Beatitudes. He died 1787.

Smith, John, founder of the colony of Virginia, was a native of Lincolnshire, and born in 1579. He was peculiarly courageous, restless, and fond of adventures. He left his native country at the age of fifteen, and travelled through France and the Netherlands. After having returned to England, and devoted some attention to military tactics and history, he went again to France, and embarked thence for Italy with a company of Pilgrims, who regarding him as a heretic, threw him into the sea near a small island off Nice to calm a tempest by which they were overtaken. He swam to the shore, and proceeded thence to Alexandria. In returning, he entered the service of the emperor of Austria against the Turks, in which he soon distinguished himself, and obtained the command of a body of horse. At the siege of Regal, a Turkish nobleman sending a challenge to fight with any Christian captain who would venture a contest for the amusement of the ladies, Smith accepted the offer, and meeting his antagonist on horseback, bore away his head, and gained a similar victory in a second and third contest. He was afterwards taken prisoner, but escaped into Russia. On returning to England he resolved to visit North America; and having persuaded a number of persons to procure a charter of South Virginia, came over thither, in the expedition under Newport, in 1607. He became a member of the council which governed the colony settled at Jamestown; and on Newport's returning, received the chief command, and repeatedly saved the colony from destruction by famine and the hostile Indians. He was at length taken prisoner by Powhatan, who resolved to put him to death. His head

was placed on a stone for the purpose of despatching him with a club, when Pocahontas, the king's favourite daughter, threw herself between him and the executioner, and by her entreaties procured his release. He afterwards rendered important services to the colony, particularly by restraining the vices of the inhabitants, and promoting their industry. He at different times explored the coasts of the Chesapeake bay, and of the Atlantic from Cape Henry to Cape Cod, and constructed maps of them. He published an Account of several of his Voyages to Virginia; a History of that colony; an Account of his own life, and several other useful tracts. He died at London in 1631, in his 52d year. ☞ L.

Smith, Thomas, governor of South Carolina, succeeded Philip Ludwell. He was created a landgrave under the original form of government in 1691, and commenced his administration in 1693. It was at a period when the high-church party distracted the colony by their violence. Smith was a man of prudence and liberality, but wearied by fruitless attempts to satisfy the discontented, he soon asked leave to retire from office, and Archdale, a proprietor, was sent out as governor. ☞ L.

Smith, William, an eminent lawyer of New-York, was born at Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, in 1696. He came to America in 1715, and received his education at Yale college, where he was graduated in 1719. In 1736 he was appointed recorder of the city of New-York, and was afterwards a member of the council, and a judge of the supreme court of the province. In the political transactions of the time, he took an active part, and few individuals possessed so great influence in determining the course of public affairs. He was one of the original trustees of the college of New-Jersey, and died Nov. 22d, 1769.

☞ L.

Smith, William, chief justice of New-York, was the son of the preceding, and graduated at Yale college in 1745. He was educated a lawyer, and was one of the first of his time in America. In 1763 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and was afterwards chief justice. When the revolution commenced, he adhered to the royal government, and in 1781 was one of Clinton's deputies for receiving acknowledgments of allegiance from the colonists. He was afterwards chief justice of Canada. He published an excellent history of New-York, from its first settlement until 1732, 4to. London, 1757. It was republished at Albany, with additions, 8vo. 1814, and has been continued from 1732 to 1762, by William Smith, Esq. son of the chief justice. ☞ L.

Smith, Josiah, an American clergyman of great worth, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1704. In 1725 he was graduated bachelor of arts in the university of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was the first native of Carolina who obtained a degree from a college. Soon after his graduation he began to preach, and not long afterwards was ordained to the work of the ministry, and became a popular preacher, a learned divine, and a voluminous writer. His ministerial life was spent in Bermuda, at Cainhoy, and in Charleston. He died in the city of Philadelphia in 1781, in the 77th year of his age. He was a warm friend to the civil and religious liberties of his country, and was universally regarded as a pious and exemplary divine. ☞ L.

Smith, Samuel, author of the History of the colony of New-Jersey, to the year 1721, was a resident of Burlington, where his history was published, 8vo. 1765. He died at Burlington in 1776. His work is considered a judicious and faithful compilation. ☞ L.

Smith, Isaac, judge of the supreme court of New-Jersey, after obtaining the degree of A.B. at Princeton, in 1755, commenced the practice of physic, but at the opening of the war of the revolution, engaged in the cause of his country with distinguished zeal, and rendered much useful service. He received the command of a regiment in 1776, and during the discouraging period that succeeded, conducted with unshaken resolution. After the close of the war he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the supreme court, and discharged the duties of the station with reputation for eighteen years. After the adoption of the present constitution, he was chosen a member of congress. His talents were superior, and his character as a scholar, soldier, gentleman, and Christian, accomplished. He died in 1807. ☞ L.

Smith, William, D.D. first provost of the college of Philadelphia, was a Scotchman by birth, and educated at Aberdeen, where he was graduated in 1747. He came to America in 1750, and employed himself as a private tutor till 1753, when he was appointed to the care of the college in Philadelphia, and after having returned to England and obtained episcopal ordination, he entered on the duties of the office in May, 1754, and by his fine genius and literary accomplishments, gave much respectability to the institution. After rendering important services to the religious and literary interests of the country, both as a preacher and writer, for the long period of 49 years, he died May 14, 1803, in his 77th year. ☞ L.

Smith, Samuel Stanhope, D.D. LL.D. a distinguished clergyman of the Presbyterian church, was born at Pequea, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1750. He was graduated bachelor of arts at

Princeton college, in 1769. After serving that institution as a tutor for several years, he was ordained to the work of the ministry, and went to Virginia, where his talents, learning, and influence, enabled him to become the founder of Hampden Sidney college, in Prince Edward county, in that state, of which he was the first president. In 1779, he was recalled to Princeton as professor of moral philosophy. To this professorship was added, in 1783, that of theology. In 1786, he was chosen vice president in the same institution; and in 1795, on the death of Doctor Witherspoon, was raised to the presidency. He discharged the duties of this high trust with dignity and reputation until the year 1812, when, on account of the failure of his health, he resigned, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement. He was removed by death in 1819, in the 69th year of his age. He was distinguished for his acquaintance with ancient and modern literature, his elegance and urbanity as a gentleman, his polished and perspicuous style of writing, and his eloquence and popularity as a preacher. His publications are numerous, and give him a very honourable rank among American writers. His chief works are an Essay on the variety of Complexion in the Human Species—Lectures on the evidences of the Christian Religion—and on Moral Philosophy—and a System of Natural and Revealed Religion. Several volumes of his Sermons have also been published.

☞ L.

Smith, John Blair, first president of Union college, Schenectady, was born in Pequea, Pennsylvania, June 12th, 1756. He received the degree of bachelor of arts at Princeton in 1773, and devoted himself to the study of theology. In 1779, he settled in the ministry in Virginia, and became principal of Hampden Sidney college in that state, where he was highly useful particularly in the ministry, and employed himself with great diligence in its labours. In 1791, he removed to the third Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, where he continued till appointed to the presidency of Union college, in 1795. He remained at that institution till May 1799, when he returned to the care of the church he had left in Philadelphia, but died on the 22d August of that year. His talents were fine, his attainments in learning respectable, and his zeal in the ministry highly exemplary.

☞ L.

Smith, Israel, governor of Vermont, was a native of Connecticut, born April 4th, 1759, and graduated at Yale college in 1781. He studied law, and settled in the practice at Rupert, Vermont. He was soon after elected the representative of that town in the assembly, and from this period continued to hold a high rank among the public characters of that state. In 1789 he was one of the commissioners appointed to determine the controversy with New-York respecting boundaries, and was active in procuring the admission of Vermont into the union. In 1791 he was elected a representative to congress, and continued in that station till 1797. Having removed to Rutland, he was now elected a representative from that town, and was the same year appointed chief justice of the supreme court. He held the office but one year. In 1800, he was again elected a representative to congress, and in 1802 succeeded Mr. Chipman as a senator in that body. He remained in this office until elected governor of the state in 1807, as the successor of Mr. Tichenor. He was universally esteemed for his integrity and public spirit. His death took place December 2d, 1810.

☞ L.

Smith, Robert, D.D. was forty-seven years rector of St. Philip's church, at Charleston, South Carolina, and was elected and consecrated the first bishop of the Episcopal churches of that state in 1795. He was also principal of the college at Charleston. In the revolution he shouldered his musket, and was made a prisoner at the surrender of Charleston, and immediately banished. He was eminently distinguished for his liberality to the poor. He died November, 1801, aged 73.

☞ L.

Smith, Nathaniel, judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, was born at Woodbury, in that state, January 6th, 1762. His means of early education were very limited, and he rose to distinction by the energy of his talents. He commenced the study of law under the care of judge Reeve, about the close of the revolutionary war, and began the practice in his native town in 1789, and soon became eminent in the profession for keenness of discernment, accuracy in investigation, adroitness in argument, and energy in delivery. After having been repeatedly chosen a member of the state legislature, he was in 1795 transferred to a seat in congress, where he continued four years, and on declining another election, was chosen a member of the upper house in the legislature of Connecticut, and continued in that body till 1804. In October, 1806, he was placed on the bench of the supreme court, and was distinguished for the sagacity and uprightness with which he discharged the duties of that station. He held the office till May, 1819, and died March 9th, 1822, in the 61st year of his age. He possessed a mind of a very superior order, his legal knowledge was extensive, and he was greatly esteemed for his integrity, public spirit, and piety.

☞ L.

Smith, John, D.D. professor of Greek,

Hebrew, and other oriental languages in Dartmouth college, New-Hampshire, was appointed to that office in 1778. He was born at Byfield, Massachusetts, December 21st, 1752, graduated at Dartmouth college in 1773, and died in May, 1809, aged 56. He published the "New-Hampshire Latin Grammar," an edition of Cicero's Orations in Latin, with notes, Walpole, 1804, and a "Hebrew Grammar, without points, designed to facilitate the study of the Scriptures," &c. ☞ L.

Smith, George William, governor of Virginia, was elected in 1811. He had previously been lieutenant-governor. He lost his life by the burning of the theatre at Richmond, a few months after he assumed the administration, December 24th, 1811. ☞ L.

Smith, Elihu H. physician, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1771, and graduated at Yale college in 1786. After attending a course of medical lectures in Philadelphia, he established himself in the practice of medicine in New-York in 1793, and devoted himself with great zeal to the cultivation of medicine and of literature. He soon became distinguished for his attainments, and obtained extensive business. He was elected one of the physicians of the hospital in 1796, and the same year, in conjunction with Drs. Miller and Mitchill, commenced the publication of the Medical Repository, to which he contributed a number of valuable papers. He died of the yellow fever in September, 1798, in his twenty-seventh year. He had accumulated an uncommon mass of medical learning. He possessed poetical talents, and published several pieces, the best of which is an epistle prefixed to the American edition of Darwin. ☞ L.

Smith, James, one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, was a distinguished lawyer of York, Pennsylvania, and a man of great wit. ☞ L.

Smith, Elizabeth, an accomplished young lady, was born at Burnhall, the seat of her family near Durham, in 1776. Her education was liberal; and she added to it, by her own application, a knowledge of the mathematics, and an exquisite taste for drawing and poetry. She also studied the French, Italian, Spanish, and German languages, particularly the last, from which she made some excellent translations. She next proceeded to the classics, and made herself acquainted with the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Persian. In biblical literature she gave proof of her ability in a translation of the book of Job. She died of a consumption, August 7, 1806.—*W. B.*

Smith, Adam, LL.D. a celebrated writer, born 5th June, 1723, at Kirkaldy, where his father, who died a few months before his birth, was comptroller of the customs. Though of a weak constitution, he had from his earliest years great partiality for books. At the age of three he was stolen by some vagrants, and with difficulty recovered. After receiving instruction at Kirkaldy he was sent to Glasgow university; but as his friends destined him for the church of England, he removed, in 1740, to Baliol college, Oxford, as an exhibitioner. Not wishing, however, to embrace the ecclesiastical profession, he left Oxford after seven years' residence, and returned to Scotland, and, in 1751, he was elected professor of logic in the university of Glasgow, and the next year succeeded Cragie in the chair of moral philosophy. In 1759 he published his Theory of Moral Sentiments, and, in 1763, he quitted his professorship to accompany the duke of Buccleugh in his travels on the continent. He visited, with his pupil, Toulouse, Geneva, and the south of France, and on his return to Paris became acquainted with the wits and the learned men of the capital. His travels were continued for three years, after which he retired to the domestic seclusion of Kirkaldy, with his mother, for ten years. Hume and his other friends in vain expostulated against his retirement, but, in 1771, he convinced them that his mind had been actively employed, by the publication of his celebrated work, an Inquiry into the Nature and Cause of the Wealth of Nations, 2 vols. 4to. This excellent book, often republished in 3 vols. 8vo. procured him the appointment of commissioner of the customs in Scotland; and after being some time in London, he, in 1778, retired to Edinburgh, where he enjoyed the rest of life in honourable independence, in the society of the learned, and among the companions of his earliest years. He now occasionally devoted himself to study, but not with that zeal which might have enabled him to add fresh celebrity to his fame; and when at last infirmities came upon him, he found it was too late to think of completing the works on which, in his serious hours, he had meditated. He died July, 1790, of a chronic obstruction in his bowels, and after his death some essays and other miscellanies, which he had not ordered to be destroyed, were published by his executors in 4to. 1795. Of the powers of his mind, and of his comprehensive information, his works will be a lasting memorial to the latest posterity. With all the perfections of a well-cultivated understanding, he did not, however, possess that knowledge of the world which might have adorned a more active life; and though admired for his talents, he was careless in the midst of business, and absent to an extraordinary degree. It is to be lamented that his great

qualities were disgraced by notions of infidelity. When he published the "Life of David Hume, written by himself," he added remarks which conveyed to the world how determined a foe he was to Christianity; and though he was attacked with efficacy, and all the powers of wit by Dr. Horne, he never renounced those principles which proved him a deist, and the friend of the infidel philosophers of France.

Smith, Charlotte, a well-known writer. She was daughter of Mr. Turner, a man of property in Surry and Sussex, and when very young, she married Mr. Smith, whose father was possessed of some valuable estates in the West Indies. The affairs of her husband, however, proved not so prosperous as was expected, and after various persecutions from creditors and from lawyers, and after passing some time in the gloom of a prison with her unfortunate consort, she retired with her family to a chateau in Normandy. But here again persecution attended her; the chicanery of the lawyers, and the ingratitude of her friends reduced her to the greatest indigence: yet, however, though oppressed by domestic sorrows, the exertions of her mind administered to her wants. She wrote several novels which gained her a comfortable subsistence, and the Romance of Real Life, Emmeline, Ethelinda, Celestina, Desmond, the Old Manor House, poems, sonnets, &c. contributed liberally to procure her the public esteem, and a respectable income. This ingenious, but unfortunate woman, died at Thetford, near Farnham, Surry, 28th Oct. 1806. Her novels display great powers of invention, and it is remarkable that in all of them she has interwoven much of her own personal misfortunes, and painted every where in strong colours, the character of those rapacious lawyers, to whose dishonesty she ascribed all her sorrows. Her descriptions are interesting, and her style is elegant; so that she aspired to the reputation, not of a temporary novel writer, but hoped that her compositions would become the ornament of every elegant library. Her sonnets possess peculiar beauty, and all her writings every where display the powers of a fine imagination, correct taste, and strong judgment.

Smitz, Lewis, an eminent painter, born at Dort. His fruit pieces were highly valued; but though beautiful, the colours proved not of long duration. He died 1675, aged 40.

Smitzs, Gaspar, a Dutch painter. He was very happy in his portraits, and his Magdalens were peculiarly admired. He died at Dublin, 1689.

Smollett, Tobias, M. D. a Scotch physician, more celebrated as an author. He was born near Cameron on the banks of the Leven, 1720. He was brought up for the medical line, and served as a surgeon in the fleet which bombarded Carthagena; but as his professional talents did not meet with encouragement, he commenced author. After trying his fortune in plays and poems, he published, in 1748, his Roderick Random, 2 vols. 12mo. which excited much of the public attention, and ensured success to his future publications. Peregrine Pickle appeared in 1751, 4 vols. 12mo. and became very popular, not only on account of its own intrinsic merit, but for the adventures of a lady of quality, lady Vane, and for the entertainment of a republican doctor, supposed to be Akenside, portrayed with all the humour and skill of a most facetious and learned scholar. Ferdinand, Count Fathom, appeared in 1754, and the next year the Critical Review was undertaken, and conducted by him till 1763. In this work he exposed himself to much obloquy, and his censure of admiral Knowles' pamphlet on the Rochefort Expedition, brought on a prosecution against him. He was in consequence fined 100*l.* and imprisoned in the King's Bench three months, during which confinement he wrote his sir Lancelot Greaves, 2 vols. 12mo. In 1762, he enlisted among the periodical writers in defence of lord Bute's administration, and published the Briton, which was immediately followed by the North Briton. In 1763, he went abroad for the benefit of his health, and returned after two years' absence, and published an account of his Travels, 2 vols. 8vo. a work which Sterne, in his Sentimental Journey, ridicules under the name of Smelfungus. His Humphrey Clinker appeared in 1771, and soon after, in consequence of the ill state of his health, and other disagreeable circumstances, he left England for Italy. He died in Italy, 21st Oct. 1771, and an epitaph on his monument by his friend Dr. Armstrong, marks the spot of his interment near Leghorn. Besides those works already mentioned, Dr. Smollet published, 1757, a History of England, 4 vols. 4to. edited also in 8vo. a work which produced him great profit, though regarded as partial, inaccurate, and hastily written—a translation of Gil Blas and Don Quixote into English—a Collection of Voyages and Travels—the Regicide—poems, &c. His life has been written by Dr. Anderson, 1796, and since by Dr. Moore. In his character Smollet was a man of acknowledged virtue and probity, and his abilities rank him high in the list of authors of celebrity. His two best works are Roderick Random and Peregrine Pickle, and in these he introduces great diversity of characters, interesting descriptions, and pleasing variety, though it is to be lamented that some parts of his narrative are more licentious than virtue can approve.

His other novels are inferior performances, though they are not devoid of interesting anecdotes. The persecution and poverty to which he was occasionally exposed, ruffled the disposition of this able writer; and when the conduct of lord Bute, and the unfulfilled promises of other patrons, are well considered, it will be easy to explain why an author speaks with harshness and envenomed acrimony against the ingratitude of false friends, the tyranny of the great, and the insolence of rank. The mortifications and disappointments to which he was exposed by the spirit of faction, and the persecution of enemies, were increased by the loss of his daughter, an only child; and he must be added to the number of those who, after contributing to the amusement, the improvement, and the intellectual pleasures of others, find vexation, disquiet, and neglect, the reward for mental exertions.

Smyth, James. *Vid.* Moore.

Snell, Rodolphus, a native of Oudewater in Holland, professor of Hebrew and mathematics at Leyden, where he died 1613, aged 67. He is author of some mathematical and philosophical works, now little known. His son Willebrord, was born at Leyden, 1591, and succeeded his father in the chair of mathematics, 1613. He is the first who discovered the true laws of the refraction of light, and he undertook to measure the earth in the same method, which afterwards was adopted by Picard and Cassini. His best works are, Eratosthenes Batavus—and Cyclometrium, 4to. He died at Leyden, 1626, aged 35.

Snorro, Sturlesonius, a native of Iceland, whose abilities were employed in political affairs, as the minister of state to one king of Sweden, and to three kings of Norway. He retired, in an insurrection, to Iceland, where he was governor, and was at last pursued and put to death by his enemy Gyssurus, 1241. He wrote Chronicon Regum Norwegorum—Edda Islandica, two useful works, the last of which was translated by Mallet.

Snoy, Renier, a native of Ter-gouw in Holland, who studied medicine, and was also engaged in a diplomatic capacity by Charles V. to the courts of Christiern II. of Denmark, and James IV. of Scotland. He died in his native town, 1st Aug. 1537, aged 60. He wrote the History of Holland, in 13 books, in Latin, folio, 1620.—Another of that name, Lambert, was a native of Malines, who devoted himself laboriously to the genealogical history of the Low Countries, and died 1638, aged 64.

Snyder, Simon, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Lancaster county, November 5th, 1759, and rose by his personal merit and enterprise, from the humble situation of an apprentice, to the enjoyment of the highest honours of the state. He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of Pennsylvania, and several years speaker of the house of representatives. In 1808 he succeeded M'Kean as governor. In 1818 he was a member of the senate of the state. He died at Selim's grove, in Northumberland county, November 9th, 1819. ☞ L.

Snyders, Francis, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, 1587, and bred under Van Balen. He visited Italy, and settled at Brussels, and was attached to the household of the Spanish court. His hunting pieces, animals, fish, kitchens, &c. were much admired. In some of his pieces he was assisted by Rubens. He died 1657. He also engraved a book of animals of 16 leaves.

Soanen, John, an eminent French ecclesiastic, born at Rioms, 6th Jan. 1647. After teaching divinity in the provinces, he acquired celebrity as a preacher at Lyons, Orleans, and Paris, and was one of the four distinguished orators who, at that time, were called the four evangelists. He was raised to the see of Senez; but his opposition to the bull Unigenitus was condemned by the council of Embrun, and he was stripped of his episcopal honours, and died an exile at Chaise-Dieu, Auvergne, 25th Dec. 1740. He wrote Pastoral Instructions—Mandemens—letters—sermons, &c.

Sobieski, John III. a celebrated warrior, who by merit rose to the throne. His father was James Sobieski, governor of Poland. He received his education at Paris, and rose gradually by valour to the highest ranks in the army, and in 1665, was made grand marshal and general of the Polish armies, and afterwards Palatine of Cracovia. After retaking several cities from the Cossacks in the Ukraine, he at last gained the famous battle of Choczin on the Niester, in 1673, in which the Turks lost 28,000 men. This victory, and a character eminent for every virtue, raised him to the throne on the death of Michael, and in 1683, he marched to the relief of Vienna, closely besieged by the Turks. So great was the terror of his name that the Turks fled with precipitation at his approach, and even left behind the great standard of Mahomet, which the conqueror sent to the pope with these words, in imitation of Cæsar, "I came, I saw, God hath conquered."—This truly great and heroic monarch died at Warsaw, 17th June, 1696, universally regretted, not only by the soldiers, by whom he was beloved, but by men of letters, whom he liberally and judiciously patronised. He was acquainted with most of the languages of Europe. His Life has been written by abbé Coyer, 3 vols. 12mo.

Socinus, Lælius, the founder of the So-

cinian sect, was born at Sienna, in 1525, and designed for the civil law by his father, who was himself an able civilian at Bologna. To the study of civil law he united that of divinity, and therefore acquired a knowledge of Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic; but when, by deep investigation, he discovered the fallacy of the Romish church, he sought a safer asylum out of Italy, and after travelling through Germany, France, England, the Netherlands, and Poland, he at last settled at Zurich. In this retreat he became the friend and associate of the celebrated reformers, of Calvin, Bellinger, Beza, Melanethon, and others; but a difference of opinion with respect to the Trinity, soon produced hostile treatment. Calvin reproved sharply the strange opinions of his late friend, and Socinus, in the midst of theological animosity, had the good sense to keep his sentiments, and further to dread the resentment of his opponents, when he saw Servetus soon after dragged to the stake. He afterwards travelled into Poland, and disseminated his opinions where he could be secure and unmolested, and after visiting Venice, he returned to Zurich, where he died, 1562, aged 37. His tenets, though not very widely disseminated by him, were afterwards more fully spread by his nephew.

Socinus, Faustus, nephew to the above, was born at Sienna, 1539, and educated under the care of his uncle, who expected from his rising abilities a firm and active supporter of his theological opinions. He was at Lyons when Lælius died, and though only 20 years old, he immediately repaired to Zurich, to obtain possession of his papers, which, however, he for some time disregarded, while for 12 years enjoying the favours and the patronage of the court of Florence. In 1574 he left the palace of the Medici, and came to Germany, and after studying divinity at Basil, he, in 1579, went to Poland, where he began to disseminate his uncle's doctrines, with a few alterations of his own. He was violently opposed by some of the Unitarians, but he found asylum near Cracow, in the house of a Polish lord, whose daughter he married. In 1598 he was exposed to fresh insults from the students and the populace of Cracow, and he escaped with difficulty from their fury. He spent the remainder of his days about nine miles from Cracow, in the house of a Polish gentleman, and died there 1604, aged 65. His sect survived their leader, and still must exist, while opinions contrary to scripture and reason are countenanced, and while religious disputants endeavour to outdo each other in virulence and animosity, and not in the mild virtues and pure benevolence which the gospel of Christ teaches. The Socinians maintain that Jesus did not exist before he was born of the Virgin Mary, that he was a mere man, that the Holy Ghost is no distinct person, and that the Father alone is properly God. They explain away the doctrine of redemption, and the satisfaction made by the sacrifice of Christ, and therefore deny the existence of original sin, of grace, and of predestination. They affirm that the soul sleeps in death with the body, and that both will again rise together, either to the enjoyment of felicity, or the sufferings of punishment; but that whilst future felicity is eternal, the punishments of hell-fire are proportioned only in duration to the demerits and offences of the sinner.

Socrates, an illustrious philosopher of Athens. He followed the profession of his father, a sculptor, for some time, till philosophy more fully engaged his attention. After distinguishing himself in the field of battle in the defence of his country, he commenced public instructer of youth, and soon saw his lectures followed by large, respectable, and admiring audiences. The simplicity of his dress, and the innocence and virtues of his life, however, in the midst of a restless and jealous population, soon procured him enemies; and while he directed all the energies of his mind to reform the morals of Athens, he was accused of corrupting the young Athenians, and of making innovations in the religion of his country. Against perjured witnesses, and before prejudiced judges, integrity is of no avail, and Socrates, therefore, was condemned to death. Though he could escape, he bowed before the unjust sentence, and drinking the fatal poison, expired in a few moments, B. C. 400. The Athenians too late repented of their cruelty; but while they punished his murderers with death, the virtues and character of their immortal sage were delineated in the writings of two of his faithful pupils, Xenophon and Plato.

Socrates, the scholastic, a native of Constantinople, author of a valuable, though occasionally inaccurate, Ecclesiastical History to the year 400 from the period where Eusebius ends.

Solander, Daniel Charles, a celebrated naturalist, the pupil of Linnæus. He was born in the province of Nordland in Sweden, 28th Feb. 1736, and studied at Upsal, where he took the degree of M.D. In 1760 he visited England, and by the recommendation of his friend Collinson, he was employed to form a catalogue of the natural curiosities preserved in the British museum, and in 1765, was appointed one of the assistants in that valuable establishment. In 1768, he was prevailed upon by his friend Mr. afterwards sir Joseph Banks, to accompany him in Cook's voyage round the world, and without losing his appointment at the museum. By his judicious and

indefatigable inquiries during this voyage, a great addition was made to the plants and natural curiosities then known to the Europeans. In 1773, he was advanced to the place of under librarian in the museum, and he died of an apoplexy, 16th May, 1782. He is author of a description of the collection of petrifactions found in Hampshire, and presented to the British museum by Mr. Brander, and also of observations on natural history in Cook's voyage, and a letter in the philosophical transactions, &c. He has been celebrated by Dr. Pultney and by others, not only as a man of great abilities as a philosopher and naturalist, but as of modest and unassuming manners, and his visit to this country may be regarded as an important era in the history of botany.

Sole, Anthony, a painter, born at Bologna. His landscapes are particularly beautiful. He died at Bologna, 1677, aged 80. His son Joseph was also an eminent artist in history and in landscape painting, and died 1719, aged 65.

Solignac, Peter Joseph de la Pimpie, chevalier of, the secretary and friend of Stanislaus, king of Poland, and author of a Polish History, in 5 vols. 12mo. was born at Montpellier, and died 1773, aged 86. He wrote besides, an Eloge on Stanislaus—a piece on Education—the Amours of Horace—Pieces on the Memoirs of the Academy of Nanci, &c.

Solimene, Francis, an Italian painter, born at Nocera de Pagani near Naples, 1657. He was permitted to study under his father, who was himself a painter, at the persuasion of cardinal Orsini, afterwards Benedict XIII. and by consulting the works of the greatest masters he acquired a correct and elegant style. He settled at Naples where he was universally courted, and the most liberal offers were made to him by the kings of France and Spain, which he declined. He was also received with great distinction by the pope and cardinals at Rome, and by Philip V. and he was knighted by the emperor Charles VI. After living in becoming splendour and deservedly respected, he died at Naples 1747, aged almost 90. His pieces are much admired, and he was equally eminent as a man of letters and a poet.

Solinus, Caius Julius, a Roman grammarian, who flourished in the midst of the third century. His Polyhistor is a compilation of historical and geographical remarks, and he is called Pliny's ape, as the close imitator of that great naturalist.

Solis, Antonio de, a Spanish writer, born at Placenza in Old Castile, 1610. He studied law at Salamanca, but devoted himself more fondly to literary pursuits. At the age of 17, he wrote a comedy well received, and by his abilities obtained the patronage of the viceroy of Navarre, and then of the king of Spain, to whom he was made secretary. He was afterwards appointed historiographer of the Indies, and in this office, which was as honourable as it was lucrative, he published his History of the Conquest of Mexico, admired as a valuable composition, which he concludes with the subjugation of the Mexicans, that he may not have to record the consequent cruelties of his countrymen. In the latter part of his life he devoted himself more seriously to religious duties, and took orders at the age of 57. He died 1686. He wrote besides some poems and dramatic pieces. His history has been translated into various languages, and into English by Townshend.

Solomon, son of David and Bathsheba, was king of Israel after his father. He is celebrated for his wisdom, the fame of which was so widely spread that distant princes came to see and to admire him, and he is equally distinguished for his piety, and for the magnificent temple which he erected at Jerusalem, in honour of the God of Israel, and which he consecrated with the most solemn pomp. The latter part of his life was unhappily disgraced by intemperance and debauchery, and in marrying the daughter of the king of Egypt; and in keeping a great number of concubines, he tarnished that high character of sanctity, and of uprightness, which had rendered his reign so glorious. He died 975 B.C. aged 58. He wrote the books of Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, and the Canticles, to which some add the book of Wisdom, in the apocrypha, though most probably the composition of a more modern pen.

Solomon Ben Virga, a Spanish physician, and rabbi of the 16th century, author of a History of the Jews, from the destruction of the temple to his own times, of which a Latin translation appeared 1651, at Amsterdam, 4to.

Solomon, Ben Job Jalla, an African, born at Bonda near the river Senegal. He was sent by his father, who was a prince of the country, to sell slaves to captain Pyke, an English trader, and not agreeing in price set out across the Gambia, where he was taken prisoner by another race of blacks, enemies to his country, and sold himself as a slave. He was carried to Annapolis in America, and afterwards escaped, and upon making himself known, was ransomed by General Oglethorpe and others, and came to England, 1733. He was in London employed by sir Hans Sloane in translating some Arabic MSS. and during his residence of fourteen months he was much noticed, and after being introduced at court returned to his country loaded with kindness and presents. He had a very retentive memory, and could

repeat the Koran by heart at fifteen, and he actually wrote the whole book in England three times by recollection only. Memoirs of him were published by Mr. Bluet, and he is also mentioned in Moore's travels, and Astley's voyages.

Solon, a celebrated lawgiver of Athens, and one of the seven wise men of Greece. He was called upon by his countrymen in the midst of their turbulent and distracted state to introduce regularity and order into their government, and he established among them his famous laws, which they solemnly bound themselves by an oath to observe. He died in Cyprus 558 B. C. aged 80.

Solyman I. saved himself from the fatal battle of Ancyra, and was proclaimed emperor of the Turks after his father Bajazet 1402. He displayed great valour as a warrior, but his glory was tarnished by his excessive love of pleasure, which at last hastened his end. He was dethroned in consequence of his effeminacy by his brother Musa, 1410, and assassinated.

Solyman II. surnamed the Magnificent, succeeded to his father Selim I. 1520. His reign was useful and splendid, he defeated the rebellious Mamelukes in Egypt, and made peace with Ismael Sophi, after which he carried his arms against Europe, and took Belgrade. In 1522, he attacked Rhodes, which was held by the knights of Jerusalem, and after a vigorous defence he took it, and then invaded Hungary, and defeated the Hungarian army at the celebrated battle of Mohatz, 1526. The conquest of Buda was followed by the siege of Vienna, but after twenty unsuccessful assaults, Solyman retreated from the place, with the loss of 80,000 men. In 1534, he made war against Tauris and Persia, but suffered a defeat, and was disappointed in his attack on Malta, though in 1566, he took from the Genoese the island of Chios. This brave emperor died 30th Aug. 1566, aged 76, at the siege of Sigeth in Hungary, four days before its surrender.

Solyman III. emperor of Turkey, 1687, after the deposition of Mahomet IV. He was a very indolent and superstitious prince, whose affairs were administered by his favourite Mustapha Coprogli. He died 22d June, 1691.

Sombreuil, Francis Charles Virot de, a French general, whose attachment to the cause of Lewis XVI. during the revolution produced his ruin. He was imprisoned in consequence of his loyalty, and on the 2d Sept. 1792, as he was going to be assassinated by the murderers of that fatal day, his daughter, young and amiable, rushed into the midst of the bloody assembly, and obtained his release. The next year, however, proved more fatal, and he was condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal, on some frivolous accusation, and was guillotined with his eldest son by his side. His second son Charles escaped from the murderers, and after distinguishing himself in the Prussian armies and in Holland against Custines, he passed to England, and in 1795, was sent to head the forces which were landed at Quiberon. This expedition was unfortunate, and he was taken prisoner by Hoche, and carried to l'Orient and Vannes, where he was condemned to be shot. In the preparations for death he obtained permission to repair for three days on board the English ships on the coast to settle his affairs, and at the appointed moment this heroic character returned to save his honour and to perish. He gave himself to the soldiers, who shot him, the order to fire, and fell lamented even by those who cruelly shed his blood.

Somers, John lord, chancellor of England, son of an attorney, was born at Worcester, 1652. He was educated at a private school, Staffordshire, and then entered at Trinity college, Oxford, from which he removed to the Middle Temple. He united here the study of polite literature with that of the law, and in 1681, he assisted in the publication of "a just and modest Vindication of the Proceedings of the two last Parliaments," which Charles had dissolved with dissatisfaction. He afterwards highly distinguished himself as an able and eloquent pleader, and was, 1683, one of the counsel for Pilkington, lord Gray, and others, who had caused a riot in London, and in 1688, for the seven bishops. In the convention parliament of 1689, he was member for Worcester, and was one of the managers of the commons at a conference with the lords about the word "abdicated." He was soon after made solicitor-general and knighted, and in 1692, appointed attorney-general. In 1697, he was raised to the peerage, and made lord chancellor, but in 1700, he was removed from his high situation, and accused by the commons of high crimes and misdemeanors, of which, upon trial before his peers, he was acquitted. He now abandoned the struggles of political life for studious retirement, and was soon after chosen president of the Royal Society. He, however, occasionally laboured for the prosperity of his country in the house of lords, and projected the union between Scotland and England. In 1708, he was president of the council, but was removed by the change of ministry two years after. He grew so infirm, that he held no office under George I. He died of an apoplectic fit, 26th April, 1716, after surviving for some time the powers of his mind. He was never married. He wrote various pieces, and translated Plutarch's life of Alcibiades, in the lives by several hands, and also Dido's letter to Æneas from Ovid, &c.

His character is deservedly celebrated, not only as a man of learning, but as the patron of the learned; and in the midst of political corruption and court intrigue, he is represented as a patient, mild, and benevolent magistrate, uncorrupted as a statesman and lawyer, as an orator eloquent, possessed of a most refined taste, and a most upright patriot. He was among those who recommended to public notice the Paradise Lost, which party-spirit and false taste seemed desirous to condemn to eternal obscurity.

Somerville, William, an English poet, born of an ancient family at Edston, Warwickshire, 1692. He was educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford, of which he was fellow, and when settled on his paternal estate he became known as a justice of the peace, as a poet, and as a country gentleman. The latter part of his life was spent in the midst of distress and poverty. He died 14th July, 1743. He wrote the Chase, a poem, much and deservedly admired, and some other pieces. He also is said to have translated Voltaire's play of Alzire.

Sommery, N. Fontette de, a lady, whose parentage is unknown, as she was secretly intrusted to the care of a convent by some person who withdrew immediately all connexion with her. She possessed great powers of mind, with inoffensive gayety, and she was patronised by the wife of marshal Brissac, and by her liberality rendered independent. Her company was in consequence sought by philosophers and men of learning, and her conduct and conversation deserve the respect which she received from the noble and the opulent. She died about 1792, in an advanced age, universally esteemed. Her Doutes sur les Opinions recues dans la Societé, appeared in 2 vols. 12mo. 1784, and she published besides l'Oreille, an Asiatic romance, 3 vols. 12mo. —letters, &c.

Sommier, John Claude, a French ecclesiastic of Lorraine. He published l'Histoire Dogmatique de la Religion, 6 vols. 4to. a work of merit, and the History of the Holy See, 7 vols. 8vo. a composition which, though decried in France, procured for him from Benedict XIII. the archbishopric of Cæsarea. He died 1737, aged 76.

Somner, William, an eminent antiquary, born at Canterbury, 30th March, 1606. After finishing his education at Canterbury school, he became assistant to his father, who was engaged in the ecclesiastical courts of the diocess, but antiquities, and not law, were his particular study. In 1640, he published "the Antiquities of Canterbury," a very valuable performance, and by the encouragement of his friend Meric Casaubon, he devoted himself laboriously to the acquisition of the old Gaelic, Irish, Scotch, Danish, Gothic, Saxon, and other northern dialects, that he might with greater accuracy and success develope the records of ancient times. Thus celebrated, he was consulted by the most learned of the nation, and when the Anglicanæ Historiæ Scriptores decem, &c. were published he prepared the Glossary for that valuable work. He was in 1657, at the recommendation of archbishop Usher, nominated to the vacant Saxon lectureship at Cambridge, by Spelman the patron, and in consequence of this appointment he finished his Saxon dictionary, published at Oxford, 1659. Before the restoration he was imprisoned for petitioning for a free parliament, but in 1660, he was made master of St. John's hospital, Canterbury. He published in 1660, in 4to. a treatise of Gavel Kind, &c. a most capital work. He died 30th March, 1669, leaving several valuable papers behind him. His library was purchased for the use of Canterbury church. He was in private life a most respectable and benevolent man, acquainted with the most learned persons of the age. He was twice married.

Sophocles, an Athenian, distinguished as a warrior, and particularly as a tragic poet. He was 20 times rewarded with the poetical prize, and had for his master Æschylus, and for his rival Euripides. Only seven of his plays are extant, to prove how deservedly he was entitled, for the spirit and elegance of his language, and the sublimity of his thoughts, to the applauses of his admiring countrymen.

Sophonisba, daughter of Asdrubal, and wife of king Syphax, married afterwards Masinissa on the defeat and death of her first husband. The marriage was displeasing to Scipio, and Sophonisba, obliged to abandon her second lord, poisoned herself in obedience to his commands, B. C. 203.

Soranus, an Ephesian physician, who settled at Rome, under Trajan and Adrian. Some of his works are extant. Another physician of that name wrote a treatise on the Diseases of Women.

Sorbait, Paul, imperial physician, and professor of medicine, at Vienna, was born at Hainault. He was author of Commentaries on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, 4to.; Medicina Universalis, Theoretica et Practica, fol.—Consilium Medicum, &c. and died 1691, at a great age.

Soreiere, Samuel, a French writer, born in the diocess of Usez, 1610 or 1615. He lost his parents in his youth, and was educated by his maternal uncle, the learned Petit, and afterwards studied divinity at Paris, which he relinquished for medicine. He visited Holland, and wished to settle at Leyden; but in 1653 he abandoned the protestant religion for the popish, and published a Vindication of his Conduct, dedicated to Mazarin. He was at Rome, and

was noticed by the pope, and then visited England, and published an account of his voyage thither, though he resided only three months in the country ; but his abuse and scurrility were so offensive, that not only Sprat, but Voltaire himself, is severe upon his work ; and for this satirical composition he was dismissed from the office of historiographer of France, by the French government. He afterwards paid his court to Clement IX. ; but he received no higher preferment, as some suspected the soundness of his faith. He was in general a fair, unblemished character, and died of a dropsy at Bonne, 9th April, 1670. He wrote various publications, about 20 in number, though none of any importance. He was a correspondent of Hobbes, and had the art of sending his letters on philosophical subjects to his friend Gassendi, and then of transmitting, as his own, his answers to the English philosopher, who, thus deluded, admired the abilities, and the profound learning of his French associate.

Sorbonne, Robert de, founder of the celebrated college of that name at Paris, was born at Sorbon, near Rheims, 1201. Though originally poor, yet he acquired celebrity as a preacher, and became chaplain to Lewis IX. and when made canon of Cambray, he laid the foundation of his college, 1253. He died 1274, and left all his property to the improvement of his college, which has produced many respectable members. He wrote some theological tracts, &c. now little read.

Sorel, Agnes, a native of Fromenteau, in Touraine. She was maid of honour to the queen of Charles VII. of France, who became enamoured of her, and at last abandoned the cares of government for her loved society. Agnes, weak only in the presence of her royal lover, influenced him to deeds of glory, and roused him to attack the English forces, which depopulated his kingdom. She maintained her influence over the heart of Charles till her death, which happened 9th Feb. 1450, in her 40th year, at Mesnel, near Jumieges. Some have reported, but falsely, that she was poisoned by order of the dauphin Lewis XI. From her beauty she was called by the poets of the age, the fairest of the fair, and in the powers of the mind, had she preserved her virtue, she might have equalled the most celebrated of her sex. She bore three daughters to Charles VII.

Sorgh, Hendrick, a painter of Rotterdam, who studied under Teniers, and excelled in the representation of fairs, markets, &c. He died 1684, aged 61.

Sorri, Peter, an Italian painter. He was born at Sienna, and died 1622, aged 66.

Sosigenes, an astronomer of Egypt, whose abilities were employed by J. Cæsar, in the reformation of the calendar. He made the Julian year consist of 365 days, B. C. 45.

Sostrates, an architect of Cnidos, who built the celebrated tower of Pharos, in the bay of Alexandria. He flourished B.C. 273.

Sotades, a Grecian poet of Maronæa, in Thrace. It is said that he was thrown into the sea in a leaden chest by order of Philadelphus, of Egypt, whom he had ridiculed in a satirical poem.

Sothel, Seth, governor of North Carolina, succeeded Eastchurch in that office. He became a proprietor by purchase from Lord Clarendon. On his passage to America he was captured by the Algerines, and until his liberation and arrival in the colony the government was administered by Harvey. Sothel conducted in a manner so intolerably unjust, that the assembly compelled him to relinquish his office, and depart from the colony. He retired to South Carolina, and was made governor there in the room of Colleton in 1690. He proved to be arbitrary and rapacious, and was removed within two years, and died in North Carolina in 1694. Governor Ludwell succeeded him. ☞ L.

Soto, Dominic, a learned Dominican, born 1494, at Segovia, where his father was a gardener. He studied divinity at Alcala, and at Paris, and entered among the Dominicans on his return to Spain, and was made, in consequence of his abilities, confessor to Charles V. by whom he was sent in 1545, to the council of Trent. Though distinguished for eloquence, he possessed little ambition, and refused the bishopric of Segovia, and early resigned the place of imperial confessor. He died 1560. He wrote a Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans—a treatise, de Justitiâ et Jure—De Pauperum Causâ—De cavendo Juramentorum Abusu, &c. There was another of the same name also, at the council of Trent. He came to England with king Philip, with the intention of restoring the universities to the catholic faith, and died 1563. He was author of some theological tracts.

Soubise, John de Parthenai, lord of, of an illustrious house in Poitou, was one of the chief leaders of the protestants. He came from Ferrara, where he had enjoyed the favour of the duke, to France, and was sent by the prince of Condé, his new patron, to defend Lyons, and he behaved there with such bravery, that the duke of Nemours was obliged to raise the siege. This great man, so much loved by the Calvinists, and dreaded by the catholics, died 1566, aged 54, leaving one daughter.

Soubise, Benjamin de Rohan, duke of, son of Renatus de Rohan, by the only daughter of the preceding, distinguished himself on the side of the protestants, and ably defended with his brother, the town of

Rochelle against the arms of France. In 1621, he long maintained the independence of St. John d'Angeli against Lewis XIII. and when he surrendered, he obtained honourable terms, and a free pardon. The next year he took Oleron, and extended his conquests over Poitou; but a reverse of fortune obliged him to fly, and he retired to England, where he died 1640.

Souchai, John Baptist, a French writer, born at St. Amand, near Vendome. He distinguished himself as a member of the academy of inscriptions, to whose memoirs he made valuable contributions, and he became canon of Rodez, counsellor to the king, and professor of eloquence in the royal college. He translated sir Thomas Browne's Vulgar Errors, 2 vols.—edited Ausonius, 4to.—and Pellison's works, 3 vols. 12mo. and died 1746, aged 59.

Souciet, Stephen, a Jesuit, born at Bourges, 12th Oct. 1671. He taught rhetoric and divinity in his society, and afterwards was librarian to the college of Louis the Great, and died at Paris, 14th Jan. 1744. He wrote Astronomical Observations in China and India, 3 vols. 4to.—Critical Dissertations on difficult passages in Scripture, 4to.—Dissertations against Newton's Chronology, 4to. &c. His brother Stephen Augustin died two days after him. He was professor of theology at the college of Louis the Great, and he wrote poems on Comets, 8vo.—Agriculture, with notes, 8vo. in Latin, in a pure and elegant style.

Soufflot, James Germain, an eminent architect, born at Trenci, near Auxerre, 1713. His inclinations to study architecture were thwarted by his father; but he left home, and travelled to Italy, where he perfected his knowledge, and returned to France, to give the most convincing proofs of his abilities. He was engaged at Lyons, and afterwards at Paris became comptroller of the buildings of Marly and the Thuilleries, and superintendent of the royal buildings. His greatest work is the church of Genevieve; but it is said that the opposition raised against him, and the consequent vexations, shortened his days. He died 29th Aug. 1780, aged 67.

South, Robert, a celebrated English divine, son of a merchant, born at Hackney, Middlesex, 1633. He was educated under Busby, and in 1651, was elected to Christchurch, Oxford. Here he greatly distinguished himself by his talents both as a poet and a preacher; but it must be observed that his character, if we may credit Wood, his contemporary, was neither candid or consistent. When Cromwell had made peace with the Dutch he congratulated him in a Latin poem, and abused the independents in the pulpit, whilst he favoured the cause of the presbyterians; but when the restoration approached, he inveighed with the most eloquent zeal against presbyterians, and every denomination of dissenters. His abilities were so respectable, however, notwithstanding his time-serving character, that he was in 1660, elected public orator of the university, and the next year became chaplain to lord Clarendon, and in consequence of this connexion obtained a sinecure in Wales, and the degree of D.D. conferred by the university. In 1670 he was made canon of Christ church, and in 1676, attended Hyde, ambassador to Poland, and at his return published an account of that kingdom. In 1678, he was made by the chapter of Westminster, rector of Islip; but though some have imagined that he was eager after higher preferment, and dissatisfied, it is asserted that he lived in retirement at Caversham, near Reading, and refused not only an English bishopric, but an archbishopric in Ireland, offered him by Rochester, the lord lieutenant. At the revolution he took the oaths of allegiance, and might have again received a high ecclesiastical dignity. In 1693 he had a controversy with Sherlock about the Trinity, which was carried on with great acrimony, and though the university of Oxford declared in his favour, yet the dispute was not allayed till the king published a decree to forbid the meddling with the subject of the Trinity, except in a manner agreeable to the doctrines of the church of England. This controversy was finally ridiculed in the "Battle Royal," a popular ballad, which exposed to public derision the two disputants, and Dr. Burnet, of the Charter-house. In Anne's reign South did little, though he was a warm advocate of Sacheverell, and of his doctrines. He died 8th July, 1716, aged 83, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Though learned and eloquent, South was not an amiable character; he was morose, overbearing, and haughty, and while his zeal for religion rendered him popular, his disposition, and the violence of his manners, showed him to be a disagreeable man. His sermons have often appeared in 6 vols. 8vo. and possess great merit, and unite, with judgment and erudition, art and a strong vein of satirical moroseness. His Opera Posthuma, &c. appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. 1717.

Southern, Thomas, an English dramatist born at Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire, 1662. He was servitor at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. and then went to settle in London. He now began to publish plays, and by this employment acquired a very comfortable subsistence. The Loyal Brother, or Persian Prince, appeared in 1682, to compliment the duke of York, who when on the throne gave him a captain's commission. In 1721 he obtained for his "Spar-

tan Dame" 150*l.* a high price at that time, and he was the first who extended the advantage of play-writing to a second and third night. The most affecting of his plays, and perhaps of all English plays, is his "Innocent Adultery," and the most finished is his "Oroonoko," or the Royal Slave, borrowed from a true story from Mrs. Behn's novel. He wrote besides Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage, and also the Disappointment, and the Rambling Lady, comedies. The last 10 years of his life he lived at Westminster, and was there a regular attendant at the abbey service. He died 26th May, 1746, aged 83. He has been blamed for mixing tragedy and comedy together, a monstrous impropriety, of which, it is said, he was in his latter days fully sensible, though he had thus complied with the vitiated taste of the times. His dramatic works were published by T. Evans, 3 vols. 12mo.

Sozomen, Hermias, a native of Palestine, who practised as an advocate at Constantinople, and was author of an Ecclesiastical History from 324 to 439. He died about 450.

Spagnoletto, Joseph Ribera, a painter, born at Xativa, near Valentia, 1589. Though born of poor parents his industry enabled him to travel into Italy, and after studying the best masters at Parma and Rome, and copying the beauties of Carravagio and Correggio, he settled at Naples, where his abilities were patronised and encouraged by the viceroy, and the great men of Europe. His pencil delighted in works of horror, and therefore scenes of torture, and of martyrdom, the torments of Ixion, and Prometheus, and Cato tearing his own bowels, are painted by him with such great correctness, and such forcible expression, as to astonish and terrify the beholders. He died 1656.

Spagnoli, Baptist, a native of Mantua, who became general of the Carmelites, and distinguished himself by the sound and virtuous regulations which he attempted to introduce among the corrupted members of his order. He devoted himself much to studious pursuits, and wrote verses with great facility, but not always with equal success. His works, containing eclogues and other poems, and prose miscellanies, &c. were edited at Venice, 1499, 4to. and at Antwerp 1576, 4 vols. 8vo. He died 20th March, 1516, aged 72.

Spaight, Richard Dobbs, governor of North Carolina from 1792 to 1795. In 1783 he was elected a delegate to congress, and the following year was appointed one of the "committee of the states." He was also a delegate to the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. He was killed in a duel with Mr. Stanley, a member of congress, at Newbern, Sept. 5th, 1802. ☞ L.

Spallanzani, Lazarus, a celebrated naturalist. He was born at Scandiano near Reggio, 1729, and studied at Bologna, after which he retired to private meditation. Being elected professor at Pavia he devoted himself to natural history, and made various and important experiments in physiology. In 1779 he began to travel, and in 1785 he visited Constantinople, the plains of Troas, and the islands of Corfu and Cythera. He afterwards came to Vienna, where the emperor Joseph received him with great ceremony and every mark of esteem, and on his return to Pavia he was greeted by the most affectionate respect of his pupils and friends. In 1788 he went to Naples and Sicily, and examined, with philosophical accuracy, the wonders and the productions of the Appennines. He died of an apoplexy 12th Feb. 1799 at Pavia. He published, Letters on the Origin of Fountains—Experiments on the Re-production of Animals—Essay on Animalculæ in Fluids—Microscopical Experiments—Memoirs on the Circulation of the Blood—Observations on the Transpiration of Plants—Travels in the two Sicilies and the Appennines, 6 vols.—Correspondence with eminent Men—Observations on the Influence of Confined Air, &c.

Spanheim, Frederic, divinity professor at Leyden, was born at Amberg, in the Upper Palatinate, 1600. He was educated under his father, a learned man, and then studied at Heidelberg and Geneva. He refused a professorship at Lausanne, and in 1631 succeeded to a divinity chair at Geneva, which he left in 1642 to settle at Leyden, where he had been honourably invited. Here he distinguished himself as a professor, and also as a preacher, in the Walloon church, and was respected by the queen of Bohemia, the prince of Orange, and Christina of Sweden. He died May, 1649. He wrote Exercitationes de Gratiâ Universali, 3 vols. 8vo.—Dubia Evangelica, 2 vols. 4to.—the Swiss Mercury—Life of Count Dhona, 4to. &c.

Spanheim, Ezekiel, a learned writer and statesman, eldest son of the preceding, born at Geneva, 1629. He early displayed great abilities, and at the age of 16 he wrote an ingenious defence of Buxtorf against Capellus, in favour of the Hebrew characters which his antagonist declared had been lost by the Jews, but preserved by the Samaritans. This performance he afterwards called unripe fruit, and candidly assented to the opinion of Capellus, which before he had attacked. On his father's death he left Leyden for Geneva, where he was honoured with the title of professor of eloquence, and soon after he became

tutor to the son of Charles Lewis, elector palatine. On this new appointment he devoted himself not only to literary pursuits, but to political studies, and was employed by the elector as envoy to the court of Rome, where he was treated with unusual respect by Christina of Sweden and other great characters. After being employed by the elector in several negotiations, especially in Holland, at Mentz, at the congress of Breda, and in England, he next entered into the service of the elector of Brandenburg, and was his envoy extraordinary at Paris, and in London. When the elector of Brandenburg assumed the title of king, he created him his minister, baron of the Prussian dominions, and again in 1702 employed him as his ambasador in England. He spent there the remainder of his days, and died 28th Oct. 1710, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Though so much engaged in political affairs, Spanheim wrote much and with great success and ability. The best known of his works are, De Præstantiâ, et Usu Numismatum Antiquorum, 2 vols. folio—Letters and Dissertations on Medals—Julian's works edited with notes, folio—besides notes on some Classical Authors, published by his friends.

Spanheim, Frederic, son of Frederic, and brother to the preceding, was born at Geneva, 1632, and carried to Leyden by his father. He studied under Hereboo d, Golius, and Boxton, and after distinguishing himself as a preacher at Utrecht, he was invited to the chair of divinity at Heidelberg, by the elector palatine, 1565. After acquiring reputation here as a professor, he removed in 1670 to Leyden, where he succeeded to the professorship of divinity and sacred history with universal approbation. His laborious studies enfeebled his health, and he died 1701, in consequence of a palsy. He left only one son out of several children whom he had by three wives. His writings are very numerous, and were printed at Leyden, 3 vols. folio. They are chiefly on theological subjects, of which the chief is his Ecclesiastical History.

Sparrow, Anthony, a native of Depden, Suffolk, educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, from which he was expelled for refusing to subscribe to the covenant, 1643. On the restoration of the second Charles, he was placed at the head of his college, made archdeacon of Sudbury, and in 1667 raised to the see of Exeter, from which he was translated to Norwich. He compiled a collection of Articles, Injunctions, Canons, &c. and also published Rationale, or the book of Common Prayers 1657, 8vo. improved afterwards with additions, and again edited 1722. This pious and learned divine died in his diocess, 1685.

Spartacus, a Thracian shepherd, who escaped from a school of gladiators, and collected so formidable a number of adherents, that he was enabled to conquer some of the Roman armies. He was at last defeated by Crassus, B.C. 71.

Spartianus, Ælius, a Latin historian, author of the Lives of the Roman emperors from Cæsar to Diocletian.

Speed, John, a celebrated historian, born at Farrington, Cheshire, 1555. Though originally a tailor, and of some eminence in his profession, he abandoned the needle for the pen, and in 1596, under the patronage of Mr. Fulke Greville, he published his "Theatre of Great Britain," afterwards improved and enlarged. His History of Great Britian, under the Conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, appeared 1614, dedicated to James I. and was recommended by verses from sir Henry Spelman, and other learned men. He published also, 1616, the Cloud of Witnesses, or Genealogies of Scripture, &c. a valuable book of divinity, often bound up with the Bible. He died 28th July, 1629, and was buried in St. Giles's, Cripplegate. He had 12 sons and six daughters by his wife, who died the year before him, after a union of 57 years. He was an able antiquary, and had his education been equal to the powers of his natural genius, as Nicolson observes, he would greatly have outdone himself.

Spelman, sir Henry, an eminent antiquary, born at Congham, near Lynn, Norfolk, of a respectable family, 1561. He was two years at Trinity college, Cambridge, and then entered at Lincoln's Inn. He was sheriff for Norfolk, 1604, and became so well known for his abilities, that James sent him three different times into Ireland on public business, and appointed him at home one of the commissioners to inquire into the fees exacted in all the courts and offices of England. He received a present of 300*l.* for his services, and was knighted by the king. When 50 years old, he settled in London with his wife, and devoted himself there totally to literary pursuits, and to the company and correspondence of the great and the learned of the age; of Usher, Williams, Selden, Cotton, Abbot, Laud, Dugdale, Salmasius, Rigaltius, Bignonius, and others. He founded a Saxon lectureship at Cambridge, but the intervention of the civil wars prevented the full execution of his wishes in this respect. He died in London, 1641, and was buried in Westminster abbey, near Cambden. He had eight children, four sons and four daughters, the eldest of which sons, John, was knighted by king Charles I. and was made master of Sutton's hospital. Sir Henry was member of the old

society of antiquaries, and wrote several valuable works, the best known of which are, "de non Temerandis Ecclesiis," against sacrilege, or alienating the church lands—Glossarium Archæologicum, of which only the first part to the letter L, was published by himself, 1626; a second volume was collected from his papers, and published by sir William Dugdale after the restoration—an edition of the English Councils, 2 vols. folio, of which the second volume was edited by sir William Dugdale also—Villare Anglicanum, folio—Reliquiæ Spelmaniæ, folio, edited by Gibson, 1698, and again printed by the same learned editor in 1723. Sir John, the son, wrote among other things, two political tracts—Alfred's Life, &c. and died 25th July, 1643, greatly esteemed by the king. His funeral sermon was preached and published by Usher.—Clement, the youngest son of sir Henry, was also a learned man, and made one of the judges of the exchequer after the restoration. He wrote a Discourse on the Time of observing Easter—tracts on Astrology—Rules for judging the Weather, &c. and died June, 1679, and was buried in St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street.

Spence, Joseph, an elegant scholar and divine, born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, of which he was fellow. In 1727 he published "an Essay on Pope's Odyssey," &c. which, though coldly praised by Dr. Johnson, is allowed by Warton to possess great merit; and, indeed, far from irritating the poet, it procured his friendship, and to that connexion the critic owed some of the preferment which he afterwards held. In 1728 he was elected poetry professor at Oxford, and travelled as tutor with lord Lincoln, afterwards duke of Newcastle. In 1742 he was made professor of modern history, and also obtained from his college Great Horwood rectory, in Buckinghamshire, where he never resided, and in 1754 he was promoted to a stall in Durham cathedral. On the 20th Aug. 1768, he was found drowned in a canal in his garden, at Byfleet, and though the particulars of the melancholy accident must remain unknown, it is generally supposed that in a fit he fell with his face downwards into the water, where it was too shallow to cover his head, and was thus suffocated. He published an Account of his friend Stephen Duck, 1731—an Account of the Life and Writings of Blacklock—some pieces preserved in Dodsley's Miscellany, and other compositions; but the work for which he is deservedly admired as a man of genius and of taste, is his "Polymetis," or an Inquiry on the Agreement of the Roman Poets, and the Remains of Ancient Artists, to illustrate each other, folio, 1747. This work, though fastidiously censured by Gray, has met with universal approbation, and has been highly commended by Lowth, Johnson, and Warton. Our amiable author made several communications about Pope, whom he attended in his last moments, to his friend Warton, and as he had formed memorials of his conversation, his assistance must be considered as valuable, and his anecdotes as authentic.

Spencer, John, an ingenious divine, born in Kent, 1630, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and in 1667 master. In 1677 he was made dean of Ely, and after a life usefully devoted to literature and religion, he died, May, 1695, and was buried in the chapel of his college. He published some occasional sermons; but his works best known are, a Discourse concerning Prodigies, &c. a learned composition—a Latin Dissertation concerning Urim and Thummin, 1668—and in 1685 his celebrated work, de Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus, et eorum Rationibus, which has met with opposition from various quarters, because, while he vindicates the ways of God to men, he asserts that many of the rites and ceremonies of the Jews are deduced from the practices of their heathen neighbours. This work was edited with the author's notes by Leonard Chappelow, Cambridge, 1727, folio.

Spencer, William, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, published, in 1658, Origen's eight books against Celsus, &c. in 4to. with annotations, and a Latin version.

Spencer, Joseph, general in the American army of the revolution, was a native of East Haddam, Connecticut. He entered the northern army during the French war, in 1758, with the rank of major, and was soon advanced to a colonelcy, and served with reputation. In 1775 he was appointed a brigadier-general, and the following year major-general in the continental army. He resigned his commission in 1778, and was the next year elected to a seat in the continental congress. He died in 1789, aged seventy-five years. ☞ L.

Spener, Philip James, a Lutheran divine of Frankfort on the Maine, born in Alsatia, 1635. He became in 1680 founder of a new sect, called Pietists, which maintained that only persons inspired by the Holy Ghost could understand the Scriptures, a doctrine which produced many enthusiasts, and was at last checked by the interference of the civil power. He settled at Dresden, and afterwards at Berlin, where he held some ecclesiastical dignities, and died 1705, aged 70.

Spenser, Edmund, a celebrated English poet, born at London, and educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, 1576. He left Cam-

bridge upon being an unsuccessful candidate for a fellowship at Pembroke, and for some time resided with some friends in the North, where he fell in love with his fair Rosalind, whose beauties and cruelty he has laboriously painted. His first publication was the Shepherd's Calendar, which was dedicated to sir Philip Sidney, a great favourite at court, and a fond admirer of good poetry. By means of this worthy patron, he was introduced at court, and appointed poet laureat, with a salary of 50*l.* and his verses pleased Elizabeth so much that she ordered Burleigh to present him 100*l.* to which the sagacious minister objected, as being too much for a song. "Then give him," replied the queen, "what is reason." The gratuity, however, was delayed, till the impatient poet presented to the queen the following lines:

I was promised on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme;
From that time until this season,
I received nor rhyme nor reason:

which were graciously received, and immediately obtained the promised reward. He was afterwards employed by lord Grey de Wilton, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, as his secretary, and for his faithful services he was rewarded with a grant of 3000 acres of land in the county of Cork, and in the mansion on this estate he spent some time, and completed his celebrated poem, "the Faery Queen." The rebellion, however, disturbed his repose; he was plundered and robbed of his estate, and broken in heart and fortune, he came to London, where he died 1598. He was interred in Westminster abbey, near Chaucer. A monument was erected to his memory by Robert Devereaux, earl of Essex. Though he is said on his monument to have been born 1510, and to have died 1596, these dates are false, according to Camden, who fixes the time of his death 1598. As a poet Spenser is deservedly regarded as little inferior either in invention or in judgment, and in the true fire of the muse, to any author in ancient or modern times. But, with all his beauties, he was, says Rymer, fanciful and chimerical, and without uniformity, so that his poem is truly fairy land. His language, unfortunately, is becoming obsolete, and the form of his stanzas is heavy and ill-judged; but though his characters are generally all equal in the possession of moral virtues, and not drawn with sufficient discrimination; and though for every adventure a hero is raised by the inventive powers of the poet, yet the composition is interesting, grand, and sublime, full of variety, and animated by the happy efforts of a most fertile imagination. The best edition of this valuable poem is that published by Todd, in 6 vols. 8vo. with notes, 1805.

Sperling, Otto, a native of Hamburgh, who studied medicine in Italy, and after travelling in Dalmatia, settled as physician at Bergen in Norway. He afterwards went to reside at Copenhagen, as physician to the king of Denmark; but he was involved in the disgrace of count Ulfeld, and was sent to prison, 1664, where he died, after a long confinement, 1681. He wrote a Catalogue of the Plants of Denmark, 1642, 12mo. &c.

Sperling, John, a native of Zeuchfield in Thuringia, professor of medicine at Wittemberg, where he died, 1658, aged 55. He was author of Institutiones Physicæ—Anthropologiæ Physicæ, &c.

Sperone, Speron, a polite writer, born at Padua, 1500. He lived for some time at Rome, patronised by Pius IV. who knighted him, and employed him in embassies to Venice, France, and Spain. He died at Padua, 1588. His works are written in excellent Italian, and consist of orations, dialogues, letters, dissertations, and a tragedy, called Canace.

Spielman, James Reinhold, a physician born 1722, at Strasburg. After travelling over Europe, and residing some time at Berlin, he returned to his native city, where, as professor of medicine and chymistry, his lectures were attended by numerous and respectable classes. He promoted the establishment of a botanical garden at Strasburg, which is now one of its principal ornaments, and he died Sept. 1782, universally esteemed. He published Elementa Chymiæ, 8vo.—Prodromus Floræ Argentinensis, 8vo.—Institutiones Materiæ Medicæ—Syllabus Medicamentorum—Pharmacopœia Generalis, 4to. &c.

Spierings, Henry, a native of Antwerp, born 1633, and eminent as a painter of landscapes. His pictures exhibit great skill and judgment, and his trees and rural scenery are particularly admired.

Spiers, Albert Van, an admired historical painter, born at Amsterdam. He improved his talents by studying in Italy, and afterwards settled in his native country, where he acquired celebrity and fortune. He died 1718, aged 52.

Spigelius, Adrian, a native of Brussels, professor of surgery and anatomy at Padua. He died at Brussels, 1625, aged 47. His works were published at Amsterdam, 1645, in folio. The smaller lobe of the liver bears his name, as he is supposed to have discovered it.

Spilberg, John, a native of Dusseldorf, first painter to the elector Palatine. His altar pieces, portraits, and historical drawings, possessed great beauty. He died 1691, aged 72. His daughter Adriana ex-

celled as an artist in crayons. She married Vander Neer.

Spilberg, George, a Dutch admiral, who defeated the Spaniards in the south seas, about 1616. An Account of his Adventures is published among the Dutch voyages.

Spinckes, Nathaniel, an eminent divine, born at Castor, Northamptonshire, 1654. He entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, and though after his father's death possessed of a respectable fortune, he applied for a Rustat scholarship at Jesus, which he obtained as an honourable proof of his abilities, after a strict and prolonged examination. In 1681 he was chaplain to the duke of Lauderdale, and in 1685 obtained the rectory of Peakirk, Northamptonshire, and afterwards was promoted to a stall at Salisbury, and to the rectory of St. Mary in that city. He, however, lost all his preferments in 1690, for refusing to take the oaths to William, and lived afterwards in some distress, and in dependence upon the contributions of other nonjurors, of whom he was elected one of the bishops. He died 28th July, 1727, and was buried in St. Faith's cemetery, north side of St. Paul's. By his wife, who died seven days after him, he had many children, of whom only two survived him. He wrote various pious books and devotions—the Sick Man visited, a sixth edition of which appeared 1775.

Spinello, Aretino, an Italian painter, born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, 1328. His portraits, madonnas, and historical pieces, were much admired, and are highly finished. He died 1420. His son Paris was also an eminent painter, and died 1422, aged 56. It is said of him that, in a picture of the fallen angels, he represented the devil in so hideous a form, that the evil spirit haunted him in his dreams, and demanded with threats what authority he had to give him so horrible a delineation.

Spinola, Ambrose, a famous general in the service of Spain, where he was born 1569, but descended from a Genoese family. He distinguished himself in Flanders, and as commander in chief, took Ostend, 1604. His abilities were eminently displayed against Maurice of Nassau, the greatest hero of the age, whom he opposed with skill and military judgment. After the truce of 1608, he lived in retirement, till fresh troubles called him again to take the field, and to make Aix-la-Chapelle, Wesel, and Breda, submit to his arms. In 1629 he was employed in Italy, where he took Casal; but the court of Spain disconcerted his measures, and prevented his obtaining possession of the citadel, in consequence of which he fell sick, and died soon after, 1630, exclaiming, "they have robbed me of my honour."

Spinoza, Benedict de, an atheistical writer, son of a Portuguese Jew, born at Amsterdam, 1638. He studied medicine and theology, but his religion was so loose, and his inquiries for the reason of every thing which he was to believe, became so offensive to the rabbis, that he was thrust out of the synagogue. In consequence of this he became a Christian, and was baptized; but his conversion was insincere, and though during his life he did not openly profess himself an atheist, his posthumous works plainly proved him such. He died of a consumption at the Hague, Feb. 1677, aged 45. He is the founder of a regular system of atheism, and by his hypothesis he wished to establish that there is but one substance in nature, which is endowed with infinite attributes, with extension and thought; that all spirits are modifications of that substance, and that God, the necessary and most perfect being, is the cause of all things that exist, but does not differ from them. These monstrous doctrines, though not new, were thus built into a regular system by this extraordinary man, who is said in other respects to have been of a good moral character in private life, benevolent, friendly, and charitable. His conduct was marked by no licentiousness or irregularity; but he retired from the tumults of Amsterdam, to a more peaceful residence at the Hague, where curiosity led princes, philosophers, and learned men to see and to converse with this bold asserter of atheism. His works were "Tractatus Theologico-Politicus," 4to. 1670—Opera Posthuma, 4to. Few have studied the abstract and difficult principles of Spinoza, and fewer have followed them. Toland may be said to approach nearest, as a free-thinker, in his "Pantheisticon," to the opinions of the Dutch philosopher, and his sentiments seem in some degree to be the repetition of those of his atheistical predecessor.

Spira, Francis, a Venetian lawyer of eminence in the 16th century. Being accused before the papal nuncio of favouring the tenets of the reformation, he was compelled to make a public recantation of his opinions to save his life, and this had such effect upon his spirits, that he was seized with a dreadful melancholy, which baffled all the aid of medicine, and carried him to his grave, under the most poignant agonies of mind, 1548.

Spon, Charles, an ingenious Frenchman, born at Lyons, 1609. He studied at Ulm and Paris, and in 1632, went to Montpellier, to devote himself more attentively to medicine. He took his degree of M.D. there, and settled at Lyons, where he practised with great success, and died 21st Feb. 1684, highly respected. He was an excellent scholar, and had such facility of writing Latin verses, that Bayle says had a copy of some of his iambics, on the Deluge

and last Conflagration, which, though written at the age of fourteen, would have done credit to established abilities, if composed in moments of leisure. He had an extensive correspondence with the learned of Europe, and was particularly attached to Gassendus, and to his philosophy. He published the Prognostics of Hippocrates, in hexameter verses, dedicated to his friend Guy Patin.

Spon, James, son of the preceding, was born at Lyons, 1647, and after a careful education, was admitted doctor of medicine at Montpellier, 1667, and member of the Lyons college of physicians two years after. In 1675 he began to travel into Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant, in company with Mr. Wheeler, of which he published an interesting account. He left France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685, with the intention of retiring to Zurich, but died on the way at Vevay, on the lake Leman, 1696. He was member of several learned societies, and was a most respectable character, than in whom, says Bayle, the qualities of a learned and of an honest man were never more happily united. He wrote various works, the best known of which are, Recherches des Antiquités de Lyons, 8vo. 1674—Ignotorum atque Obscurorum Deorum Aræ, 8vo. 1677; Histoire de la Ville et de l'Etat de Geneve, 2 vols. 12mo. 1680 ; Voyage de la Grece et du Levant, 3 vols. 12mo. 1677—Recherches Curieuses d'Antiquité, 4to. 1683—Miscellanea, &c.

Spondanus, John, or de Sponde, a learned man, born at Mauleon de Soule in Biscay, 1557. At the age of twenty, he began a commentary on Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, printed at Basil, 1583, folio, full of much erudition, though sometimes trifling. He abjured the reformed religion, and left the court of his patron, Henry of Navarre, afterwards the fourth of France, and retired to the mountains of Biscay. He died 1595, and was buried at Bourdeaux. He published Aristotle's Logic in Greek and Latin, at Basil, with notes, 1583.

Spondanus, Henry, younger brother of the preceding, was born 1568, and educated at the reformed college of Ortez. He became early eminent for his knowledge of Greek and Latin, and afterwards studied the civil and canon law, and recommended himself to the notice of Henry IV. of France, then Prince of Bearn, who made him master of the requests at Navarre. He abandoned the protestant religion 1595, and then retiring to Rome, took orders, and obtained, on his return to France, the see of Pamiers from Lewis XIII. He died at Toulouse, 1643. He abridged his friend Baronius's Annales Ecclesiastici, and wrote besides, Annales Sacri a Mundi Creatione ad ejusdem Redemptionem, &c.

Spotswood, John, archbishop of St. Andrews, was descended from an ancient family, and born 1565. He was educated at Glasgow, where he distinguished himself, and afterwards attended as chaplain the duke of Lenox, in his embassy to France, and when James I. took possession of the English throne in 1603, he was in the number of his attendants. That year he was made bishop of Glasgow, and privy counsellor of Scotland, and in 1615 was translated to the see of St. Andrews. In 1633 he crowned Charles I. as king of Scotland at Holyrood-house, and in 1635 was made chancellor of the kingdom. The troubles of the country obliged him to leave his situation, and he retired to England, where he sunk under his infirmities, and the melancholy state of public affairs. He died in London, 1639, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He wrote an history of the Church of Scotland, published 1655, folio. It was begun at the command of James I. and is regarded as accurate. His second son, sir Robert, was a man of abilities, patronised like his father by James I. and by his successor. He shared the fortunes of the great Montrose, and was put to death with him.

Spotswood, Alexander, governor of Virginia, succeeded Jennings in 1710. He was a man of uncommon enterprise and public spirit, a friend of learning and religion, and exercised a useful administration. He was succeeded in 1723 by Drysdale. In 1730 he was appointed post-master general of the colonies, and in 1739 commander of the forces raised against Florida, but he died at Annapolis, June 7th, 1740.

☞ L.

Spragg, Edward, a valiant Englishman, He commanded the Royal Charles in the first engagement with the Dutch fleet in 1665, and behaved with such courage, that the king knighted him in his own ship. The following year he distinguished himself under the duke of Albemarle, in the fight which continued four days with the Dutch, and in 1667 he contributed to the defeat of the same enemy by burning some of their ships when they attempted to sail up the Thames. He was employed in 1671 against the Algerines in the Mediterranean, where he destroyed seven of their men of war ; but two years after he was unfortunately drowned in the dreadful engagement with Van Tromp, as he was passing in a small boat from his ship, which was sinking in the fight, to another.

Sprangher, Bartholomew, an eminent painter, born at Antwerp, 1546. He was at Rome, and was patronised by cardinal Farnese, and by Pius. V. for whom he painted the "Day of Judgment" at Belvidere. On his return to Germany he was in the service of the emperor Maximilian II.

and was so great a favourite with his successor Rodolphus, that he was honoured with a gold medal, and with a pension, and raised to the rank of nobility. He visited his country in his old age, and every where heard his productions admired. He died at Prague, 1623.

Sprat, Thomas, an English prelate, born at Tallaton, Devonshire, 1636, and educated at Wadham college, of which he became fellow. He here began to cultivate poetry, and published in 1659 his poem on the death of Cromwell, dedicated to Dr. Wilkins. He afterwards wrote the "Plague of Athens," a poem, and another poem on the death of Cowley. After the restoration he took orders, and was chaplain to Buckingham, and then to the king. He also became an active promoter of the establishment of the Royal Society, of which he was one of the first members, and of whose labours he published the history, 1667. He next wrote Observations on Sorbiere's Voyage to England, and in 1668 edited his friend Cowley's poems. Thus distinguished as a writer, he was amply rewarded by preferments. In 1668 he became prebendary of Westminster, afterwards minister of St. Margaret's church, canon of Windsor, and in 1683 dean of Westminster, and next year bishop of Rochester. In 1685 he was prevailed upon to write the history of the Rye-house plot, and as he had been liberally noticed by James II. and made dean of the chapel royal, he was appointed one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs. In this office he acted with some timidity, and then at last withdrew; but when it was debated whether the throne was vacant by the flight of James, he boldly stood the manly advocate of his master. He, however, submitted to the revolution, and took the oath; but an infamous attempt was made by some unprincipled informers to involve him in trouble by forging his name, and by introducing into his house the plan of a pretended plot, all which, however, proved his innocence, and after some confinement, left him the exercise of his episcopal duties. He died 20th May, 1713. His character is delineated with some degree of asperity by Burnet; but it should be remembered that they were rivals and enemies, and that while Burnet preached before the Commons, he made the pulpit the vehicle of sedition, and Sprat there displayed his zeal and loyalty in favour of the government. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote a Relation of the wicked Conspiracy of Stephen Blackhead and Robert Young, who united to rob him of his Honour and of his Life—and also sermons, 8vo.—poems, &c. It has been observed that every book of his composition is of a different kind, and has its distinct and characteristical excellence.

Spring, Samuel, D. D. congregational minister of Newburyport, Massachusetts, was born in Worcester county in that state, Feb. 27th, 1746, and graduated at Princeton college in 1771. He was licensed to preach in 1774, and the following year, became chaplain to a volunteer corps, which marched under colonel Arnold, through the wilderness to Canada. He left the army at the close of 1776, and in August of 1777 was ordained pastor of the North Congregational Church in Newburyport, where he continued until his death, March 4th, 1819. He possessed a vigorous and well-cultivated mind, was distinguished for simplicity, zeal, and energy as a preacher, and was one of the most ardent and efficient friends of the benevolent institutions which adorn his native state, especially of the Theological Seminary at Andover, and the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. His chief publications were a Dialogue on Duty, and a volume of Disquisitions. E. L.

Spurstow, William, D. D. master of Catherine hall, Cambridge, from which he was expelled in the civil wars for refusing the engagement, was afterwards minister of Hackney, of which he was deprived in 1662, for nonconformity. He was member of the Wesminster assembly of divines, and assisted also at the Savoy conference. He was author of a treatise on the Promises, 8vo.—the Spiritual Chymist, 8vo.—the Wiles of Satan, and sermons, and died 1666. He was also engaged in the attack on episcopacy, under the name of Smeatymnuus, *Vid.* Newcomen.

Squarcione, Francis, an Italian painter, who acquired such celebrity, that he was called the father of painters. He improved himself by viewing the most valuable antiquities preserved in ancient Greece, and died 1474, aged 80.

Squire, Samuel, D.D. a learned prelate, son of an apothecary at Warminster, Wilts, where he was born, 1714. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and afterwards was successively made archdeacon of Bath, rector of Topsfield, Essex, in 1750 rector of St. Anne's, Westminster, vicar of Greenwich, and in 1760, dean of Bristol. The following year he was raised to the see of St. David's, and died May 6th, 1766. In the various characters of pastor, bishop, husband, father, and friend, he was a most excellent and amiable pattern. He left two sons and a daughter. The best known of his works are, a Defence of the Ancient Greek Chronology—and an Inquiry into the origin of the Greek Language, 8vo.—Inquiry into the Nature of the English Constitution, 8vo.—Indifference to Religion inexcusable, 12mo.—the Principles of Religion made easy to Young Persons, &c.—a character of his first patron Herring, &c.

Staal, Madame de, a French lady, daughter of a painter called de Launai, well educated in a convent by the favour of the abbess. She was in the service of the dutchess of Maine, and shared her disgrace by being confined two years in the bastille, and afterwards she married de Staal, an officer of the Swiss guards. She died 1750, leaving her memoirs, published afterwards in 3 vols. 12mo. to which a fourth was afterwards added, containing two comedies. She possessed great wit and vivacity, as her memoirs fully prove, and it was this which recommended her to the notice and friendship of la Fontenelle, and other learned men.

Staben, Henry, a Flemish painter, who studied under Tintoret, and acquired celebrity by his historical pieces, and particularly by his views of perspective. He died 1658, aged 80.

Stackhouse, Thomas, a pious divine, for some years curate of Finchley, and afterwards vicar of Beenham, Berks, where he died 11th Oct. 1752. He wrote several things, and among them a History of the Bible, 2 vols. folio, a popular and valuable work, often reprinted—a System of Practical Divinity, fol.—a Tract on the Miseries of the inferior Clergy, 8vo.—a Review of the Controversy concerning Miracles, &c. a complete Body of Divinity—an Exposition of the Apostles' Creed, &c.

Stadius, John, a native of Loenhout, in Brabant, who became professor of history at Louvain, and afterwards filled the chair of mathematics and history at Paris, where he died 1579, aged 52. His knowledge of mathematics was disgraced by his fondness for astrological calculations. He wrote Ephemerides, 4to.—Tabula Æquabilis et Apparentis Motus Cœlestium Corporum—a Latin Commentary on Florus—Fasti Romanorum, &c.

Stael, Anne Louisa Germaine Necker, baroness de, was the daughter of the celebrated M. Necker, and born at Paris, in 1766. She received a liberal education, and early displayed extraordinary talents; but the new philosophy, as it was called, gave a masculine tone to her mind. In 1786 she married baron de Stael, a Swede, by whom she had four children, two of whom only survived her. In 1789 Madame de Stael began her literary career, in "Letters on the Writings and Character of Rousseau;" and soon afterwards she took an active part in the French Revolution. In 1793, her husband being appointed ambassador to the new republic, gave Madame de Stael an opportunity of exerting herself in those political intrigues to which she had a great propensity. Bonaparte, however, had no esteem for female politicians, and in 1803 banished her from the capital. Upon this she went to Germany, next to Italy, and twice visited England. She died July 15th, 1817. Her principal works are, 1. "On the Influence of the Passions upon Individuals and Nations." 2. On the Influence of Literature upon Society. 3. "Delphine," a novel. 4. "Corinne, or Italy," a novel. 5. Germany, or Observations on that country.—*W. B.*

Stafford, Antony, a writer, descended from a noble family, and born in Northamptonshire. He received his education at Oriel college, Oxford, and was made master of arts, 1623. He was a man of great learning, and died 1641. His works are, Niobe dissolved into Nilus, or his age drowned in her own Tears, 12mo.—Meditations and Resolutions, 12mo.—Life and Death of Diogenes—the Life of the Virgin Mary, or Female Glory—the Pride of Honour—Honour and Virtue triumphant over the Grave, exemplified in the Life and Death of Henry lord Stafford, 4to. His Female Glory proved very offensive to the puritans of England.

Stahl, George Ernest, an eminent German chymist, born in Franconia, 1660. He studied medicine, and was, in 1694, made professor of that science, on the foundation of the university of Hall. His reputation was so great that he was honourably invited to Berlin in 1716, and became there physician to the king, and counsellor of state. He died there 1734. As a chymist, he obtained great and deserved celebrity for nearly 50 years, and was the author of the Doctrine of Phlogiston. As a physician, he was fanciful, and maintained that every muscular action, whether from consciousness or not, proceeded from the will of the mind, which he asserted had at all times absolute power over the body. Of his valuable works these are the best known, Experimenta et Observationes Chymicæ et Physicæ, 8vo.—Theoria Medica Vera, 8vo.—a German Treatise on Sulphur, 12mo.—Opusculum Chymico-Physico-Medicum, 4to.—Fundamenta Chymiæ Dogmaticæ et Experimentalis, 3 vols. 4to.—Negotium Otiosum, 4to.—Commentarium in Metallurgicum Beccheri—a German treatise on Salts, &c.

Stahremberg, Conrad Balthasar, count de, governor of Vienna, is celebrated for the brave defence which he made when the city was besieged in 1683, by the Turks. He died at Rome, 1687.

Stahremberg, Guido Balde, count de, an Austrian general, who raised himself by merit to the highest military honours. He displayed great gallantry at the battle of Zenta, and by his courage and military skill insured the victory of Saragossa, 1719. He died at Vienna, 1737, aged 80.

Stalbent, Adrian, a native of Antwerp, distinguished as a painter. He is very happy in his delineations of nature, and, to

great correctness, unites strong judgment. He died 1660, aged 80.

Stampart, Francis, a painter, born at Antwerp, 1675. He settled at Vienna, where his abilities recommended him to the notice of the emperor, who made him his cabinet painter. He died there, 1750.

Standish, Miles, the first military commander at Plymouth, New-England, was born at Lancashire, about the year 1584. After having served some time in the army in the Netherlands, he settled at Leyden, with Mr. Robinson's congregation, and accompanied them to Plymouth in 1620. He was there chosen captain, or chief military commander, and rendered the most important services to the colony, in the wars with the Indians. Many of his exploits were peculiarly daring, and his escapes extraordinary. In 1625 he went to England, as an agent for the colony, and returned the following year. He lived from that time in Duxbury, holding the office of magistrate. He died in 1656. He was somewhat rough and passionate, but a daring and skilful soldier, and an upright magistrate. ☞ L.

Stanhope, George, an able divine, born at Hartshorn, Derbyshire, March 1660, of a respectable family, which had suffered much during the civil wars. He was removed from Uppingham school to Eton, and was elected to King's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of D.D. 1697. He first obtained Tewing rectory, Hertfordshire, and afterwards Lewisham in Kent, by the favour of Lord Dartmouth, in whose family he had been tutor, and soon after he became chaplain to the king. In 1701, he preached Boyle's lectures, and two years after exchanged Tewing for the vicarage of Deptford, and soon after was made dean of Canterbury in the room of Hooper, raised to the see of Bath and Wells. These preferments were due to his integrity, learning, and piety; and as one of our ablest divines, his writings must always be held in high esteem. This worthy man, whose private life was as virtuous and exemplary as his public conduct was useful, died 18th March, 1728, aged 68, and was buried in Lewisham chancel. He was twice married, and by his first wife, Olivia Cotton, he had one son and four daughters. The second wife survived him. The best known of his works are a Translation of Thomas á Kempis de Imitatione Christi, 8vo.—a Translation of Charron on Wisdom, 3 vols. 8vo.—Translation of M. Aurel. Antoninus's Meditations, 4to.—sermons on several occasions—a Translation of Epictetus, with Simplicius's Commentary, 8vo.—Paraphrase on the Epistles and Gospels, 4 vols. 8vo.—the Truth and Excellence of the Christian Religion, in sermons preached at Boyle's lectures. 4to.—Translations of Rochefoucaud's Maxims, 8vo.—of St. Augustine's Meditations—of Bishop Andrews's Greek Devotions—Parsons's Christian Directory, 8vo.—the Grounds and Principles of the Christian Religion, &c.

Stanhope, James, earl of, of an ancient Nottinghamshire family, was born 1673. He embraced the military profession, and for his services at the siege of Namur, in 1695, king William gave him a company, and the rank of colonel. He served under the great Peterborough in Spain, and distinguished himself at the siege of Barcelona, and at the victories of Almanza and Saragossa; but he was obliged to surrender the citadel of Brihuega to the forces of Vendome, after a very brave resistance. Under George I. he was made secretary of state, and in 1714 went as ambassador to Vienna, and in 1717 was appointed first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. These services to his country were rewarded with an earldom. He died 3d Feb. 1721.

Stanhope, Charles, the third earl, was grandson of the preceding, and born Aug. 3d, 1753. He received the early part of his education at Eton, and completed it at Geneva, where he applied chiefly to the mathematics, in which he made so great progress as to obtain a prize from the society of Stockholm, for a memoir on the construction of the pendulum. In 1774 he stood candidate for Westminster, but without success. By the interest of the earl of Shelburne, however, he was brought into parliament for the borough of Wycombe, which he represented till the death of his father, in 1786, called him to the Upper House. He distinguished himself at an early period of the French Revolution, by an open avowal of republican sentiments, and went so far as to lay aside the external ornaments of the peerage. He was also a frequent speaker; and on some occasions was left single in a minority. As a man of science he ranked high, and was the author of many inventions, particularly of a method of securing buildings from fire, an arithmetical machine, a new printing-press, a monochord for turning musical instruments, and a vessel to sail against wind and tide. He was twice married, first to lady Hester Pitt, daughter of the great earl of Chatham, by whom he had three daughters; and secondly to Miss Grenville, by whom he had three sons. He died Dec. 16th, 1816. He published some philosophical pieces, and a few political Tracts.

W. B.

Stanhope, Philip Dormer, earl of Chesterfield, a distinguished nobleman and able writer, born in London, 22d Sept. 1694. After a private education he entered at the age of 18, at Trinity hall, Cambridge,

where he studied the classics with great assiduity. In 1714, after two years residence he left the university to make the tour of Europe, and after receiving lessons of gaming at the Hague, and polishing his manners under the tuition of the dissipated belles of Paris, and visiting Italy, he returned home the next year. He became gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince of Wales, and in the first parliament of George I. was elected member for St. Germain's, and then began his political career. He proved himself an able and accomplished speaker; but after defending the septennial bill, he followed the prince of Wales in his opposition to the measures of the court, and no offers could persuade him to espouse the cause of the ministry. The death of his father in 1726, removed him to the house of lords, and in this place he began to distinguish himself more as an orator than he had done in the house of Commons. Elegant and perspicuous in his delivery, with an inexhaustible command of language, adorned by all the graceful arts of high bred urbanity and sportive facetiousness, he acquired decisive superiority above all other orators, and riveted the attention of his auditors by the dignified and vehement powers of his eloquence, and the fascinating touches of his raillery and humour. When George the second was raised to the throne, Chesterfield, who had faithfully served him, was placed in offices of trust and honour. He was in 1728 sent ambassador to Holland, and for his services there, was rewarded with the garter, and the office of high steward of the household. He returned in 1732, to England; but his determined opposition to Walpole stripped him of his offices, and he desisted from attending the court, where he was now received with coldness and indifference. During 12 years he continued to attack the measures of government from the ranks of opposition; but the coalition of parties, in 1744, restored him to a seat in the cabinet, and the following year he was again engaged in a short embassy in Holland. He hastened back from the continent, to take the office of lord lieutenant of Ireland, and in this high situation he had the happiness by the mildness of his government, to conciliate the affections of the Irish nation. He left Ireland in 1746, and became principal secretary of state, but resigned two years after. Though infirmities and deafness came now rapidly upon him, yet he attended his duty in the house of lords, and in the debates, for the alteration of the style, 1751, he distinguished himself by an eloquent speech in favour of the plan. He lived with increasing infirmities to the 24th March, 1773. As a public character lord Chesterfield is highly esteemed, as from his rank, his influence, and his experience in political intrigues, he was, for many years, a distinguished leader. He wished not only to appear a man of letters, but to be the patron of learned men; and his friendship with Pope, and the other wits of the time, ensured him celebrity. His conduct, however, to Dr. Johnson, from whom he expected an adulatory dedication of his dictionary, exposed him to the reprehension and indignant contempt of that unbending moralist. Lord Chesterfield wrote some papers in the World, and some poetical pieces, inserted in periodical publications; but his fame as an author rests on the celebrated letters which he sent to his natural son. These letters are writen in an elegant and fascinating style; but in wishing to form his son for the higher ranks of life, he has shown himself the advocate of hypocrisy, licentiousness, and infidelity. The applause of the world was the governing principle of his life; but it was not by virtue alone that the polished peer endeavoured to command popularity, but by every art which can, without hesitation, sacrifice honour, religion, and morality, to its favourite objects. The publication of his letters prove him to be an excellent scholar; but they display a studied relaxation of principle, and as Johnson says, inculcate the morals of a strumpet with the manners of a dancing master. He was married to Melosina de Schulenburg, countess of Walsingham, but had no children. His favourite son, to whose education he had so ardently and anxiously devoted himself, died Nov. 1768, and left him in a state of deep and lasting despondency. His letters appeared first in 2 vols. 4to. 1774, and his miscellaneous works also, in 2 vols. 4to. 1777, and have since frequently been published in other forms.

Stanislaus, Leczinski, king of Poland, was born at Leopold 20th Oct. 1676. He was son of the grand treasurer of the kingdom, and to an elegant person joined an insinuating address, which prevailed so much with Charles XII. of Sweden, to whom he was deputed in 1704, by the assembly of Warsaw, that he determined to make him master of the kingdom, which his valour had conquered. Stanislaus was accordingly crowned at Warsaw, 1705, in the room of the deposed Augustus, agreeably to the will of the victorious Swede, and he continued attached to his benefactor, till the defeat of the Swedes at the battle of Pultowa, and the incursions of the Russians rendered his situation dangerous, and obliged him to fly from the kingdom. Augustus was restored to his crown, but on his death, in 1733, Stanislaus, though supported by the interest of Lewis XV. who had married his daughter, was unable to reascend the throne, and re-

mained satisfied with the humbler title of duke of Lorraine and Bar, in which character he gained the affection of his new subjects, and deserved the name of the Beneficent. He died Feb. 23, 1766, in consequence of being burnt by his night gown catching fire. Stanislaus was author of "Œuvres du Philosophe Bienfaisant," 4 vols. 8vo. in which he delineates the character of a true philosopher, meaning himself.

Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowsky, king of Poland, was son of a private gentleman in Luthuania, by the princess Czartorinski, of the illustrious family of the Jagellons, was born 1732. After receiving an excellent education he travelled to Paris, where the friendship of the Swedish ambassador recommended him to the notice of the great, but his expenses were so extravagant that he was liberated from prison only by an act of generosity in the wife of a rich merchant. From Paris he came to London, and became intimately acquainted with sir William Hanbury, whom he accompanied in his embassy to Russia. The elegant person and high accomplishments of Poniatowsky here captivated the heart of the grand dutchess, afterwards Catherine II. which gave so much offence to the empress Elizabeth, that the young favourite was recalled by order of Augustus III. of Poland. The death of Augustus, in 1763, interested Catherine in the fortunes of her favourite, and by her influence, and the terror of her armies he was elected king of Poland, 7th Sept. 1764, in the diet of Wola. The new monarch gained all hearts by the moderation and prudence of his government, but unfortunately religious disputes disturbed the peace of the kingdom, the dissidents or protestants, who had been excluded by the catholics from offices of trust and emolument, laid claim to new indulgences, and were supported in their petition by the ambassadors of England, Prussia, and Russia. Stanislaus favoured their cause, and thus rendered the catholics his most inveterate enemies, so that they formed the plan of taking him prisoner or destroying him. Three bold conspirators at the head of 40 dragoons disguised like peasants, entered Warsaw, 3d Nov. 1771, and seized the unsuspecting king as he was returning in his carriage at ten of the clock of the evening. After much personal violence they mounted him on a horse, and rode away from the town, but during the darkness of the night these assassins lost their road, and on the return of light, Stanislaus exhausted, found himself in the custody of only one of the conspirators, on whom he prevailed to conduct him back to Warsaw. In 1787, Stanislaus visited Kanieff, and after an absence of 23 years had an interview with Catherine, whom he accompanied in her tour through Tauris and Caucasus, to the borders of Persia. Though loaded with presents and honours by this ambitious princess, the Polish king soon saw his dominions invaded by her armies, and in 1792, all his efforts and the valour of Kosciusko were unable to arrest the career of her arms. Wilna and Warsaw were taken, and Catherine, after having frequently declared herself the protectoress of the independence of Poland, consented to share the disunited kingdom with the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia. In 1795, prince Repnin delivered a letter to the unfortunate Stanislaus, which commanded him to descend from the throne, and his people from the rank of nations. Stanislaus retired to Grodno, and forgot the dangers of greatness and of royalty in the obscurity of a private life, and afterwards, on the accession of Paul to the Russian throne, he was sent for to Petersburgh, where every mark of respect and attention was paid to him. He died at Petersburg, 11th April, 1798. This unfortunate man, if he had possessed more vigour and decision, might have retarded if not totally averted the dangers which ruined the monarchy; but he was more calculated to shine in private life than adorn a throne, and uphold the fates of a falling empire. He was well informed and the friend of the learned, and he spoke and wrote with ease the seven languages of Europe.

Stanley, Thomas, an elegant writer, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He was knighted, and resided at Cumberlowgreen, Herts, where he devoted himself to literature. He wrote poems and other things, but he is better known as the father of the learned Thomas Stanley, with whom he is confounded by Dr. Birch, &c.

Stanley, Thomas, Esq. son of the above, was born at his father's house, Herts, 1644. He was admitted at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as a polite scholar, and good philologer. After taking his degrees he travelled through France, Italy, and Spain, and on his return entered at the Middle Temple. Not the law, however, but literature was his pursuit, and he published in 1665, an edition of Ælian's Various History with notes. His next work was the History of Philosophy, containing the lives, opinions, &c. of philosophers of every sect, 4to. dedicated to his uncle John Marsham, Esq. a composition of great and acknowledged merit, which passed through four editions, and was translated into Latin for the use of the German literati—and in 1664, appeared his "Eschylus," cum Versione et Commentario. He wrote besides, various remarks on Eu-

ripides, Sophocles, and other classical authors, besides commentaries on Æschylus in 8 vols. fol. which have remained in manuscript. This worthy man, who had thus early given such strong and valuable proofs of his learning and application, died in 1678, when scarce 34.

Stanley, John, an English musician, born in London 1713. He lost his sight when two years old, and at the age of seven he devoted his attention to music, under the care of Dr. Green, and with such effect that he was chosen organist of All-Hallows church, Bread-street, in his 11th year. In 1723, he was made organist of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in 1734, he was elected by the benchers, organist of the Temple church, and in 1779, he was nominated master of the king's band. His execution on the organ was particularly admired, and his compositions displayed the most correct taste, and the soundest judgment. He died 1786.

Stannina, Gerard, a painter, born at Florence. He studied under Venetiano, and was eminent for the correctness of his historical pieces. He was patronised by the king of Spain, and died 1403, aged 59.

Stanyhurst, Richard, a native of Dublin, son of the speaker of the Irish house of commons, was educated at University college, Oxford. After studying the law in London he returned to Ireland, and married, and became a Roman catholic. He afterwards went abroad, and entering into orders was appointed chaplain to Albert archduke of Austria, governor of the Netherlands. He died at Brussels, 1618, aged about 72. He was universally esteemed as a good divine, an eminent philosopher, and a tolerable poet and historian. He wrote various things, the best known of which are, de Rebus in Hibernia Gestis—Harmonia, seu Catena Dialectica in Porphyrium—Vita Sancti Patricii—the four first books of the Æneid translated into English hexameters—the Principles of the Catholic Religion, &c. He was uncle to archbishop Usher.

Stapledon, Walter, a native of Devonshire, educated at Oxford. His abilities recommended him to the notice of the court, and he was advanced in the church, and made bishop of Exeter, and treasurer of England. He distinguished himself as a patron of learning, and founded Exeter college, Oxford. His conduct in office rendered him afterwards unpopular, and he was seized in an insurrection in London, and cruelly beheaded at Cheapside cross, 1326.

Stapleton, Thomas, an eminent controversialist, born at Henfield, Sussex, 1585, and educated at Canterbury and Winchester schools, from which he was removed to New college, Oxford. In Mary's reign he obtained a prebend of Chichester, but on Elizabeth's accession he left the kingdom with his family, and retired to Louvain, where he was made regius professor of divinity, canon of St. Peter's, and dean of Hilverbeck. He died 1598, and was buried in St. Peter's church at Louvain. He was an indefatigable writer in favour of the Roman catholic religion. His works were published in 4 vols. fol. Paris 1620.

Stapylton, sir Robert, a native of Carleton, Yorkshire. Though the son of a catholic family, and educated at Douay, he became a protestant, and was gentleman to the prince of Wales, afterwards the second Charles. He was zealously attached to the fortunes of Charles I. and served with valour at the battle of Edgehill, and was knighted. At the restoration he was reinstated in his honours, and died 1669. He was a very intelligent man, and a poet of some merit. He translated Juvenal, and also wrote some plays, &c.

Stark, John, general in the American army of the revolution, was a native of Londonderry, New-Hampshire, and born August 28th, 1728. He removed while young with his father's family to Manchester in that state, where he continued to reside till his death. Soon after the commencement of the French war of 1755, he entered the army with a company of rangers, and immediately distinguished himself by his activity, prudence, and courage. At the opening of the revolution he was placed at the head of the New-Hampshire troops, and rendered important aid at the battle of Bunker's hill. In the following year he was removed to the northern army, and had command of fort Independence. In November he joined the army under Washington, and led the van at the memorable battle of Trenton, and afterwards aided at the battle of Princeton. On the invasion of Burgoyne in 1777 he received the command of the New-Hampshire militia to oppose him, and had the honour by his skill and intrepidity of achieving the first step toward the capture of that general by the defeat of colonel Baum in the battle of Bennington. In 1778 he was intrusted with the defence of the northern frontier, and the two following years served with the main army. He returned to his command in the north in 1781, and continued there till the close of the war. His death took place, May 9th, 1822, in the ninety-fourth year of his age.

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Starovolski, Simon, a native of Poland. He wrote in Latin a geographical account of his country, and lives of an hundred illustrious Polish writers. He flourished in the 17th century.

Statira, daughter of Darius, was taken

at the battle of Issus, and became the wife of Alexander. She was murdered by Roxana, B.C. 323.

Statius, Pub. Papinius, a Latin poet, born at Naples. He was the flatterer of Domitian, and died about 100 A.D. His Thebais, and his Achilles remain, two heroic poems of considerable merit.

Staveley, Thomas, Esq. a native of Cussington, Leicestershire, who was educated at Peter-house, Cambridge, and afterwards studied the law at the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar 1654. He succeeded his father-in-law, Onebye, as steward of the records of Leicester, 1662, but the latter part of his life was clouded by habitual melancholy, probably arising from too intense an application to his studies. He died 1683. He wrote the Romish Horseleech, or a discovery of the enormous exactions of the court of Rome, 8vo.—the History of Churches, and also made collections for the history and antiquities of Leicestershire.

Staunton, sir George Leonard, a native of Galway in Ireland. After finishing his education at home he passed into France, and studied medicine at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree, and then returned to settle in London. In 1762, he went to Grenada, and became secretary to the governor, lord Macartney, whom, after the capture of the island by the French, he accompanied back to England. When his patron and friend went as governor to Madras, he attended him as his confidential secretary, and so great were his abilities, and so important his services, that on his return to Europe he was raised to the dignity of baronet, and received in the most honourable manner a pension from the East India company. In the embassy of lord Macartney to the court of China, sir George accompanied his noble friend as secretary of legation, and in consequence of the opportunities of information which he had, and the judicious observations which he made, he presented to the world a very valuable and interesting account of that mighty and populous empire, 2 vols. 4to. and three 8vo. Sir George was intimate with men of science and literature throughout Europe, and was made honorary doctor of laws by the university of Oxford. Among other things he published a translation of the medical essays of Dr. Storck, a physician of Vienna. He died in London, 18th Jan. 1801.

Steebing, Henry, an English divine, known for his attacks on Hoadly in the Bangorian controversy, and on Warburton on the publication of his Divine Legation. He died 1763, chancellor of the diocess of Salisbury. His other works are, sermons preached at Boyle's lecture, 8vo.—Collection of Tracts, 8vo.—Sermons on Practical Christianity, 2 vols.—and Tracts against Dr. JamesForster on the subject of Heresy.

Stedman, John Gabriel, a native of Scotland, author of a narrative of an expedition against the revolted negroes in Surinam, with 80 plates, 2 vols. 4to. The work is interesting and accurate, as he was present at the transactions of which he relates the history. He died at Tiverton, 1797, aged 52.

Steele, sir Richard, a celebrated English writer. He was born in Dublin, where his father, a counsellor at law, was private secretary to the duke of Ormond. He came very young to England, and was educated at the Charter-house, where he had Addison for his school-fellow. In 1695, he wrote "the Procession" on Queen Mary's funeral, and afterwards obtained an ensigncy in the guards, he wrote "the Christian Hero," to strengthen his mind in habits of religion and virtue, against those seducing pleasures to which a military life exposed him. This little work, valuable for the morality and piety of its contents, was dedicated to lord Cutts, who in consequence noticed him, and not only made him his secretary, but gave him a captain's commission in Lucas's fusiliers. His first comedy called the Funeral, or Love-a-la-Mode, was acted with great applause in 1702, and the next year the Tender Husband appeared, and in 1704, the Lying Lovers. By the friendship of Addison he was introduced to the patronage of lords Halifax and Sunderland, and obtained the appointment of Gazetteer, and in 1709, under the name of Isaac Bickerstaff, he began the Tatler, the first number of which was published 12th April, and the last 2d Jan. 1711. He next engaged with Addison in the Spectator, which first appeared 1st March, 1711, and afterwards in the Guardian, of which the first number appeared 12th March, 1713. He resigned in 1713, the place of commissioner of the stamp office which he held, to sit in parliament for Stockbridge, but his parliamentary career was short, as his papers in the Englishman and in the Crisis, were voted by the house to be scandalous and seditious libels, and he was therefore, after an able vindication of himself in a speech of three hours, expelled by a majority of 245 against 152. He now engaged in defending the rights of the house of Hanover, and in exposing the arts of the pretender, and in reward for his loyalty he was, on the accession of George I. made surveyor of the royal stables at Hampton court, and governor of the royal company of comedians, and in 1715, knighted by the king. In the first parliament of the new monarch he was elected member for Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, and after the suppression of the rebellion he was made one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scot-

land. Though engaged in offices of trust and business, Steele did not forget his character as a writer, but occasionally produced political pamphlets. His account of the Roman catholic religion throughout the world appeared in 1715, and it was followed by "a letter from the earl of Mar to the king," —a second volume of the Englishman—the Spinster—a Letter to Lord Oxford on the Peerage Bill—the Crisis of Property—the Nation a Family, on the South Sea Scheme. During the publication of "the Theatre," a periodical paper, his patent of governor of the comedians was withdrawn 1720, but though he exerted himself against the intrigues of the lord chamberlain, he never could recover it, though he computed the loss occasioned by that arbitrary measure little less than 10,000*l*. His comedy of the Conscious Lovers, appeared in 1722, and was received with great applause, and procured to him a present of 500*l*. from the king, to whom it was dedicated. In the decline of life Steele became paralytic, and retired to his seat of Llangunnor near Caermarthen, in Wales, where he died 1st Sept. 1729, and was very privately interred. He was twice married, by his first wife, from whom he inherited a valuable plantation in Barbadoes, he left no children, and by the second, who brought him the Welsh estate, he had one son and two daughters. As a writer Steele appears a very eminent character. The versatility of his talents, the extent of his information, and the deep acquaintance with polite literature, which he every where displayed, prove him to be an author of no ordinary rank, who would perhaps have shone to greater advantage if not united with the elegant Addison. Sir Richard in his private character was very eccentric, and often exposed himself to difficulties, from which all the interest and the ingenuity of his friends were required to extricate him. Among other methods which he adopted to better his fortune was the bringing fish alive to market, but though he obtained a patent and wrote a pamphlet to vindicate his plan, he failed, and thus heavily narrowed his income.

Steen, John a painter born at Leyden. He studied under Brouwer, and Van Goyen, and was very happy in his delineation of grotesque and comical characters. He died 1689, aged 53.

Steenwick, Henry, a Flemish painter, who studied under John de Vries, and excelled chiefly in the representation of architectural subjects and the inside of large buildings. He died 1603, aged 53. His son was also an artist of eminence, and died in London 1640.

Steevens, George, a native of London, educated at Kingston school, and King's college, Cambridge. He applied himself to polite literature, and in 1766, published 20 of Shakspeare's plays with notes, in 4 vols. 8vo. and his abilities as an annotator were so respectable, that Dr. Johnson joined him to himself in his edition of the immortal bard, which with their united labours appeared in 10 vols. 8vo. 1773. The text of Shakspeare was particularly familiar to this able critic, and therefore he published another edition of his works in 1793, in 15 vols. 8vo. and afterward assisted in correcting the proofs of Boydell's splendid edition of the great dramatist. He died at his seat, Hampstead, 1800.

Stefaneschi, John Baptist, a native of Florence, eminent as a painter. He painted historical pieces, and also sacred subjects in miniature, for the collection of the grand duke of Tuscany. He died 1659, aged 77.

Steinbock, Magnus, an illustrious Swede. After distinguishing himself in Holland and Germany, he followed the fortunes of his master Charles XII. and contributed by his valour to the victories of Narva and of Poland. During the absence of his master from Sweden he governed the kingdom with wisdom and moderation, and defeated at Gadembusck the Danes, who attempted to disturb the general tranquillity. He afterwards advanced against Altona, but was taken at Tonningen, and died a prisoner of war in the castle of Frederickshaven, 23d Feb. 1717, aged 53. His memoirs have appeared in 4 vols. 4to. 1765. He is improperly called by some writers the last of Swedish heroes.

Stella, James, an eminent painter, born at Lyons, 1596. He was much noticed by Cosmo de Medicis at Florence, and during a residence of seven years executed some excellent pieces of painting, designing, and engraving. He afterwards went to Rome, where he continued 11 years, and then returned to Paris, with the intention of going to Spain, but he was detained at Paris by the liberal patronage of Lewis XIII. and died there of a tedious consumption 1647. His pieces are much admired, and chiefly exhibit pastoral scenes, and the plays of children. His brother Francis was also eminent as a painter, but inferior to him. He died 1661.

Stellini, James, a native of Forly in Italy, professor of Divinity at Padua, where he died 1770, aged 71. He was an ecclesiastic, and was respected as a man of learning. He wrote on ethics, a valuable work published 4 vols. 4to. Padua, 1778.

Steno, Nicholas, a Danish anatomist, born at Copenhagen, 10th Jan. 1638. He studied under Bartholin, and afterwards travelled over Germany, Holland, France, and Italy, and obtained an honourable pension from Ferdinand II. grand duke of Tuscany, who appointed him tutor to his son. In 1669, he renounced the protestant reli-

gion, but the wish of his sovereign Christian V. to establish him as professor at Copenhagen, proved abortive, and he settled in Italy, and became an ecclesiastic. The pope, in approbation of his conduct, appointed him apostolical vicar for Germany, and bishop of Titiopolis in Greece. He died at Schwerin, 1686. He was author of Elementorum Myologiæ Specimen—Anatomical Observations and Discoveries, 1680, 12mo. —Latin Discourse on the Anatomy of the Brain, 12mo.

Stephen, St. first Christian martyr, was one of the seven deacons, and had been a disciple of Gamaliel. He was in A. D. 33 stoned by the Jews, on a charge of blaspheming God and Moses, and in his death he exhibited the meek and patient sufferer, who prayed for forgiveness on his murderers.

Stephen I. pope, succeeded to the papal chair after the martyrdom of Lucius, 253. He was engaged in a controversy with St. Cyprian and Firmilian, about rebaptizing penitents, who had been baptized before by heretics, and while he considered the imposing of hands upon such persons as sufficient to admit them into the church, his opponents held a contrary doctrine. He suffered martyrdom 2d Aug. 257, in the persecution of Valentinian.

Stephen II. a Roman, succeeded to the papal chair 752, after another pontiff of the same name, who lived only three days after his election. He was attacked by Astolphus king of Lombardy, who seized Ravenna, and threatened Rome, and in his distress he applied for assistance to Constantine Copronymus, emperor of the East, who being engaged in a war with Armenia, recommended his fortunes to Pepin king of France. Pepin thus reconciled to the pope, whom before he had offended, marched into Italy, defeated Astolphus, and stripping him of the exarchate of Ravenna, and 22 other towns, he bestowed them on the holy see, and thus laid the foundation of the temporal power of Rome. Stephen died 26th April, 757.

Stephen III. a native of Rome, succeeded to the vacant chair, 768. He tore out the eyes of Constantine, who had usurped the chair before him, and died 772.

Stephen IV. a Roman, elected pope after Leo III. 816. He again consecrated Louis the Debonair king of France, and died 25th Jan. 817.

Stephen V. pope after Adrian III. 885, died after a weak reign, 891.

Stephen VI. was elected in the room of the antipope Boniface VI. 896. He rendered himself ridiculous and unpopular by causing the body of his predecessor Formosus to be dug up, and to be tried in his pontifical robes, and to have the head severed from the body because he had been his enemy. This barbarous conduct revolted the affection of the Romans, who rose against their pontiff, and at last strangled him in prison, 897.

Stephen VII. successor to Leo VI. died 933, after sitting in the papal chair two years.

Stephen VIII. a German, raised to the holy see after Leo VII. 939. He was insulted and his face disfigured by the rebellious Romans, and died 942.

Stephen IX. brother of Godfrey, duke of Lorraine, was elected pope 1057, after the death of Victor, and died the next year, 29th March, at Florence.

Stephen, of Muret, Saint, son of the count de Thiers in Auvergne, devoted himself to a religious solitude, and passed the last 50 years of his life on the mountains of Muret, where he founded a monastery. He died 1124, aged 78.

Stephen I. St. king of Hungary after the death of his father Geisa 997, laboured earnestly to reform the barbarous manners of his people. After defeating some insurgents who opposed his measures, he introduced Christianity into the country, and divided the kingdom into 11 bishoprics. He confirmed the wholesome measures which he had adopted by a wise code of laws in 55 chapters, and he died much and deservedly regretted by the affection of his subjects at Breda, 1038. He was ably seconded in his pious and benevolent labours by the co-operation of his virtuous queen Gisela.

Stephen, of Byzantium, a grammarian of the 5th century, author of a Geographical Dictionary, inaccurately abridged by Hermolaus in the reign of Justinian, and published by Gronovius, fol. 1694, Leyden, in Greek and Latin, with the learned notes of Berkelius.

Stephen, a waivode of Moldavia, in the 16th century. He expelled the lawful sovereign of Moldavia, and was at last, in consequence of his tyranny, murdered in his tent with 2000 of his attendants, by the indignant Boyards.

Stephen, king of England, was third son of Stephen earl of Blois, by Adela the Conqueror's daughter, and was born 1105. By well-concerted measures he seized the English crown 1135, and thus in her absence dispossessed the lawful sovereign, Matilda the daughter of Henry I. who was wife of Henry IV. emperor of Germany. This usurpation was soon resented, Matilda landed with an army, 1139, and Stephen was defeated two years after at the battle of Lincoln, and taken prisoner. He was exchanged for Robert earl of Gloucester, the illegitimate brother of the empress, and on his liberation so managed his affairs that he at last triumphed over all opposition, and Matilda, unpopular on account of her

pride, and supercilious conduct to the barons, left the kingdom 1147. Stephen, however, was not long to enjoy peace, and he found a new and powerful competitor in Henry, the son of Matilda, by her former marriage with Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou. The kingdom was for a while distracted by civil war, till at last wiser sentiments prevailed, and an agreement was made between the two rivals 1153, by which it was stipulated that Stephen should enjoy the crown during his life, and that at his death, to the exclusion of his son, it should descend to Henry. Stephen died the following year, and Henry peacefully ascended the throne.

Stephens, Henry, a celebrated printer, the founder of the family of that name, born at Paris. Of the many valuable books which he printed, the best known is a Psalter, in five columns, published 1509. He died at Lyons, 1520, and his widow married Colinæus, a printer also of reputation, who continued the business of the family till his death 1547. His three sons were men of extraordinary talents.

Stephens, Robert, second son of the preceding, was born at Paris 1503. After receiving a good education he was admitted into the printing-office of his father-in-law, Colinæus, and in 1522 published for himself a New Latin Testament, which proved very offensive to the Paris divines. He set up for himself, and married soon after the daughter of Badius, the printer, a woman who was well versed in Latin, and could thus converse with the learned correctors of the press whom he kept in his house. His great Latin Bible appeared in 1532, and the clamours raised against him 10 years before were now repeated by the doctors of the Sorbonne, because he had printed the notes of Calvin to his work. Though protected by Francis I. who had appointed him his printer, he found the virulence of his enemies particularly pointed against him, and after the king's death in 1547, he left Paris and retired to Geneva, carrying with him, it is said, the types, and moulds of the royal press. He died at Geneva, 1559. In his business he was most exact and particular, he undertook the printing of none but good books, and so solicitous was he of correctness, that he exposed the sheets to public view, and promised a reward to such as could discover errors. His mark was a tree branched, and a man looking upon it, with the words noli altum sapere, to which he added sometimes sed time. His Hebrew Bible, 8 vols. 16mo. 1544, and his Greek Testament, 2 vols. 16mo. 1546, called mirificam, from the first word of the preface, are much admired. He was not only a good printer, but a learned man, the friend of Calvin, Beza, Rivet, and others, and his Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ, 4 vols. fol. is an astonishing monument of his labour and erudition. He wrote also an Answer to the Censures of the Sorbonne Doctors to his Bible. He had three sons, Henry, Robert, and Francis, and one daughter. He had also two brothers, Francis and Charles; Francis worked with Colinæus, and died at Paris, 1550, and Charles, the youngest of the family, wrote several valuable books. He went into Germany, with Lazarus de Baif, and was tutor to his son. He afterwards studied medicine at Paris, and took his degrees, but he, however, continued the profession of his family, and was appointed printer to the king. He died at Paris 1564, leaving only one daughter, who was very learned. He wrote more than 30 works on various subjects, of which were a Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary —de Vasculis, 8vo.—de Re Rustică, 2 vols. 8vo.

Stephens, Henry, son of Robert, just mentioned, was born at Paris, 1528. He was well educated, and considered as the most learned of his learned family, and the best Grecian of his time, after the death of Budæus. Before he applied himself assiduously to his father's business, he travelled into Italy, and afterwards visited Flanders and England. Though his father left Paris for Geneva, he still continued in France, and settled there, and then devoted himself to the correct printing of the Greek classics, and other valuable authors, of which he gave most elegant and learned editions. He was liberally patronised by Henry III. and sent by him to Switzerland, to make a collection of manuscripts; but the troubles which agitated the last years of that monarch's reign, extended to Stephens, who followed his father's example, and retired to Geneva. Stephens paid great attention, and expended large sums for the completion of a Greek Thesaurus; but when he expected his labours to be rewarded, he found that Scapula the printer, whom he confidentially employed, had dishonourably taken a copy of his papers, and offered to the world a Lexicon under his name, which was in some degree well received, and thus robbed the real author of the merit of his performance. This infamous conduct, though it did not lessen the reputation of Stephens, was, however, the cause of his ruin, the money he had spent in the collection was irrecoverably lost, as the Thesaurus did not sell, and the last years of his life were spent in poverty and distress. He died in an hospital at Lyons, 1598, leaving a son Paul, and two daughters, one of whom had married Isaac Casaubon. Besides the Thesaurus, a most valuable work, he wrote Introduction et l'Apologie pour Herodote, 3 vols. 8vo. a popular performance, which severely re-

flected on the papists—de Origine Mendorum—a Version of Anacreon in Latin verses—Juris Civilis Fontes et Rivi, &c.

Stephens, Paul, son of Henry, was very learned, though inferior to his father. He continued his father's business at Geneva, but did not exhibit the same correctness and accuracy. He died at Geneva, 1627, aged 60, leaving a son Anthony, the last printer of the family. Anthony turned Roman catholic, and left Geneva for Paris; but though he was for some time printer to the king, his inattention and prodigality proved his ruin, and he was supported for the last years of his life in an hospital, where he died, 1674, aged 80. With him expired the glory of a family, which, for five generations, had laboriously contributed to the advancement of literature.

Stephens, Robert, an eminent antiquary, born at Eastington, Gloucestershire, and educated at Wotton school, from which he removed, in 1681, to Lincoln college, Oxford. He afterwards entered at the Middle Temple; but as his fortune was easy, and his fondness for polite literature very great, he did not apply much to the study of the law. He was for some time solicitor of the customs, by the influence of his relation Harley, earl of Oxford, and afterwards historiographer royal. He published lord Bacon's letters, with curious notes, and prepared materials for an history of James I. which he did not execute. He died at Gravesend, Gloucestershire, 9th Nov. 1732.

Stephens, John, an Englishman, educated at Douay, in the Romish persuasion. He espoused the fortunes of the exiled James II. and was captain in the army which invaded Ireland. After an act of amnesty had passed, he returned to London, and commenced writer. Among other valuable works he published a continuation of Dugdale's Monasticon—and a Dictionary, English and Spanish, folio, &c. He died about 1726.

Stepney, George, an English poet and statesman, born in London, 1663. He was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he formed an intimacy with Charles Montague, afterwards lord Halifax, which proved the source of all his future honours. Though he had paid his court to James II. he warmly embraced the principles of the revolution, and was employed as envoy to various courts in Germany, and though his abilities were not of a superior cast, he was very successful in his embassies. He was one of the commissioners of trade, and died at Chelsea, 1707, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where a pompous inscription marks the place of his remains. He is ranked among the minor poets, and besides some parts of Juvenal, he wrote some short pieces, "where," says Johnson, "a happy line may now and then perhaps be found, though there is neither the grace of wit, nor the vigour of nature."

Sterne, Laurence, an eminent writer, descended from Sterne, archbishop of York. He was born at Clonwell, in the south of Ireland, 24th Nov. 1713, where his father, an officer in the army, was then stationed; and after being nine years at school, at Halifax, Yorkshire, he entered at Jesus college, Cambridge. By means of his uncle, who was prebendary of York, he obtained the living of Sutton, and afterwards a prebend in York cathedral, and by the interest of his wife he added Stillington living to his other preferments. In 1760 he came to London to commence author, and in 1762, he travelled to France, and afterwards to Italy, for the recovery of his health; but a consumption on the lungs could not be removed by change either of air or of occupation. He died 1768, in London, and was buried in St. George's burial ground, Hanover square, and Garrick, his friend, penned these four elegant lines for his epitaph:

Shall pride a heap of sculptured marble raise,
Some worthless, unmourned, titled fool to praise;
And shall we not by one poor grave-stone learn,
Where genius, wit, and humour, sleep with Sterne?

The works of Sterne consist of the "Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy," a sentimental romance, remarkable for its eccentricity, and for an interesting delineation of characters, but not without occasional obscenity—a Sentimental Journey—sermons—letters, published since his death. He is accused of plagiarism by Farrier, who discovers several striking parallel passages in Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, bishop Hall's works, and other ancient books.

Sternhold, Thomas, an English poet, born in Hampshire according to Wood, and educated at Winchester school and Oxford, which he left without a degree. He was groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and had 100 marks left him by that king's will, and he continued in the same office with his successor. In his principles he was a rigid reformer, and was so highly offended at the obscene songs which were then in vogue, that he turned into English metre 51 of David's Psalms for the use of the courtiers, instead of lascivious sonnets. These were gradually introduced into parochial churches, and are still in repute, though the more elegant version of Tate and Brady, and that of Merrick, recommend themselves more powerfully to the attention of the musical ear. Of the rest of the

Psalms, 58 were translated by Hopkins, a contemporary poet, and the remainder by Norton and other hands. No other composition of his is now extant. He died in London, 1549.

Stesichorus, a Sicilian poet, distinguished also as a statesman. He died at Catana, in Sicily, at the age of 80. His compositions have perished.

Steuben, Frederic William baron de, major-general in the army of the American revolution, was a distinguished Prussian officer, who had served for many years in the army of Frederic the Great, had been one of his aids, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general. He came from France to America in November, 1777, with high recommendations to congress, to which he offered himself as a volunteer to serve in whatever department he could render himself useful. He was soon appointed inspector-general, with the rank of major-general, and was of the greatest service to the army, by introducing a system of uniform manœuvres. He fought as a volunteer at the battle of Monmouth, and had command in the trenches in Yorktown, on the day that concluded the contest with the British. He was an accomplished gentleman, an able officer, and virtuous citizen. He died at Steubenville, New-York, November 28th, 1794. ☞ L.

Stevens, George Alexander, a native of London. He was brought up to a mechanical profession, but quitted it for the stage. The life of a theatrical hero, however, did not produce him popularity or fame, and he had recourse to a different mode of support. For several years he travelled over the kingdom, and even extended his excursions to America, lecturing on heads, in a style amusing and facetious, but often verging to licentiousness and sarcastic ribaldry; and having thus gained a comfortable income, he disposed of his lectures and of his heads to Lee Lewis. This eccentric character died at last in a mad-house, 1784. He was author of Tom Fool, a novel, 2 vols. 12mo.—some farces, songs, &c. —besides the Dramatic History of Master Edwards, in which he censured and ridiculed his old friend and companion Shuter.

Stevens, Alexander, an architect of great merit, who died 1796, in a good old age. The bridge over the Liffey in Dublin, the aqueduct over the Lune at Lancaster, and the locks in the grand canal of Ireland, are, among many other public works, lasting and honourable monuments of his skill, perseverance, and ingenuity.

Stevens, William Bagshaw, a native of Abingdon, educated at the grammar school there, and at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took the degree of D.D. He became usher, and afterwards master, of Repton school, Derbyshire, and by the patronage of the Harpur family, he was presented to the rectory of Seckindon, Warwickshire, and the vicarage of Kingsbury. He died 1800, aged 45. He wrote Retirement, a poem in blank verse, 1782, 4to.—Indian Odes, 4to.—Idyls in the Topographer—and some poetical pieces in the Gentleman's Magazine, and other periodical works.

Stevens, Palamedes, an English painter, born in London, died 1638, aged 31. He was descended from Flemish parents, and studied his art at Delft. His battles and encampments possess great boldness and beauty. His brother Anthony excelled in the representation of conversations and in portraits, and died 1680.

Stevin, Simon, a native of Bruges, who instructed prince Maurice of Nassau in mathematics, and was made superintendent of the dykes of Holland. It is said that he invented the sailing chariots which were for some time adopted by the Dutch. He died 1635. He is author of a Treatise on Statics—Geometrical Problems—Mathematical Memoirs—de Portuum investigandorum Ratione, &c. His mathematical works written in Flemish, have been translated into Latin by Snellius, 2 vols. folio.

Stewart, sir James, a Scotch baronet, who died 1789, aged 76. He is author of an Apology of sir Isaac Newton on Ancient Chronology—and a Treatise on Political Œconomy, a work of great merit, and replete with much information, though written in a negligent style.

Stewart, Matthew, a native of Rothsay in the isle of Bute, who after studying under his father, who was the minister of the parish, went to Glasgow university, to devote himself to theology. He afterwards studied mathematics at Edinburgh, where he succeeded his master Maclaurin in the mathematical chair. He died at Edinburgh, 1785, aged 68. He was author of tracts, physical and mathematical, on the Theory of the Moon, the distance of the Sun from the Earth, &c. 1761—Propositiones More Veterum Demonstratæ—general Theorems, published when he succeeded to the professor's chair, &c.

Stifelius, Michael, a protestant divine of Germany. He was born at Estingen, and died at Jena, 1567, aged 58. He wrote, in German, a Treatise on Algebra—another on the Calendar, &c. He foretold that the end of the world would happen in 1553, but he lived to witness the fallacy of his calculations, and the disgrace of his prophetical knowledge.

Stiles, Ezra, D.D. president of Yale college, was born at New-Haven, Connecticut, December 15, 1727, and graduated at Yale in 1746, with a high reputation for talents and acquirements. In 1749 he was chosen a tutor in that seminary, and

held the place six years. In the mean time he studied theology, and preached occasionally, but at length he turned his attention to law, and employed himself in its practice at New-Haven, a year or two. In 1755 he returned to the pulpit, and settled at Newport, Rhode-Island, where he continued till his congregation was dispersed by the war in 1776. He then preached for some time at Portsmouth; but being chosen to the presidency of the college in 1777, he went thither, and entered on the duties of the office in July the following year. He remained in that station till his death in May, 1795, in his 68th year. He was one of the most learned men the country has produced. He was critically familiar with the languages of the classics, and with the Hebrew, and had made large acquisitions in the knowledge of the other oriental dialects. He was also well versed in mathematics and philosophy, and a skilful theologian; zealous and impressive as a preacher, and a decided friend to the liberties of his country. His publications were not numerous, but he left more than 40 vols. of manuscripts. ☞ L.

Stillingfleet, Edward, an eminent prelate descended from an ancient Yorkshire family, and born at Cranbourn, Dorsetshire, 17th April, 1635. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and by the patronage of his friend sir Roger Burgoyne, of Wroxall, Warwickshire, he obtained in 1657 the rectory of Sutton. He in 1659 published his Irenicum, or Weapon-Salve for the Church's Wounds, which, though written with great ability, gave offence to some of the churchmen of the times, but he added afterwards a discourse to another edition of it, to conciliate the favour of all parties. His greatest work, "Origines Sacræ, or a Rational Account of Natural and Revealed Religion," appeared in 1662, and though produced by a young man only 27 years old, astonished every reader for its erudition, elegance, strength, and clearness of argument. Thus recommended to public favour by his abilities, he was appointed preacher of the Roll's chapel, and in 1665 was presented to the rectory of St. Andrews, Holborn. He afterwards gradually advanced through preferments, became lecturer to the Temple, chaplain to the king, canon of St. Paul's, prebendary of Canterbury, dean of St. Paul's, and in 1689 was raised to the see of Worcester. He died of the gout at his house, Park-street, Westminster, March 27th, 1699, and was buried in his cathedral, where an inscription, written by Dr. Bentley, was placed on his tomb. By his first wife, who lived few years with him, he had two daughters who died young, and a son Edward; and by his second, who died a little before him, he had seven children, of whom only two, Joseph and Anne, survived him. Stillingfleet wrote besides, some controversial books against the deists, Socinians, papists, and dissenters, and he was engaged in the latter part of life with Locke, some part of whose Essay on Human Understanding, seemed to strike at the Mysteries of Revealed Religion. His works are the composition of an able scholar, deep divine, and a sound argumentative philosopher. They were collected and published altogether in 1710, in 6 vols. folio.

Stillingfleet, Benjamin, an eminent naturalist and poet, grandson of the Bishop. His father Edward, rector of Wood-Norton, Norfolk, displeased his father by marriage, and the displeasure of the bishop proved injurious to his posterity. He died 1708, and Benjamin, his only son, after being educated at Norwich school, entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, but here he was disappointed of a fellowship, by the interference of Bentley, the master, who had been his father's friend, and his grandfather's chaplain. Thus thrown upon the world, he travelled through Italy, and by the friendship of lord Barrington he obtained the place of barrack-master at Kensington. He also succeeded to some property on the death of his friend Mr. Wyndham of Norfolk, with whom he had travelled abroad, and applied himself assiduously to the study of history and botany. He died at a saddler's in Piccadilly, 15th Dec. 1771, aged 69, leaving some valuable papers behind him. He was never married, in consequence, it is said, of a severe disappointment in his youthful affections. He was buried in St. James's church. His works are "the Calendar of Flora," 1761—Miscellaneous Travels, 8vo.—the Principles and Powers of Harmony, 4to.—Essay on Conversation, 1757, a poem, and other poems in Dodsley's collection—some thoughts concerning happiness, &c.

Stillman, Samuel, D.D. minister in Boston, Massachusetts, was born in Philadelphia, February 27th, 1737. His parents removed to Charleston, South Carolina, when he was young, and he received his education at an academy there. In 1759 he was ordained to preach, and soon after settled in a baptist society at James' Island, but the next year he removed to Bordentown, New-Jersey, and two years after to Boston, where in 1765 he was installed pastor of the second baptist church. He continued in that station labouring with great diligence and popularity till his death in March, 1807. He was distinguished for his excellence as a man, and his eloquence as a preacher. He possessed a clear and vigorous mind, a commanding voice, and was zealous, pathetic, and convincing.

☞ L.

Stith, William, president of William

and Mary college, Virginia, was born in that colony, and for several years employed in it with reputation as a minister. After having held his office in the college for a considerable time, he retired from it about the year 1740, and in 1747 published a History of the Discovery and Settlement of Virginia to the year 1624. He was a classical scholar, and faithful as a historian, but too minute in his details. ☞ L.

Stobæus, John, author of a valuable collection of extracts from ancient poets and philosophers, translated into Latin by Gesner, Geneva, 1608, was a learned Greek of the fifth century.

Stock, Christian, a German orientalist, born at Canburg, 1672. He was professor at Jena, and died 1733, highly respected for learning. He wrote Disputationes de Pœnis Hebræorum Capitalibus—Clavis Linguæ Sanctæ Veteris Testam.—and Novi Testam. &c.

Stockade, Nicholas de Helt, a native of Nimeguen, 1614, eminent as a painter. He was the pupil of Ryccaert, and excelled as a portrait and historical painter.

Stockton, Richard, a lawyer of New-Jersey, who was graduated at Princeton in 1748, and devoting himself to the law, soon rose to unrivalled reputation and success, by his superior talents and integrity. He was appointed to the office of judge, both under the provisional government, and after the adoption of the constitution in 1776, and discharged the duties of the station with distinguished ability and uprightness. He was a member of the congress of 1776, and signed the declaration of independence. He was an accomplished scholar and statesman, a persuasive speaker, and an exemplary Christian. He died on the 1st of March, 1781. ☞ L.

Stoddard, Solomon, minister of Northampton, Massachusetts, was born at Boston, in 1643, and graduated at Harvard college in 1662. He was afterwards a fellow of that institution. In 1672 he was settled at Northampton, where he preached with little interruption till his death in 1729. He possessed extensive learning, was particularly familiar with religious controversies, and an acute disputant on such subjects. He obtained for himself great notoriety in the churches of New-England by his publications in controversy with Dr. Increase Mather, in which he taught that all baptized persons not scandalous in their lives, might partake of the Lord's Supper, and was the instrument of extensively introducing that custom. Mr. Stoddard was a zealous and impressive preacher, and highly successful in his ministry. He was succeeded by the Reverend Jonathan Edwards. ☞ L.

Stoffler, John, a native of Justingen in Swabia. He taught mathematics at Tubingen with great reputation, but he lost his good name, and the fame of superior knowledge, by terrifying Europe, in the prediction of a dreadful deluge which was to overwhelm the best part of the world, 1524. He was author of various works in mathematics and astrology, and died Feb. 1531, aged 79. He had foretold that he should die by a fall, and in reaching for a book in his library, a large shelf fell upon his head, and he died a few days after.

Stofflet, Nicholas, a native of Luneville, who for some years served in the army as a private soldier. During the French revolution he warmly espoused the cause of royalty, and assembling a band of men, of similar feelings with his own, he seized Bressuire, and maintained himself with vigour and success against the troops of the convention. Mildness affected what military art could not do, and Hoche prevailed upon this courageous chief to lay down his arms, and to be reconciled to the existing government. Stofflet agreed to an armistice in 1795, but soon after his conduct was interpreted by the suspicious republicans, as subversive of the treaty, and as he was defenceless, he was easily seized and dragged to Angers, where he was shot, 23d Feb. 1796, in his 44th year. This active and heroic leader, who thus fell a victim to the cruelty of the convention, was during the short space of two years, present at 150 battles, where he not only displayed valour, but generally ensured the victory. He showed in his last moments the same intrepidity which had marked the whole of his life.

Stone, John, an English painter, best known as an able copier in the reigns of the two Charles. He studied under Cross, but spent 37 years to improve himself abroad, and was well skilled in several languages. He died 24th Aug. 1653, at London.

Stone, Edmund, a self-taught mathematician, son of the gardener of the duke of Argyle. Though not nurtured by education, he yet acquired, by the feeble assistance of the duke's butler, and his own indefatigable industry, a most correct and extensive knowledge of arithmetic and mathematics. The duke accidentally found him, when 18 years old, reading Newton's Principia, and his grace had the good sense to give encouragement to such powers of genius, and he therefore transplanted him from obscurity and manual labour to a comfortable situation, where he devoted himself to study, and produced some valuable works. He died about 1750. His works are a Mathematical Dictionary—a treatise on Fluxions—an edition of Euclid's Elements, 2 vols. 8vo. &c. He is described by Ramsay as a man of the utmost modesty.

Stone, Nicholas, an able statuary under James I. and his son Charles. He was employed as chief architect in the building of the banqueting house, Whitehall, and, among other works, the gate and porch of St. Mary's church, Oxford, are beautiful specimens of his abilities. The best known of his monuments is that erected for the Bedford family, for which he received 1120*l*. He died 1647, aged 61, leaving two sons, Nicholas and Henry, also eminent in their profession. The younger of these, who died 1653, was also an excellent painter, and copied some of Vandyck's pieces with admirable effect.

Stone, John Haskins, governor of Maryland, entered the army of the revolution at an early period a captain in Smallwood's regiment, and distinguished himself at the battles of Long-Island, White Plains, Princeton, and Germantown, in the last of which he received a wound which disabled him for further service. He was afterwards appointed a member of the executive council of Maryland, and in 1794 governor of that state, in which office he continued three years. He was respected as an amiable, liberal, and upright citizen, as well as a brave soldier and zealous friend of liberty. He died in 1804. ☞ L.

Stone, Thomas, a member of the American congress from the state of Maryland, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was a lineal descendant of William Stone, who was governor of Maryland during the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell. He was born in Charles county, in that province, in the year 1743, at Pointon Manor, the seat of his father, David Stone; and received his education under the care of a Scotch gentleman of distinguished erudition and taste, who resided as a teacher in his paternal neighbourhood. After completing his academical course, he studied law under the direction of Thomas Johnson, esquire, in the city of Annapolis, and engaged in the practice of his profession with high reputation. He was a member of the American congress in 1776, when the declaration of independence was signed, and stood forth among the champions of his country's rights and honour at that trying period. Mr. Stone was again member of congress, when general Washington resigned his office as commander-in-chief of the American armies. In the year 1787 he was appointed one of the delegates from Maryland to attend the convention which met in Philadelphia in that year, and formed the constitution of the United States; but domestic circumstances constrained him to decline accepting the appointment, and in the autumn of the same year he died, in the forty-fourth year of his age. This patriotic and worthy man was repeatedly a member of the senate of his native state during the intervals of his congressional service, and was in a variety of ways devoted to the welfare of his country. He was honoured in his life and lamented in his death. ☞ L.

Stone, David, governor of North Carolina, was a native of that state, and after having been a member of the legislature, a judge, a representative, and a senator in congress, was in 1808 chosen governor. He was afterwards again elected to a seat in the United States senate, but resigned in 1814, and died October 7th, 1818.

☞ L.

Stonehouse, sir James, a physician and divine of great eminence. He was born at Tubney, in Berkshire, 1716, and after receiving his education at Winchester school, and St. John's college, Oxford, he applied himself to medical studies under the instruction of Dr. Nicholls. He afterwards travelled abroad, and then settled at Coventry, from which he removed to Northampton, where his benevolence was strongly displayed in the erection of the county infirmary. Though for some years inclined to the principles of infidelity, in the defence of which he even wrote a book against revealed religion, three times edited, he gave way to better thoughts, and by reading the books of the best divines, especially Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion, he became a convert to the opinions of the English church. In proof of his sincerity, though in full and extensive practice, ensured by an experience of twenty years, he took orders and obtained the lectureship of All Saints, Bristol. He afterwards was presented to the livings of Great and Little Cheverell, in Wiltshire, where he devoted himself not only to the promotion of the spiritual comfort of his parishioners, but the composition of useful works in the cause of religion and virtue. As a preacher he was eloquent and impressive, and his discourses always carried conviction to the heart, and disposed the mind to more than the outward and barren profession of Christianity. In 1791, on the extinction of the elder branch of his family, settled at Radley, Berkshire, he succeeded to the title of baronet, and died at Bristol, 1795. His works are very numerous, and all on religious subjects, and some of them have been recommended by the society for the promotion of Christian knowledge. His friendly Advice to a Patient has been frequently edited. An account of his life was prefixed by Mr. Stedman to his letters, which were published in 1800, 12mo.

Storace, Stephen, a musician and composer of eminence. The public have paid deserved approbation to his music for the Haunted Tower, the Siege of Belgrade, No Song no Supper, &c. and to several pieces

composed for the Italian opera. This promising musician, who was so rapidly rising in reputation and in opulence, died of a fever, 1796, aged 33.

Storck, Nicholas, a native of Saxony, who abandoned the tenets of Luther to found the sect of the anabaptists with Muncer. By the most extravagant doctrines, and by assuming the powers of a sovereign, he gained numerous adherents, and when banished from Saxony he retired to Swabia and Franconia, where his opinions were eagerly embraced by the deluded multitude. The military power was at last exerted to silence his preaching, and to disperse his followers, and after being guilty of the grossest excesses, he escaped to Poland, 1527, and afterwards settled at Munich, where his sect again raised its head, and spread its influence into Moravia. He died soon after, in the greatest poverty.

Stork, Abraham, a Dutch painter, whose sea pieces, sea ports, and other marine views, were grently admired. He died 1708. His brother was a good landscape painter, to whom the sublime views of the Rhine afforded many objects for the employment of his pencil.

Stouffacher, Werner, a native of the canton of Schwitz, who in 1307 joined Furst, Melchtall, and Tell, in the destruction of Grisler, the oppressive governor of the country. This small band of heroes succeeded in their attempts, and overturned the Austrian government, and restored their country to its original independence. Their names are still held in honour, and celebrated in the national songs of Switzerland, and will never fail to excite their posterity to deeds of heroism and glory.

Stoughton, William, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, was born at Dorchester in 1632, and graduated at Harvard college in 1650. He became a minister, and preached with great acceptance, but leaving that profession, he was in 1671 chosen a magistrate, and in 1677 sent to England as an agent of the colony. After his return he became a member of the council and chief justice of the province, in which office he condemned to death some of the unfortunate persons who were accused of witchcraft. In 1692 he was appointed lieutenant-governor, and for a number of years was commander-in-chief of the province, and exercised a popular administration. He died in 1701. He was distinguished for learning, uprightness, patriotism, and liberality. He presented to Harvard college 1000*l.* with which a hall bearing his name was erected.

☞ L.

Stow, John, an eminent English antiquary, born in Cornhill, London, about 1525. It is supposed that he was bred up to his father's business, which was that of a tailor. He removed from Cornhill to Aldgate, and then settled for the rest of his life in Lime-street ward. In 1560 he began to make a collection for his Chronicle, and whatever was illustrative of the history and antiquities of the country, was the object of his indefatigable researches. These studies, however, were not productive at first of fame, much less of gain, and he would have abandoned them, had not Parker, the primate, stepped to his aid, and honourably contributed to his support and encouragement. His first work was a "Summary of the Chronicles of England, from the coming in of Brute to his own Time," 1573, begun at the request of lord Robert Dudley, whose grandfather Edmund had, during his confinement in the Tower, laid the foundation of this work in his "Tree of the Commonwealth." Afterwards, in 1598, appeared his "Survey of London," containing the original, antiquity, &c. of that city, 4to. and in 1600 he published his "Flores Historiarum, or Annals of this Kingdom, from the Times of the Britons to his own," dedicated to Whitgift, the primate. This last work was an enlargement of his "Summary," but even in that state was little less than an abridgment of a larger work, which he had prepared, and which his printer was afraid to undertake. In the latter part of his life Stow was reduced to indigent circumstances; he petitioned twice the corporation of London, whose history he had by his labours elucidated; but the relief he received is unknown. He also obtained a brief from the king, to collect the benevolent contributions of well-disposed people for his support, and after thus devoting himself for upwards of 40 years to develope the history, and to illustrate the antiquities of his country, and suffering the infirmities of old age, added to the horrors of indigence, he fell a victim to the stone-colic, 5th April, 1605, aged about 80, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft, where his wife erected a monument to record his name. To the high merits of an able historian, and indefatigable antiquarian, Stow united all the virtues of private life. He wrote for the public, he adhered to truth, and recorded nothing either through fear, or envy, or favour. He had transcribed many valuable MSS. the originals of which he could not obtain, and he travelled afoot to the various cathedrals, in search of authentic papers. Camden purchased some of his MSS. for which he allowed him an annuity of 8*l.*

Strabo, a native of Amasa, in Cappadocia, in the reign of Augustus and Tiberius, celebrated as a geographer and historian. Of his works only his valuable Geography is extant, best edited at Amsterdam, 2 vols. fol. 1707.

Strada, Famianus, a learned Jesuit, born at Rome. He taught there rhetoric, and wrote several treatises on oratory and other subjects. His Prolusiones Academicæ—and his Historia de Bello Belgico, have been much admired for their correctness, the elegance of the language, and the purity of the style, though he has been attacked and severely censured by Scioppius, Rapin, and even Bolingbroke. He died at Rome, 1649, aged 77.

Strada, John, or Stradanus, a Flemish painter, born at Bruges, 1536. He studied in Italy, and settled at Florence, where he died 1604. His hunting pieces, and his historical pieces also selected from sacred subjects, were much admired, and were thought worthy to rank with those of Salviati, Volterra, &c.

Straeten, N. Vander, a Dutch painter, born in 1680, who acquired celebrity by his landscapes. He travelled over Europe as a painter, and as a man of pleasure, and ruined his purse and his constitution by intemperance and debauchery, to which he fell an early victim.

Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, earl of. *Vid.* Wentworth.

Strahan, William, a native of Edinburgh. After serving his time with a printer in his native town, he came to London, and by his assiduity soon rose to eminence in his profession. He purchased, in 1770, a share of the patent place of king's printer, and in 1775 sat in parliament for Malmesbury, and in the next parliament for Wotton-Basset. Thus raised by his own merits to distinction and to opulence, he became the friend of the learned, and was ever ready to contribute to the comfort of those whose mental exertions had promoted his elevation. Among his particular friends was Dr. Johnson, and it is no small proof of his discernment and loyalty that he attempted to introduce this great philosopher into the house of commons, though lord North, to whom it was earnestly proposed, did not finally accede to the measure. Mr. Strahan died 1785, aged 70, and left by his will the interest of 1000*l.* to the company of stationers, to be distributed in annuities of 5*l.* each to poor and infirm printers.

Straight, John, rector of Findon, in Sussex, to which he was presented by Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was fellow, was author of some poems in Dodsley's collection, much in the style of Prior. He was presented by bishop Hoadly to a prebend in Salisbury cathedral, but injured his property by turning farmer to maintain his family, and died poor about 1740, leaving a widow and six children. His sermons, in 2 vols. 8vo. were published after his death for the benefit of his family.

Strange, sir Robert, an eminent engraver, born at Pomona, in the Orkneys, July 14, 1721. He studied the law, but his genius pointed a different path to eminence, and his sketches and other drawings appeared so highly finished, that he was placed by his friends under the care of Mr. R. Cooper, of Edinburgh. His progress to fame was, however, arrested by the rebellion, he joined the pretender, and after the ruin of his affairs, he wandered for some time a fugitive in the highlands, and at last not without alarm returned to Edinburgh, and then passed to London, with the intention of visiting Rome. He was at Rouen, and at Paris, where he studied under Le Bas, and had the first knowledge of the dry needle, an instrument which his genius afterwards so much used and improved. In 1751, he settled in London, and began to be distinguished as an historical engraver, of which art he may be said to be the father in England. In 1760 he visited Italy, where every where he was received with respect and attention, and honourably elected member of the learned schools of Rome, Florence, and Bologna, and made professor of the Royal academy of Parma, and member of the Royal academy of painting at Paris. He was knighted by the king in 1787, and died of an asthma, 5th July, 1792. His works are greatly admired, and about 50 capital plates are still preserved by his family. In private life he was a most worthy and amiable man. A widow, three sons, and one daughter, survived him, and succeeded to a very comfortable independence.

Strauchius, Giles, a native of Wittemberg. He studied at Leipsic, and afterwards was appointed professor of divinity in his native town, from which he was invited to go and preside over the university of Dantzic as rector and theological professor. The disputes which then prevailed between the protestants and catholics, prevented his settlement, and soon after on his way to Hamburgh, he was arrested by order of the elector of Brandenburg, on account of some improper allusions made by him in the pulpit. He was soon after released, and died 1682, aged 50. He is author of Breviarium Chronologicum, translated into English by Salt—Breviarium Historicum—Geographia Mathematica—Doctrina Astrorum Mathematica, &c.

Streater, Robert, an English painter, eminent for his pieces in history, architecture, and perspective. At the restoration he was made sergeant painter to Charles II. and died in 1680, in consequence of being cut for the stone, aged 56. His great works are in the Theatre at Oxford—Moses and Aaron in St. Michael's church, Cornhill—The battle of the Giants and of the Gods, at sir Robert Clayton's, &c.

Streek, Jurian Van, a Flemish painter, whose works are much admired. He was

happy in representing death and melancholy subjects. He died 1678, aged 46. His son Henry excelled as an historical painter, and died 1713, aged 54.

Strigelius, Victorius, a native of Kaufbier, in Swabia, one of the first of Luther's disciples. He taught theology and logic at Leipsic, but his disputes with Francowitz, and his opposition to some of Luther's principles, rendered him unpopular, and he was deposed and imprisoned by his enemies. He was afterwards professor of morality at Heidelberg, where he died 26th June, 1569, aged 45. He wrote Notes on the Ancient and New Testament, and other works now little known.

Strobelberger, John Stephen, a native of Gratz, in Styria, who took his doctor's degree in medicine, at Montpellier, 1605. He became imperial physician at the baths of Carlsbad, and died 1630. He wrote Galliæ Politico-Medica Descriptio, 12mo. —Historia Montpeliensis, 12mo.

Strong, Joseph, an English musician, who died at Carlisle, 1798. Though blind from his infancy, he became an able mechanic, and constructed an organ on which he played with astonishing execution. He made all his own garments, and left a great number of figures, &c. as memorials of his extraordinary perseverance and great ingenuity.

Strong, Caleb, LL.D. governor of Massachusetts, was born at Northampton, in that state, in 1744, and educated at Harvard university, where he was graduated in 1764. He studied law and established himself in practice in his native town. He took an early and decided part in the cause of liberty at the commencement of the revolution, and was in 1775 appointed one of the committee of safety, and in 1776 elected to a seat in the state legislature. He was a member of the convention which in 1779 formed a constitution for the state, and on the organization of the government under it was chosen a member of the senate. He was two years after appointed to a seat on the bench of the supreme court, but declined the office. He was chosen in 1787 a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and also of the state convention which was appointed to sanction that constitution, and exerted himself to procure its acceptance. On the organization of the new government, he was advanced to a seat in the United States' senate. His first election to the chief magistracy of Massachusetts took place in 1800, and he continued in the office seven years. He was again elected in 1812, and retained the station till 1816, when he retired from public life, and died in November, 1820. He possessed a clear and vigorous understanding, and an excellent judgment, and was an accomplished scholar, jurist, and statesman. He distinguished himself in the various important offices which he sustained by his intelligence, wisdom, uprightness, patriotism, and fidelity, and was justly ranked among the ablest and most useful of his cotemporaries. He was equally eminent in private life for his social virtues, benevolence, and piety. ☞ L.

Strong, Nathan, a distinguished congregational minister of Hartford, Connecticut, was the son of the Rev. Nathan Strong, of Coventry, in that state. He was educated at Yale college, and was graduated in 1767. He afterwards resided some time at that seminary as a tutor, and was ordained pastor of the first church in Hartford, January 5th, 1774, where he continued greatly respected, and labouring with distinguished assiduity and success until his death, December 25th, 1816, in the 69th year of his age. He held the first rank among his associates in the ministry, in talents, learning, and usefulness. He was especially distinguished for the energy and penetration of his mind, his sagacity, sound judgment, and intuitive discernment of character, and the keenness and vivacity of his wit. He was a profound theologian, a classical scholar, and excelled in his knowledge of the distinguished men and events of his time. His sermons were marked by great ingeniousness and energy of thought, and simplicity of style, and were delivered with dignity and force. His publications were two volumes of sermons—and Benevolence and Misery—a volume in vindication of the doctrine of Future Punishment. He was also editor of the Evangelical Magazine, and contributed largely to its pages. ☞ L.

Strong, Simeon, LL.D. was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1800. He was born at Northampton in 1735, graduated at Harvard college in 1756, and died at Amherst, December 14th, 1805. He was distinguished in early life as an intelligent and industrious student, was several years a preacher, but his health not permitting his continuance in that employment, he engaged in the study of law, and rose to eminence in the profession. He was several years a member of the house of representatives and senate of Massachusetts, previous to his appointment as a judge. He was a man of great excellence of character, and enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect of his acquaintance. ☞ L.

Strozzi, Titus and Hercules, father and son, were Latin poets at Ferrara. Their works, which consist of elegies and sonnets, and possess merit, were published together at Venice, 1 vol. 8vo. 1513. The father died 1502, aged 80, and the son was killed by a rival, 1508.

Strozzi, Cyriaco, a learned Florentine, born 1504, and called a peripatetic philosopher, as he supported the doctrines of Aristotle, to whose eight books on politics he added a ninth, and a tenth, in Greek and Latin, and in the most able manner. He was professor of Greek and of philosophy at Florence, Bologna, and Pisa, and died 1565, aged 61. His sister Laurentia, a nun, was well skilled in the learned languages, and wrote some Latin hymns on the festivals of the church.

Strozzi, Julius, an Italian poet. He wrote Venetia ædificata, 1624, fol. an admired poem, on the origin of Venice, and also another heroic poem. He died 1636.

Strozzi, Nicholas, a native of Florence, distinguished as a poet. His Sylvæ of Parnassus, Idyls, and sonnets, all in Italian, are much admired. He wrote two tragedies, besides David of Trebizond, and Conradin, and died 1654, aged 64.

Strudell, Peter, a German painter, born in the Tyrol. He settled at Vienna, where he adorned the churches and other public buildings with his admirable paintings. He died there 1717.

Struensee, Count, a physician, who by his abilities recommended himself to the notice of the king of Denmark. He became prime minister, and maintained his power by great talents in politics and in negotiation; but his imprudent partiality for the queen, Caroline Matilda, proved fatal to him. The queen mother, determined to ruin this favourite, caused by her intrigues his arrestation, and that of his friend Brandt, and Struensee, falsely accused of an improper intercourse with Matilda, but guilty of treasonable practices for the preservation of his power, was conducted to the scaffold, 26th July, 1772. The unfortunate Matilda, banished from the presence and the protection of her husband, was demanded back by her brother, the king of England, and she retired to Zell in Hanover, where she died of a broken heart, 1776.

Strutt, Joseph, an English antiquary, author of a dictionary of Engravers, 4to. —an historical treatise on the manners and customs of ancient inhabitants of England, 2 vols. 4to. translated into French by Boulard. He died 1787.

Struvius, George Adam, professor of jurisprudence at Jena, and counsellor to the dukes of Saxony, was born at Magdebourg, and died 15th December, 1692, aged 73. He was twice married, and was father of 26 children. He wrote Syntagma Juris Feudalis, and Syntagma Juris Civilis, two works of great merit.

Struvius, Burcard, Gotthelf, one of the sons of the preceding, was born at Weimar, and afterwards settled at Jena, where he engaged in his father's profession, and was equally esteemed. He died 1738, aged 67. He published Antiquitatum Romanarum Syntagma, 4to.—Bibliotheca Historica Selecta, 8vo.—Syntagma Juris Publici, 4to.—SyntagmaHistoriæ Germaniæ, 2 vols. fol.—Historia Misnensis, 8vo.—a History of Germany, in German—Itroductio ad Notitiam Rei Literariæ, et Usum Bibliothecarum, &c.

Struys, John, a Dutchman, who began to travel in 1647, and visited, in three different journeys, Madagascar, Japan, the Levant, the shores of the Mediterranean, Muscovy, and Persia. He wrote an account of his travels which were published by Glanville, Amsterdam, 1681, 4to. and afterwards in three vols. 12mo. at Rouen, &c. He died about 1680.

Strype, John, a learned editor, born in London, of German parents. He was educated at Catherine-hall, Cambridge, and in 1669, was presented to the living of Theydon-boys, Essex, which he the same year resigned for Low Leyton. He had also a sinecure, the gift of Tenison the primate, and was lecturer of Hackney, where he died, 13th Dec. 1737, at a great age, having been in possession of his vicarage 68 years. He published the lives of archbishops Cranmer, Grindal, Parker, and Whitgift, of Aylmer, bishop of London, of sir Thomas Smith, of sir J. Cheke, and also ecclesiastical memorials, 3 vols.—Annals of the Reformation, 4 vols. folio—the 2d vol. of Lightfoot's works—Stow's Survey of London.

Stuart, Arabella. *Vid.* Seymour.

Stuart, James, an eminent architect, born in London, 1713. The death of his father left him and his mother and three children in very indigent circumstances, but his genius began early to shine forth, and his abilities were successfully exerted and employed to support his orphan family by painting fans for a person in the Strand. While thus honourably engaged, he directed his attention to the acquisition of other branches of science, and by assiduity he obtained a perfect knowledge of anatomy, geometry, painting, the mathematics, and architecture, to which he joined a tolerable acquaintance with Greek and Latin. After his mother's death, he settled his brother and sisters in a comfortable situation, and with scanty resources set out to visit the antiquities of Rome and Athens. He mostly travelled on foot through Paris, and when he reached the capital of Italy, he was so fortunate as to form an intimacy with Mr. N. Revett, an able architect and painter. With this worthy associate he continued his journey to Athens, and there for five years, till 1755, remained laboriously employed in making drawings, and in taking the measures of the remarkable places of this venerable city. Their perseverance

was supported and encouraged by the kindness of sir Jacob Bouverie and Mr. Dawkins, who were then at Athens, spectators of the magnificent remains of that classical spot. The result of their useful labours appeared in 1 vol. folio, 1762, under the title of the Antiquities of Athens, measured and delineated by J. Stuart and N. Revett. The merit of this publication recommended Stuart to the patronage of the great, he was taken into the society of Mr. Dawkins, and noticed by lords Anson and Rockingham, and others, and was appointed surveyor of Greenwich Hospital. This respectable character was twice married; by his first wife he had one son, who died an infant; by the second, whom he married in his 67th year, he had four children, the eldest of whom died of the smallpox in 1787, and by his death undermined the feeble constitution of his father, who survived him but a few weeks. He died at his house in Leicester-square, 2d Feb. 1788, aged 76, and was buried in St. Martin's church in the fields. Two more volumes have appeared since his death, one in 1790, published by Mr. Newton, the other in 1794, by Mr. Revely. Mr. Stuart is best known by the deserved surname of the Athenian Stuart.

Stuart, Gilbert, a Scotch historian, born in 1742, at Edinburgh, where his father was university professor. He was well educated and intended for the law, which, however, his natural indolence made him abandon for the less laborious pursuit of elegant literature. Before the completion of his 22d year, he published his historical dissertation concerning the antiquity of the British constitution; which was so admired that the university granted him the degree of LL.D. He afterwards published his view of Society in Europe, in its progress from rudeness to refinement, an ably written composition; but his labours did not sufficiently recommend him in his application for the law professorship of the university, and when disappointed, he came to London, where he continued from 1768 to 1774, to write for the Monthly Review. In 1774 he returned to Edinburgh, but his attempts to establish there a Review and Magazine failed, and in 1782 he again visited London, and took a share in the Political Herald, and the English Review. Intemperance brought on here complicated disorders, and when labouring under an attack of the jaundice and of the dropsy, he returned to Scotland by sea, and died in his father's house, 13th Aug. 1786. He published besides, Observations concerning the Public Law, and Constitutional history of Scotland—the history of the Reformation in Scotland—the history of Scotland from the reformation to Mary's death, in which he ably defends the character of that unfortunate queen against Dr. Robertson and other writers. Though popular as an author, and intelligent as a man of letters, Stuart was entitled to little praise for the laxity of his principles, and the dissoluteness of his morals; for as Mr. Chalmers observes, he wantonly considered ingratitude as the most venial of sins.

Stuart, Robert, marquis of Londonderry, viscount Castlereagh, was born June 18th, 1769. He commenced his parliamentary career, as member for the county of Dover, Ireland. In 1797, he became chief secretary to the Viceroyalty of Ireland, and assisted to bring about the union of that country with Great Britain. After the union he was appointed privy councillor, and president of the board of control; and in 1805, minister of war, which station he occupied with the exception of two short intervals, during the remainder of his life. His predominant influence in the cabinet is dated from the death of Mr. Percival in 1811; after which event he was virtually at the head of the administration, and represented it as ambassador, in all the most important negotiations on the continent. His life was terminated by his own hand, August 12th, 1822; when it is supposed he was labouring under mental derangement.

☞ L.

Stubbe, Henry, a learned writer, born at Partney, Lincolnshire, 28th Feb. 1631. He was sent to Westminster school, and Busby commended and rewarded his extraordinary abilities. In 1649 he was elected to Christ-church, and distinguished himself there by his zeal and his learning. When bachelor of arts, he went and served in the parliamentary army in Scotland, and after he had been admitted to his master's degree, he was in 1657 appointed under librarian to the Bodleian. As he refused to conform to the orders of government, he was ejected from his offices and retired to Stratford on Avon to practise physic, to the study of which he had formerly applied himself. In 1661 he went to Jamaica as king's physician to the island, but soon returned in consequence of the unfavourable climate. He afterwards settled at Warwick, and then at Bath, where he acquired considerable practice. He was intimate with Hobbes, whom he supported against Dr. Wallis, and against the new establishment of the royal society, and in consequence of this controversy, in which he ably maintained the ancient doctrines of the schools of the Aristotelian philosophy, he made a severe attack on Mr. Glanvill, and charged him and the other members of the society with the intention of undermining the universities, destroying the established religion, and introducing popery. His enemies fairly, however, accused him of inconsistency, as before the

restoration he had abused monarchy, universities, churches, and all ancient establishments, while he defended the conduct and principles of his early friend and patron sir Henry Vane. After a life chequered with accidents and controversial quarrels, this extraordinary man was unfortunately drowned, 12th July, 1676, while crossing the river two miles from Bath. The body was taken up the next morning, and when buried in the great church, Bath, a funeral sermon was preached over him, probably with little commendation, by his antagonist Glanvill the rector. As a man of erudition, of extensive information, an accomplished scholar, an able and ready disputant, Stubbe deserves the highest praise. In other respects he was strongly deficient in common discretion, wavering in his principles, occasionally rash and obstinate in his opinions, and regardless of that sobriety and that decorum in conduct, which should accompany great powers of mind. His writings are very numerous, but though they convey much information and deep research, they are distinguished for abuse, satire, and malevolence.

Stubbs, George, an able writer, rector of Gunville, Dorsetshire, and known as the author of some of the best papers of the Free Thinker, with Ambrose Philips and others, 1718. He wrote also the "new adventure of Telemachus," 8vo. an admired performance, founded on principles of liberty, and in opposition to Fenelon's work. He wrote besides some elegant verses, which are still preserved in MS. by his friends. He was twice married. The time of his death is not mentioned.

Stubbs, George, a native of Liverpool, distinguished as a painter and anatomist. At the age of 30 he visited Rome, to improve himself in the study and knowledge of the arts and the monuments of the ancients, and on his return he devoted himself laboriously to the completion of his valuable work, the anatomy of the horse, including a particular description of the bones, cartilages, &c. with most valuable plates, published 1766. In the delineation of animals he particularly excelled, and his pieces stand very high in the public estimation. He undertook another elaborate work, a comparative anatomical exposition of the structure of the human body, with that of a tiger and common fowl, in 30 tables, of which, however, he published only three parts before his death. This excellent artist died in London, 10th July, 1806, aged 82.

Stuckius, John William, a native of Zurich, distinguished as an antiquary. He wrote a treatise on the Feasts of the Ancients and their Sacrifices, a learned work in fol.—a Commentary on Adrian—a treatise called Carolus Magnus Redivivus, 4to. in which he compares Henry IV. of France with Charlemagne. He died 1607.

Studly, John, an English poet, educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He followed the profession of arms, and served under prince Maurice at the siege of Breda, where he was killed 1587. Among other things he translated several of Seneca's tragedies.

Stukeley, William, a celebrated antiquary, born at Holbeck, Lincolnshire, 7th Nov. 1687. After receiving his education in the school of his native town, he was, in 1703, admitted of Benet college, Cambridge, where he studied physic and botany with great assiduity. When he had taken his degrees of bachelor in medicine, he settled at Boston, and in 1717 removed to London, where he was soon after, at the recommendation of his friend Dr. Mead, elected fellow of the royal society, and also one of the first members of the antiquarian society. He left London in 1726 to settle at Grantham, in his native county, where his abilities were called into action by his attendance on the noblest, and most respectable families of that neighbourhood. He found himself, however, so much afflicted with the gout that he determined to abandon his laborious profession, for the church preferment, which his powerful friends could command for him, and after being ordained by Wake, the primate, in 1730 he was presented to the living of All-Saints, Stamford. In 1739 he obtained from the duke of Ancaster the living of Somerby near Grantham, and in 1747, he relinquished, at the pressing solicitation of the duke of Montague, his country preferments, for the rectory of St. George, Queen's square, London. He was seized with a stroke of the palsy, the 27th Feb. 1765, and died four days after in his 78th year. He was buried in East-Ham churchyard, Essex, without any monument. He was twice married, but had issue only by his first wife, three daughters. The best known of his works are Itinerarium Curiosum, or an Account of the Curiosities and Antiquities in Great Britain, folio, with copper plates—Palæographia Sacra, or Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity, that relate to Sacred History, 4to.—Palæographia Britannica, 4to.—an Account of Stonehenge and Abury, folio—History of Carausius, 2 vols. 4to.—Dissertation on the Spleen, folio—a treatise on the Gout, besides other valuable tracts on antiquities, &c. His knowledge of druidical history was so extensive, that he was not improperly called by his friends the archdruid of his age. He was the correspondent and the friend of the most learned and respectable persons of his time.

Stunica, James Lopez, a Spanish divine and philologer in the university of Alcala. Besides an account of his journey to Rome

from Alcala, called "Itinerarium dum Compluto Romam Proficisceretur," he wrote against Erasmus, and against James le Fevre's notes on St. Paul's epistles. He died at Naples, 1530.

Sturges, Jonathan, LL.D. one of the most distinguished citizens of Connecticut who espoused and supported the cause of Independence, was born at Fairfield, Aug. 23d, 1740. He was graduated at Yale College in 1759, and became a lawyer. In 1774 he was chosen a delegate to congress, and was repeatedly elected previous to 1792, when he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, and continued in the office until 1805. He died at Fairfield, October 4th, 1819, aged 79, having sustained in his various public stations, as well as in private life, a character of eminent excellence. ☞ L.

Sturmius, James, a learned German, born at Strasburg 1489. His abilities were employed in several embassies to the diets of the empire, to England and the imperial court, and he contributed greatly by his influence to the reformation at Strasburg, and also to the erection of a college there. He assisted Sleidan in the compilation of the History of the Reformation in Germany, which was honourably acknowledged by the author, and died at Strasburg, 30th Oct. 1553.

Sturmius, Leonard Christopher, a native of Altorf, distinguished as an architect. He published a complete course of Architecture, Augsburg, 16 vols.—and a translation of Bockler's Architecture, and died 1719, aged 50.

Sturmius, John, the Cicero of Germany, was born at Sleidan, in Eisel, near Cologne, 1507. He studied at Liege and Louvain, and afterwards set up a printing-press with Rudger Rescius, and began the printing of the Greek classics. In 1529, he was at Paris, where he read lectures on Greek and Latin writers, and logic, and then retired to Strasburg in 1537, as he was afraid of the persecution which might attend his attachment to the protestant principles. He settled at Strasburg, which now obtained the title of a university, and he was appointed rector, and saw his pupils numerous and respectable. When pressed on account of his principles he declared himself a Calvinist, and in consequence was deprived of his rectorship. He died 3d March, 1589, aged about 80. He was three times married, but left no children. He published various books, among which were valuable notes on Aristotle's Rhetoric, and other authors, besides a tract called Linguæ Latinæ resolvendæ Ratio, 8vo.

Sturmius, John Christopher, professor of philosophy and mathematics at Altorf, where he died 1703, aged 68, was a native of Hippolstein. He published a German translation of the works of Archimedes—Collegium Experimentale Curiosum, 4to.—Phisica Electiva et Hypothetica, 2 vols. 4to.—Scientia Cosmica, folio—a Course of Mathematics, translated into English, 3 vols. 8vo.—Mathesis Juvenilis, 2 vols. 8vo.—Physicæ Conciliatricis Conamina, 12mo.—Prælectiones contra Astrologiæ Divinatricis Vanitatem, 2 vols. 4to.—Physicæ Modernæ Compendium, &c.

Stuvel, Ernest, a painter born at Hamburgh. His prints and flowers were highly admired. He died 1712, aged 45.

Stuyvesant, Peter, the last Dutch governor of New-York, began his administration in 1647, and strenuously endeavoured to arrest the encroachments of the English and Swedes on the territory under his command. In 1655 he took the Swedish fort Casimir, afterwards called New-Castle, in Delaware bay, and compelled the Swedes to swear allegiance to the states general. In 1664, an English fleet, commanded by colonel Nichols, arrived at New-York, and compelled the Dutch to surrender the town to the English, and the whole colony soon came into their hands. Governor Stuyvesant continued at New-York till his death. He possessed a strong mind, was brave, active, and zealously devoted to the interests of his country. ☞ L.

Suard, J. B. Anthony, a French writer, was born at Besançon in 1733. His works are mostly translations, particularly from the English, with which language he was very familiar. He was also the editor of the Journal de Paris, and in the revolution he conducted another, called "Nouvelles Politiques," which being adverse to democracy, was soon suppressed, and the editor obliged to leave France. He returned under the consular government, and was appointed a member of the legion of honour, as well as of the national institute, and perpetual secretary of the class of French Literature. He now undertook another journal, entitled The Publiciste, which he soon dropped for the "Opuscules Philosophiques," and the "Archives Litteraires." He was likewise the author of the life of Tasso, and had a principal share in the Biographie Universelle. He died at Paris in 1817.—*W.B.*

Suarez, Francis, a Spanish Jesuit born at Granada, 5th Jan. 1548. He was professor at Alcala, Salamanca, and Rome, and afterwards was invited to Coimbra in Portugal, where he became professor of divinity. He died at Lisbon, 1617, with a great character for piety. He wrote on metaphysics, morality, and theology, and his works amounted to 23 vols. fol. and so extraordinary was his memory that on quo-

ting any passage from his works, he could continue the quotation to the end of the page. His treatise "de Legibus" was an able performance.

Subleyras, Peter, a French painter, whose portraits and historical pieces were much esteemed. He was a native of Languedoc, and died 1759, aged 60.

Subtermans, Justus, a native of Antwerp, celebrated as a painter. His most admired piece preserved at Florence, represents the Florentines paying their homage to Ferdinand II. He died 1681, aged 84.

Suckling, sir John, an English poet, born at Witham, Essex, 1613. His abilities were early displayed, so that he could speak Latin at five, and write it at nine. When his education was completed he went on his travels, and studied the manners and character of foreign nations, without the imitating their vices. He was prevailed upon to attend one of the campaigns of Gustavus Adolphus, and was present at three battles, and five sieges, and on his return, as a proof of his patriotism and military spirit, he raised at his own expense of above 12,000*l.* a troop of horse for the king's service. This troop was more remarkable for finery than valour, so that is said sir John took much to heart their ill conduct against the Scots, and fell a victim to a fever, in his 28th year, 1641. He wrote besides, a few poems, and some letters—an Account of Religion by Reason—a Discourse upon occasion presented to lord Dorset, and four plays which have been edited several times, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Sue, John, a native of Cotte-St.-Pol., who studied surgery at Paris, under Devaux, and acquired great celebrity. He learned Latin at the age of 45, that he might be enabled to examine students in medicine. He was a very intelligent man, and wrote some useful medical memoirs. He died, 30th Nov. 1782.

Sue, John Joseph, brother of the above, came to Paris in 1729, and studied under the celebrated anatomist Verdier, whom he succeeded in the professorial chair. He died at Paris, 10th Dec. 1792, aged 82. His works are, an Abridgment of Anatomy, 2 vols. 12mo.—treatise on Bandages, 12mo.—Elements of Surgery, 8vo.—Anthropotomia, or the Art of Injecting, Dissecting, and Embalming, 8vo.—Osteology, translated from the English of Dr. Munro, 2 vols. fol. with 31 plates, besides memoirs in the collection of the Savans Etrangers, &c.

Suetonius, Caius Tranquillus, a Roman biographer and historian, secretary to Adrian, and the friend of Pliny. Of all his works, only his lives of the 12 first Cæsars, and his treatise of Illustrious Grammarians are preserved, best edited by Ernesti, 1775, 8vo.

Sueur, Nicholas le, or Sudorius, counsellor, and president of the parliament of Paris, was assassinated by some robbers in the night, 1594, aged 55. He published an elegant translation of Pindar, in Latin verse, 1582, 8vo.—republished at Oxford by Prideaux, 1697, in folio.

Sueur, Thomas le, of the order of Minims, was born at Rethel, in Champagne, 1703, and taught, with great applause, theology, philosophy, and mathematics, at Rome. He assisted in the education of the infant duke of Parma, and died at Rome, 22d Sept. 1770. He was deservedly patronised by the popes, and from his long and faithful intimacy with father Jacquire arose the composition of a learned commentary on Newton's Principia—a treatise on the Integral Calculus, 2 vols. 4to.—Institutiones Philosophiæ, 5 vols. 12mo.

Sueur, Eustache le, a French painter, born at Paris. He studied under Simon Vouet, and though never out of France, he acquired great celebrity, and carried his art to the highest perfection, on models of antiquity, and after the best Italian masters. He died at Paris, 30th April, 1655, aged 38. His works are preserved at Paris, the most admired of which is the life of St. Bruno, in the Carthusian cloisters, at Paris.

Suffren, John, a native of Salon, in Provence, who became an active member of the Jesuits' society, and was confessor to Mary de Medicis. During the disputes between this princess and her son Lewis XIII. he attempted to produce a reconciliation, but without effect, and by the intrigues of Richelieu he was banished from the court, and died at Flushing, 1641, aged 70. He wrote Année Chretienne, 4 vols. 4to. a work of merit, abridged by Frizon in 2 vols. 12mo. Admiral Suffren, who distinguished himself in the East Indies against the English, is supposed to be of the same family, as he was born in Provence. This gallant officer was highly honoured by the French king for his services, and died 1789.

Suger, Abbé, minister under Lewis VII. and Lewis the Gros, was born at Touri, in Beauce, 1082. He was made abbot of St. Denis, where he died, 1152. This epitaph was placed on his tomb: Cy git l'Abbé Suger. He was of superior talents, and of unshaken integrity. His life has been written in 3 vols. 12mo. by Gervaise, a Dominican.

Suicer, John Gaspard, a learned German, born at Zurich, 1620. He was there professor of Greek and Hebrew, and died at Heidelberg, 1705. His Lexicon, "sive Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus Patrum Græcorum," best edited, 2 vols. fol. 1728, Am-

sterdam, is a useful work. His son Henry, was also an able professor at Zurich, and afterwards at Heidelberg, where he died, 1705. His Chronology of Switzerland, in Latin, is much esteemed among his other learned works.

SUIDAS, the author of a valuable Greek Lexicon, containing much historical and geographical information, is supposed to have lived in the age of Alexis Commenus. The best edition is by Kuster, 1705, 3 vols. folio, Cambridge.

SULLIVAN, sir Richard Joseph, an English writer. He went early in life to the East Indies, and after his return to England he published an account of his tour through various parts of the kingdom, 2 vols. 8vo. He afterwards published a letter to the East India Directors—Analysis of the Political History of India—Thoughts on Martial Law—Philosophical Rhapsodies, &c.—a View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps, a work of little merit, though commended by the author of the Pursuits of Literature. In 1790 he obtained a seat in parliament, and continued member of the house of commons till his death. He was created a baronet in 1804, and died at Thames-Ditton, Surrey, 17th July, 1806.

SULLIVAN, John, LL.D. major-general in the army of the American revolution, was born at Berwick, Maine, where his father, who came from Ireland about the year 1723, settled, and lived to the unusual age of one hundred and five years. He was educated by his father, who had some knowledge of the classics and taught a school, and studying law established himself in New-Hampshire, and soon gained distinction by his superior talents and application. He was fond of a military life, and in 1772 received the commission of major in the militia, and in 1775 was appointed a brigadier-general, and during the campaign commanded on Winter Hill. The next year he was sent to Canada, and on the death of general Thomas took command of the army in that province, and conducted it back with skill. On the illness of general Greene at Long-Island he took command of his division, and in the battle of the 29th of August was taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged. He commanded the right wing of the army at the battles of Trenton, Brandywine, and Germantown. In 1778 he commanded the expedition to Rhode-Island, and displayed great bravery and skill, though unsuccessful through want of co-operation from the French. In 1779 he conducted the expedition against the Indians, and having defeated their forces near Seneca lake, laid waste their country. After his return he resigned his command, on account of the displeasure some complaints made in his letters of the government for not meeting his demands for stores had excited, and resumed the practice of law. He had been a member in congress in 1774, and was again chosen after leaving the army. He was president of New-Hampshire in 1786, 1787, and 1789, and during the latter year was appointed district judge of that state. In 1792 he assisted in forming the constitution of New-Hampshire. He died at his residence in Durham on the 23d of January, 1795, in his fifty-fifth year. General Sullivan held a high rank in talents and patriotism among the officers of the army, and the statesmen with whom he was called to act in the several civil offices which he held. ☞ L.

SULLIVAN, James, LL.D. governor of Massachusetts, and a brother of general Sullivan, was born at Berwick, Maine, April 22d, 1744, and was educated by his father. He designed to devote himself to a military life, but being disqualified for it by the fracture of a limb, he studied law with his brother, and soon rose like him to superiority by his fine endowments. He was appointed king's council for the county in which he resided. At the opening of the revolution he took a decided part in favour of the liberties of his country, and in 1775 was chosen a member of the provincial congress. The next year he was appointed a judge of the superior court. He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of Massachusetts, and resigned his office as judge in 1782, and was the next year elected to a seat in congress. In 1783 he was one of the commissioners appointed to settle the controversy between Massachusetts and New-York respecting their claims to the western lands. In 1787 he was a member of the executive council and a judge of probate, and in 1790 was appointed attorney-general. In 1796 he was appointed by Washington a commissioner for settling the boundaries between the United States and the British provinces. He was chosen governor in 1807, and again the following year, during which he died on the 8th of December, in his sixty-fifth year. He held the first rank among his associates at the bar and in office, in talents, influence, and usefulness. He possessed a mind of great force and originality; his knowledge of law, politics, and science, was extensive, though he was not accomplished in literature; his eloquence was peculiar in its style, and often irresistible, and he sustained in all his public employments in life the reputation of singular integrity, patriotism, and piety. ☞ L.

SULLY, Maximilian de Bethune, baron of Rosni, duke of, celebrated as the friend and minister of Henry IV. was born of an illustrious family at Rosni, 1559. At the

age of 11 he was presented to the queen of Navarre, and educated with her son, afterwards Henry IV. of France. He accompanied him to Paris, but must have perished in the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew, if not humanely concealed for three days by the principal of the college of Burgundy. Attached by affection to the young king, Sully distinguished himself in the various campaigns in which he was engaged, and at Marmande, Cahors, Coutras, Fosseuse, Arques, Gisors, Dreux, and Ivry, his character as an able, active, and intrepid warrior, was nobly established. But he was born to shine not only in the field, but in the cabinet. Before his master ascended the French throne, he was his envoy at the court of Paris, and by his negotiations with the Swiss, in 1586, he obtained a subsidy of 20,000 men. In 1599 he negotiated the marriage of Henry with Mary de Medicis, and in his embassy at the court of Elizabeth, he displayed the most consummate prudence, and after the decease of that princess, he had the address to settle the wavering mind of James in favour of his master. Raised to the office of prime minister he exerted himself for the prosperity of the kingdom as well as the splendour of the monarchy. The taxes were collected with ease and without oppression to the subject, and all impositions were abolished. Though often thwarted in his views by the intrigues of the courtiers, and of the mistresses of the monarch, he remained firm to his principles, distinguished more as the zealous friend than as the temporizing minister of Henry. Regular in the affairs of his office, he rose every morning at 4, and after devoting some time to business, he gave audience to such as solicited an admission to him, and never rejected the meanest person from his presence. Always attentive to the interests of the kingdom, he prevailed upon his master to change his religion, and to become a catholic to please his catholic subjects of France, but when solicited also to abandon the protestant tenets he firmly refused, and replied to the pope, who in flattering him upon the greatness of his abilities as a minister, artfully pressed him to enter upon the right way, "I never shall cease to pray for the conversion of your holiness." After the murder of Henry, he was disgraced from the court, and when recalled some years after by Lewis XIII. he recommended the banishment of all the buffoons and the flatterers who amused and ruined the effeminate monarch. Sully died at his seat of Villebon, in Pays Chartrain, 21st Dec. 1641, aged 82. The memoirs which he composed in his retreat, and which he called Economes Royales, have been published, and contain a very minute detail of the history of the court, not only during his ministry, but during the reign of Charles IX. of Henry III. and Henry IV. This work has been pruned of its obsolete terms by de l'Ecluse, and published in 3 vols. 4to. and in 8 vols. 12mo. 1745.

Sulpicia, a Roman lady, called the Roman Sappho, in Domitian's reign. Her poem against the emperor is still preserved.

Sulpicius, Severus, an ecclesiastical writer, born in Aquitaine in the fifth century. He wrote the Life of Martin of Tours—Ecclesiastical History, edited by Le Clerc, 1709, 8vo.

Sulzer, John George, an eminent philosopher, born at Winterthurn, in the canton of Zurich, Oct. 1720, the youngest of 25 children. His abilities slowly unfolded themselves; at 16 he had no taste for study, till at last a perusal of Wolfe's Metaphysics roused his attention, and called into action all his powers of thought. He became an ecclesiastic, and was the friend of Maupertuis, Euler, and Sack, and in 1747 he was invited to fill the mathematical chair at Berlin, where he died, Feb. 1779, universally respected for modesty, learning, benevolence, and all the milder virtues. His works are numerous, the best known of which are, Moral Contemplations on the Works of Nature—treatise on Education—Universal Theory of the Fine Arts, 2 vols. 4to.—Remarks on Hume's Essays, &c. .

Sumner, Increase, governor of Massachusetts, was born in November, 1746, in Roxbury, and graduated in 1767, at Harvard college. In 1770 he established himself as a lawyer in his native town, and soon became conspicuous in the profession. He was elected in 1776 to a seat in the state legislature, and retained it till 1780, when he was chosen a senator. He was a member of the conventions of 1777 and 1779, instituted for the purpose of forming a constitution, and also that of 1789, assembled to decide respecting the constitution of the United States. He was chosen to a seat in congress in 1782, and also appointed a judge of the supreme court, which office prevented his attending the national legislature. He continued on the bench, discharging his duties with great ability and acceptance till 1797, when he was called to the chair of the chief magistrate, and re-elected the two following years. He died, however, in 1779, on the 7th of June, soon after taking he oath of office, in the fifty-third year of his age. He possessed a vigorous and well-adjusted mind, and was conspicuous for the excellence of his judgment, his integrity, candour, amiableness, and piety. ☞ L.

Sumorokof, Alexander, the founder of the Russian theatre, was born at Moscow, 14th Nov. 1727. He was educated at home, and then removed to the seminary

for cadets, at Petersburg, where he studied with uncommon assiduity. He was recommended by count Shuvalof to the empress Elizabeth, and at the age of 20 he began to study the plays of Racine, and soon produced his first piece, "Koref," which was acted in private, and then before the court, and received with the most unbounded applause. The public favour animated his muse, and he successively wrote Hamlet, Aristona, Sinaf, and Truvor, Zemira, Dimisa, and other tragedies, besides comedies, and two operas, sonnets, elegies, fables, satires, odes, &c. except epic poetry. Thus supported by national applause, he was not unrewarded by the court; Elizabeth raised him to the rank of brigadier, and made him director of the Russian theatre, with a pension of 400*l.* and Catherine appointed him counsellor of state, and knight of St. Anne. He died universally respected, 1st Oct. 1777. His tragedies possess great merit; but there are some blemishes in them, and in his comedies he displayed much humour, though he sacrifices too much to vulgarity, while he attempts to excite the laughter of his auditors. His satires are the best in the Russian language, but are very unequal. In his elegies he shows great powers of tenderness and animation, and in his idyls, the most pleasing simplicity. He is deservedly regarded with Lomonozof as the honour of the nation; and while he displayed all the softness, the graces, and the harmony of poetry, his illustrious countryman soared to the regions of sublimity and majestic strength. He wrote also some short historical pieces, in a style clear and elegant, but perhaps too flowery.

Superville, Daniel de, a native of Saumur, in Anjou, who studied at Geneva, and became a protestant minister at the Walloon church of Rotterdam. He died at Rotterdam, 9th June, 1728, aged 71. He wrote, the Duties of the Afflicted Church, 8vo.—Sermons, of which a 7th edition appeared, 1726—the Truths and the Duties of Religion, &c.

Surenhusius, William, a learned professor of Hebrew at Amsterdam in the 18th century. He is known by his valuable edition of the Mischna of the Jews, with notes, and the Commentaries of Maimonides and Bartenora, published 1703, 3 vols. folio.

Surian, John Baptist, a native of St. Chamas, in Provence, who became bishop of Vence, and died 3d Aug. 1754, aged 84. He was a pious and benevolent prelate, an amiable man, and an eloquent preacher. Some of his sermons have been published, of which the best known is that on the small number of the elect.

Surius, Lawrence, a native of Lubeck, who studied at Cologne, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession. He died at Cologne, 1578, aged 56. He wrote some theological tracts, now little read.

Surville, Margaret Eleanor Clotilde de, a French poetess, who celebrated the heroic deeds of her countrymen, and died at a great age at the close of the 15th century. Her language is almost obselete; but she possessed great vigour of mind, and a fertile imagination. Her poems were published at Paris, in 1803, prepared for the press by one of her descendants, Joseph Stephen de Surville, an officer of merit, who, after distinguishing himself in the wars of Corsica and America, fell a victim to the French revolution, and was shot at Puyen-Velay, 1799.

Sutcliffe, Matthew, a learned divine, known for his controversial works—a Treatise of Ecclesiastical Discipline, 4to. 1591—De Presbyterio, 4to.—De Turco-Papismo, or the Resemblance between Mahometanism and Popery, 4to.—De Purgatorio—De Verâ Christi Ecclesiâ, 4to. 1600—De Missâ. He was dean of Exeter, and founder of Chelsea college, and died about 1610.

Sutton, Thomas, founder of the Charter-house, was born at Knaith in Lincolnshire, 1532. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, as is supposed, and then studied the law at Lincoln's Inn; but he had no inclination for that profession, and therefore travelled over Holland, France, Spain, and Italy. At his return he became secretary to the earls of Warwick and Leicester, and distinguished himself in the north of England, in the service of Elizabeth. He purchased some estates in the county of Durham, which were found to contain coal mines, and thus produced him an immense income. His property was farther increased by marrying a rich widow, and by engaging in commerce, and with such success, that he is said to have had 30 agents abroad, and to have prevented, for one year, the armament of Philip against England, by draining the bank of Genoa of the money which was intended for that monarch's use. With money and patriotism he possessed courage, and one of his ships, called Sutton, was distinguished among the fleet which defeated the Spanish Armada. After living with great splendour, he retired to private life and solitude, after the death of his wife, 1602, and he determined to render his name immortal by some spirited foundation, though the court tempted him with the honours of a peerage, to divert him from his purpose, and to induce him to make the duke of York, Charles I. his heir. In consequence of this resolution he bought the dissolved Charter-house for 13,000*l.* and founded there a noble hospital and public school. He died 11th Dec. 1611, at Hackney, aged 79, and his remains were deposited in Christ church, London, till removed, in 1614, to a

vault in his newly erected hospital. His property, at his death was 5000*l.* a year in land, and above 60,000*l.* in money, an immense fortune in those times.

Sutton, Samuel, a native of Alfreton, Derbyshire. After serving in the army under Marlborough, he kept a coffee-house in Aldersgate-street, and having strong natural powers as a mechanic, he applied them to various useful projects. His plan, in 1740, of clearing the foul air from the wells of ships, by opening a communication with the fire-places by means of pipes, though recommended by Dr. Mead, was superseded by the more simple invention of ventilators, introduced by Dr. Hales. He died in 1752.

Suwarroff, Alexander, a Russian general, born of an ancient family, 1730. His father intended him for the magistracy; but the future general preferred the military service of his country, and, in 1742, he entered into the army as a common soldier, and by a gradual rise he, in 1762, was made a colonel. After some campaigns in Poland, he went under the celebrated Romanzoff against the Turks, and behaved with such personal bravery, that he killed with his own hand several of the Janissaries, and as a proof of victory threw their heads into a sack, and emptied the contents at the feet of his general. He next crossed the Danube, near Silistria, and joining Kamcaskoy, he defeated the 40,000 men commanded by the Reis-Effendi, and took all his artillery. In 1783, he obliged the Tartars of Kuban and Budziack to submit to the power of Russia, and to take the oath of allegiance, for which the empress nominated him general in chief. In 1787, he bravely defended Kinburn against the Ottoman fleet, and cut to pieces the Janissaries who had been landed. In 1789, after defeating the enemy at Focksan, he flew, at the head of 10,000 men, to the relief of the prince of Saxe Coburg, who, with the imperial troops, was surrounded by 100,000 Turks, and he obtained so signal a victory, that his services were rewarded with the title of a count of the Roman empire, under the name of Riminiski, in commemoration of the river Riminisk, near which the battle had been fought. Soon after he was sent by Potemkin against the town of Ismailow, which had already resisted its assailants for seven months, and he was ordered to take it in three days, and on the third day the town submitted, after the dreadful slaughter of 40,000 Turks, who refused to give or take quarter. The treaty of Yassy put an end to the war with the Ottomans; but Suwarroff found in Poland a new field of glory. He attacked Prague, and made himself master of Warsaw, after cutting to pieces 20,000 of the Poles who opposed his progress, and for this bold conduct, and his successful campaign, which thus enabled three neighbouring powers to parcel out among themselves the Polish dominions, the conqueror was raised to the rank of field marshal, and rewarded with large domains. In 1799, the general was sent to command the Russian forces in Italy, and to check the career of the French triumphs. After a glorious campaign, in which he restored the fallen fortunes of the allies, he was opposed to the genius of Moreau; but notwithstanding the abilities and the generalship of his enemy, he maintained his superiority, and though obliged at last to give way, his retreat through the snows of Switzerland to the borders of Germany, displayed the most masterly manœuvres. Another campaign would have opened the way to fresh victories, but Paul capriciously changed his politics, and the general, displeased with the want of co-operation on the part of the Germans, retired to Russia. Though honourably received at Petersburgh, and created prince Italisky, he fell under the displeasure of his ungrateful master, and died, it is said, of a broken heart, near the capital 1800. In his character, Suwarroff was as singular as he was bold and intrepid. He was the idol of his soldiery, and often on the field of battle, he appeared among them stripped to his shirt, and with one leg booted, and the other with only a sandal. His food was often coarse, like that of the common soldier, and he rested in the camp like his inferior associates, covered with a sheepskin. In his intercourse with the world he affected to be laconic. When he took Toutou-Kai, in Bulgaria, he sent these words to Catherine, "the town is taken, I am there," and when Ismailow fell into his hands, the empress was informed of it by this short sentence, "Madam, proud Ismailow is at your feet." He declined all political and diplomatic employments about the court, observing that the pen is unbecoming the hand of a soldier. In his religious opinions he affected great devotion, and he ordered his officers every evening to repeat a prayer in the presence of their soldiers, and he never began a battle without paying adoration to the image of St. Nicolas, which accompanied him in all his expeditions. Though brave, fortunate, and heroic, Suwarroff must be condemned for his inhumanity; for surely that general sinks below the name of man, who permits his soldiers to ravage and to murder, when the prostrate enemy implores aloud for mercy.

Suze, Henriette de Coligni. *Vid.* Coligni.

Swammerdam, John, an eminent naturalist, born at Amsterdam, 1637. He imbibed his first ideas of natural history from the occupation of his father, who was an apothecary, and early began to make a collection of curiosities. He employed much

time in catching and examining the flying insects of Holland, and to improve a taste so strongly marked for the examination of the works of nature, he studied at Leyden, and became the friend of Steno the celebrated anatomist, and of Van Horne, and in 1667, took his degree of M. D. He had in the mean time visited Paris and Saumur, and improved himself by the conversation and intimacy of Tanaquil Faber, and Thevenot. In 1667, he made his first experiment of injecting the uterine vessels of the human body with ceraceous matter, which he afterwards brought to great perfection. A dreadful ague, however, interrupted his anatomical labours, which he had pursued with his friend Horne, and in consequence he determined to devote himself solely to the study of insects. In 1669, he published a general history of insects, a work of great merit, in 2 vols. fol. but though tempted by liberal offers by the grand duke of Tuscany, he refused to quit his native country, though his father was displeased with his pursuits, and insisted upon his practising physic. In 1673, he became acquainted with Madam de Bourignon, and for her mystical reveries he abandoned the pursuits of natural history, wholly devoted, as he said, in adoring and loving the sovereign good. He continued thus lost to himself and to the world, and died 1680. His other works are, a Treatise on Respiration, 4to.—de Fabricâ Uteri Muliebris, 4to. His works in Dutch, have appeared in an English translation from the Latin version of Gaubius, in folio, with 53 copper plates, 1758.

Swanefeld, Herman, a Flemish painter, who studied under Gerard Douw and Claude Lorraine. He settled at Rome, and lived in so recluse a manner, that he was called the hermit of Italy. His landscapes, which are very scarce, possess great merit. He died 1680, aged 60.

Swedenborg, Emmanuel, a fanatic Swede, born at Stockholm, 29th Jan. 1688. His father was a bishop, of the Lutheran persuasion, and president of the Swedish churches. The son travelled abroad in 1710, and on his return was elected assessor of the Metallic college, an office which he resigned in 1747. He was well acquainted with the business of his profession, and wrote Regnum Minerale, 3 vols. fol. 1734, besides a Treatise on the Tides, and another on the position and course of the Planets. From the pursuit of philosophical objects, he at last withdrew himself to the contemplation of heavenly things, and in his opinions he became the founder of a new sect of enthusiasts, which, though not numerous during his lifetime, has since his death increased rapidly on the continent and in London, where under the title of New Jerusalem Conventicles, they ensnare the superstitious and the unwary. This singular character, who, in his moments of mystical reveries and enthusiastic madness, supposed that he conversed not only with angels, but with the supreme Being, pretended that whatever happens in the world, has already happened in the world of spirits, which is situated between heaven and hell. According to his declaration the final judgment took place in 1756, in this invisible world of spirits, and the result of it was communicated to him by the Redeemer himself. To support his doctrines he published various works, such as books on the New Jerusalem—on Heaven and Hell—Spiritual Influx—the White Horse of the Revelation, &c. This extraordinary character died in London, 29th March, 1772, aged 85. In his younger years he had shared the favours of the king of Sweden, and been ennobled in 1719.

Swift, Jonathan, a distinguished divine and able writer. He was born 30th Nov. 1667, in Ireland, descended of an ancient English family. His father died about seven months before his birth, and left him with his mother and a daughter in very indigent circumstances, but the elder branches of the family provided for the maintenance of the future dean. At the age of six he went to Kilkenny school, and eight years after removed to Trinity college, Dublin. At the university he applied himself more to history and poetry than to logic and academical learning, so that after four years' residence he was refused his first degree for insufficiency, and was at last permitted to take it speciali gratiâ, in terms of reproach. This circumstance roused all his attention, and for the seven next years of his life he regularly studied eight hours a day. In 1688, his uncle was attacked by a most severe illness, which deprived him of his speech and memory, and having thus lost a patron and a friend, he passed into England to visit his mother, who had fixed her residence at Leicester, to consult about future means of support. Here he was introduced to sir William Temple, who had married a relation of Mrs. Swift, and in the company of this distinguished statesman he continued about two years, and had frequent opportunities of seeing king William, who once offered to make him captain of horse. Swift's thoughts, however, were bent to the church. He was admitted to his master's degree at Oxford, ad eundem, 1692, with many marks of civility, and afterwards assisted his friend sir William in revising his works; but though he enlarged his political knowledge in the conversation of his patron, he thought himself neglected, and in 1694, a quarrel and separation took place. Swift soon after obtained from Capel, the lord deputy of Ireland, the prebend of Kilroot, in the

diocess of Connor, worth 100*l.* a year, but in a little time returned to sir William Temple, who wished for his conversation by any sacrifice whatever; and for four years till sir William's death, the greatest harmony prevailed between them. On his friend's death he inherited a legacy from him, and the right of his posthumous works, which he dedicated to the king, in hopes of receiving some preferment, which the monarch in his gayer hours had liberally promised, but he was disappointed, and soon after followed, as secretary and chaplain, lord Berkeley, one of the lords justices of Ireland. Here again disappointment followed him; he had been promised the deanery of Derry, but when it became vacant his patron gave it to some greater favourite, and presented him to the livings of Laracor and Rathbeggin, in the diocess of Meath. At Laracor he now resided, engaged in all the duties of an active and exemplary parish priest. It was in this place that he was first visited by the celebrated Stella, who was daughter of W. Johnson, steward to sir William Temple, and who inherited from him, for the faithful services of her father, a legacy of 1000*l.* This lady, whom Swift had seen at the house of his former patron, came to Ireland at his pressing invitation, and as she was but 18 she was accompanied by Mrs. Dingley, a female friend 15 years older. These two ladies lived with Swift on terms of the strictest intimacy, but without scandal; in his absence they resided at the parsonage, but on his return they removed to their lodgings in the village, and they were never known to meet but in the company of a third person. In 1701 he took his doctor's degree, and after the death of king William, he came to England occasionally, and embarked in the politics of the time. He became acquainted with Harley, and the leading members of the ministry, and gained so much their confidence, that he was consulted by them in matters of importance, and considered as capable not only of defending, but almost of guiding the public measures. Though thus courted by the great and powerful, he did not receive any preferment before 1713, when he was made dean of St. Patrick, Dublin. A bishopric had before been intended for him by the queen; but on the representation of archbishop Sharp, who declared him to be a man whose Christianity was very questionable, his name was passed by. Soon after he had taken possession of his deanery, he returned to England to attempt to reconcile Harley and St. John, whose enmity seemed to threaten destruction to the whole power of the ministry, but in vain. After the death of queen Anne, he had little connexion with the leading men of England; but, though for some time very unpopular in Ireland, his patriotism soon restored him to the public favour. When Wood obtained, by iniquitous means, a patent to coin 180,000*l.* in copper, for the use of Ireland, a measure which, in enriching the projector, would have ruined the people, the dean boldly opposed the plan, and by the publication of his Drapier's Letters, he prevailed upon the public to reject the use of the money. Thus successful in the suppression of this irregular patent, he became the oracle of Ireland, and nothing was adopted in commercial or political subjects, either at Dublin or in the country, without previously knowing the sentiments of the dean. The last period of his life was spent in retirement, and under the afflictions of melancholy. In 1736 he lost his memory, and as his temper was naturally irascible, he grew violent and peevish, so that few of his friends were permitted to visit him. In 1741, his infirmities were such that he was unfit for conversation, and the next year he became wild and delirious, and at times sunk into such insensibility, that for a whole year he never spoke. After short intervals of reason, he gradually declined, and at last died at the end of October, 1745, aged 78, without the least pang or convulsion. He was buried in the cathedral of St. Patrick. Among the singularities of this extraordinary character, his conduct to Stella deserves the severest reprobation. After an intimate friendship of more than 16 years, he in 1716 married this amiable woman; but still no alteration took place in their mode of living, and she never resided in his house except when fits of giddiness or deafness made her presence necessary. He never acknowledged her as his wife, though she always presided at his table; and this cruel conduct at last broke the heart of this injured woman. Late in life he wished her to be publicly acknowledged as his wife, but hurt by his unkindness, she replied, "that it was too late, and that they must live as they had lived before," and she gradually declined in health, and died 28th Jan. 1727, in her 44th year. But not only Stella experienced the coldness and cruelty of his heart. In his excursions in England, he became acquainted with Mrs. Vanhomrigh, and her two daughters, with the eldest of whom he conversed frequently on literary and poetical subjects. From an occasional instructer, Swift soon became in the eye of the lady an object of admiration and of love, and she at last ventured to propose marriage to him. He affected to ridicule her on her choice, but without a direct and absolute refusal, he continued to indulge her hopes by the frequency of his correspondence. In 1714, this lady, who is better known under the name of Vanessa, passed into Ireland with her sister, and fixed her residence in his

neighbourhood, and at last in 1717, she solicited him in the strongest terms not to trifle with her affections, but to declare whether he would accept or refuse her for a wife. The dean, who had hitherto sported with the feelings of this innocent and amiable woman, wrote an answer to her letter, probably intimating his marriage with Stella, and delivered it with his own hands. Vanessa read it, and survived the shock only a few weeks; but before she expired, she altered her will, and left to the bishop of Cloyne and sergeant Marshall, the property which she had designed for her cruel lover. The works of Swift are very respectable. He wrote poems, which possess elegance and beauty, but their humour is often coarse and licentious. His political writings are composed in a forcible and argumentative style, and when published they had a strong effect on the public opinion, and drew on the author the admiration and the applause of the great parliamentary leaders of the time. His Gulliver's Travels, a satirical romance, and his Tale of a Tub, in which he ridiculed popery and puritanism, were very popular works, and are still read with admiration. In his political principles he was a tory, and ably defended the succession of a protestant monarch to the throne. As the friend of Oxford, Pope, Addison, Congreve, Steele, Rowe, and other great and learned men, he was universally respected for the importance which his opinion acquired in the public esteem, and wherever he appeared he was courted and respected as a pleasing companion, and a man of information. Though a great humorist and an excellent punster, he preserved delicacy in his conversation, and was best pleased when ladies were present, as he observed that they would banish whatever was indecorous, profane, or vulgar. As an ecclesiastic he was punctually exact, and as a man of the world he regarded wealth as the proof of independence, and therefore often made his frugality subservient to his avarice. He left by his will 11,000*l.* for the endowment of a hospital for idiots and lunatics, in the city of Dublin. His works have been published in 14 vols. 4to. also in 25 vols. 8vo. in 27 vols. small 8vo. and in 17 vols. 8vo. 1784, with an account of his life by T. Sheridan.

Swift, Deane, a near relation of the dean of St. Patrick, was called Deane from the name of one of his maternal ancestors. He published in 1755 an Essay on the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. Jonathan Swift; in 1765 an eighth quarto volume of the dean's works, and in 1768 2 vols. of his letters. He intended a complete edition of his relation's works, but died before it was finished, at Worcester, 12th July, 1783.

Swift, Zephaniah, LL.D. chief justice of Connecticut, was graduated at Yale college in 1778, and established himself as a lawyer at Windham, in that state, where his superior talents and professional attainments soon elevated him to extensive practice and a high reputation. He was early elected to a seat in congress, and in 1800 was secretary to Ellsworth, Davie, and Murray in their mission to France. Soon after his return he was placed on the bench of the superior court, where he continued eighteen years, during the last five of which he was chief justice, and discharged the duties of that station with the most distinguished ability and uprightness. He was afterwards a member of the state legislature, and was appointed one of a committee to revise the statute laws of the state. He published a Digest of the Laws of Connecticut, in 2 volumes, on the model of Blackstone, a work of great learning and reputation. His death took place at Warren, Ohio, October 27th, 1823, in the 65th year of his age. ☞ L.

Swinburne, Henry, a native of York. He was educated at Oxford, and took his degree of LL.B. and became proctor and judge of the prerogative court of the archbishop of York. He wrote Brief treatise on Testaments and Last Wills, 4to.—treatise of Sponsals or Matrimonial Contracts, 4to. &c. and died at York, 1620.

Swinburne, Henry, a traveller, was born of a catholic family in Northumberland. After going through a preparatory course of education at Scorton school in Yorkshire, he went to Paris, Bourdeaux, and Turin, for improvement. In 1774 he again made a tour on the continent, where he spent six years; and on his return retired to his seat in the bishopric of Durham; but owing to a failure in his circumstances, was obliged to go to the island of Trinidad, where he died in 1803. Mr. Swinburne published "Travels in Spain," in 1 vol.; and "Travels in the Two Sicilies," in 2 vols. 4to.—*W. B.*

Swinden, Tobias, an English divine, author of a curious Inquiry into the Nature and place of Hell, which he places in the sun. This work, first published in 8vo. 1714, appeared again with an appendix, 1727, and was translated into French by Bion, Amsterdam, 1728, 8vo. The author, who was vicar of Cuxton in Kent, died about 1720.

Swinnock, George, a native of Maidstone, educated at Cambridge, from which he removed to Oxford, where he took his master's degree. He lost, in 1662, his living of Great Kymbels, Bucks, for nonconformity, and died at Maidstone, 1673. He was author of Heaven and Hell Epitomised, 4to.—the Door of Salvation Opened, 8vo.—the Christian Man's Calling, 3

vols. 4to. a useful work, and other divinity tracts, now little known.

Swinton, John, B.D. an English antiquary, born 1703, at Bexton, Cheshire. He was originally servitor of Wadham college, Oxford, where, in consequence of his good conduct, he was elected scholar and fellow. When he had taken orders he obtained the living of St. Peter-le-Bailey, in Oxford, and then went as chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn. As the situation did not agree with his health, he returned home through Venice, Presburg, and Vienna. He married in 1743, and in 1747 was elected keeper of the university records. He died 4th April, 1777, and his wife in 1784. They were both buried in Wadham chapel. He published some learned works, the best known of which are an Essay on the Words Δαιμων and Δαιμονιον, &c.—Inscriptiones Criticæ, &c. —and other curious dissertations, besides some sermons, and parts of the Ancient Universal History, comprehended in the 6th and 7th volumes of that useful work.

Sybrecht, John a landscape painter, born at Antwerp, 1630. His drawings, especially of views on the Rhine, were much admired. The duke of Buckingham invited him to England, and patronised him. His Derbyshire views possessed great merit. He died at London, 1703, and was buried in St. James's church.

Sydenham, Thomas, an eminent physician, born at Winford Eagle, Dorsetshire, 1624. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, which, when it was garrisoned by the king's forces, he left for London, but afterwards returned and took his degree of M.B. 1648. He then subscribed to the authority of the parliamentary visiters, and was made fellow of All Souls, and some years afterwards settled as a physician at Westminster, and took his doctor's degree at Cambridge. From 1660 to 1670 he enjoyed a most extensive practice, and a reputation superior to that of his contemporaries, but the gout arrested his progress, and permitted him to go little abroad. He was, however, consulted at home, and his writings continued to improve and enlighten the medical world. He died in Pall Mall, 29th Dec. 1689, and was buried in St. James's church. In his practice he followed experience rather than theory, and observed the nature, properties, and symptoms of disease with such success and discrimination, that he has been called the father of physic among the moderns. He was the first who recommended a cool regimen in the smallpox. His treatises on nervous disorders, and on consumptive fevers are very valuable. His works were written in English, but translated into Latin by his friends, and universally esteemed by the learned of Europe. There were editions of them at Leyden, Geneva, Leipsic, and London.

Sydenham, Floyer, a learned man, born 1710, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. 1734. He undertook the translation of Plato, for which he was well qualified by his great knowledge of ancient literature, and published some parts; but poverty persecuted him, and clouded the happiest of his hours. He was at last arrested by a victualler, at whose house he had often had a scanty dinner, and he died while in confinement, 1788. The amiable character of the man, his unassuming modesty, and well-known abilities, as well as his melancholy fate, deeply interested the friends of humanity and of science, and to that honourable feeling England owes the institution of the literary fund, a noble establishment, which tends to banish indigence and despair from the humble abodes of the professional favourite of the muses, and to shed a beam of comfort on his declining years.

Sylburgius, Frederick, a learned German born at Marpurg, 1546. He was for some time schoolmaster at Licha, but afterwards devoted himself to the study of ancient authors. He published learned editions of Herodotus, Aristotle, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Dion Cassius, Justin Martyr, &c. wrote some Greek poems, and also assisted Stephens in the compilation of his Greek Thesaurus. His Greek Grammar, and Etymologicon Magnum, folio, 1594, are highly valued. He died universally lamented, 1596.

Sylla, Lucius Cornelius, a famous Roman, who acquired military fame in the armies of Marius and of Catullus. Success in the war against the Marsi, and great popularity among the soldiers, incited him to aspire to the sovereign power under the title of dictator, and though opposed by Marius, he gained his purpose, and cruelly murdered the most powerful of the senators, who wished to curb his authority. After being absolute at Rome, he had the courage to lay down his office, and to retire to the inconsequence of a private life. He died at Puteoli, B.C. 78, aged 60. The last years of his life were spent disgracefully in low debauchery.

Sylvester, Matthew, an English divine, educated at Cambridge, and ejected from the living of Gunnerby, Lincolnshire, for nonconformity, 1662. He settled afterwards in London, as pastor to a dissenting congregation, and died there 1708. Besides some sermons, he published Baxter's history of his Life and Times, in fol.

Sylvester, Joshua, an English poet, born 1563. He was noticed by Elizabeth and James I. and was for some time engaged in mercantile business. He was poetical pensioner to Henry, James's eldest son,

He was obliged to leave his country, for what cause is unknown, and died at Middleberg in Holland, 28th Sep. 1618 He is known as the translator of Du Bartas's Divine Weeks, and works, 4to. and as the author of some poems, but of little merit.

Sylvius, Francis, professor of eloquence, and principal of the college of Tournay at Paris, was a native of Levilly near Amiens. He laboured zealously to introduce the right pronunciation of the Latin language in the colleges of France, and to supersede the barbarous jargon of the schools by the more elegant diction of Cicero. Besides commentaries, he wrote Progymnasmatum in Artem Oratoriam, &c. and died 1530. After the fashion of the times, he altered his name of Dubois, to the more classical word Sylvius.

Sylvius, Lambert, or Vanden Bosch, a Dutch writer, born at Dordrecht. He wrote the Theatre of illustrious men, &c. 2 vols. 4to.—History of his age, from 1667, to 1687.—History of sea heroes, 4to.—with figures, tragedies, poems, &c. He died 1688, aged 78.

Sylvius, Francis de le Boe, a native of Hanau in Veteravia, professor of medicine at Leyden, where he ably demonstrated the truth of Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood. He promoted also the study of chymistry, and died 14th Nov. 1672, aged 58. His works have been collected by Elzevir, 1679, 4to. and fol. Venice 1708.

Sylvius, James, or Dubois, an eminent French physician, born at Amiens in Picardy 1478. After receiving an excellent education he devoted himself totally to medicine and to the study of Hippocrates and Galen. He gave lectures on the medical art at Paris with such success, that other physicians, jealous of his fame, exclaimed against him, as he had been graced by no degree. In consequence of this he went to Montpellier, but his avarice was so great that he would not spend money to procure the university honours. He afterwards obtained a degree by interest at Paris, and in 1548 was nominated to the medical chair of the royal college. He died 1555. His great learning was obscured by his uncommon avarice, and he unfortunately was engaged with his pupil Vesalius. His works have often been printed, called Opera Medica, the best edition of which is that of Cologne 1630.

Symmachus, Q. Aur. Avianus, a learned Roman, who warmly opposed Christianity, and wished for the re-establishment of paganism at Rome. He was banished by Theodosius. His epistles are extant.

Syncellus, a monk of Constantinople 792, author of a chronography in Greek and Latin.

Synesius, a native of Africa, made bishop of Ptolemais 410. His epistles and homilies remain, and possess merit. There was a Platonic philosopher of that name, author of a treatise on natural philosophy, &c.

Synge, Edward, a pious prelate, second son of the bishop of Cork, was born at Inishonane in Ireland, where his father was then vicar, 6th April, 1659. He was educated at Cork school and then came to Christchurch Oxford, where he took his first degree, and afterwards completed his studies at Dublin university. He distinguished himself for above 20 years, as an active and laborious parish priest in Ireland, and in consequence of his great zeal in favour of the Hanoverian succession was made bishop of Raphoe in 1714, and two years after advanced to the primacy of Tuam. He died at Tuam 1741, and was buried in the churchyard of his cathedral. His tracts are valuable as written in a popular style, and for the active promotion of piety and virtue. They have appeared in 4 vols. 12mo. and often been reprinted, especially by the society for promoting Christian knowledge. Dr. Synge had the singular fortune of being a bishop, the son and the nephew of a bishop, and the father of two bishops.

Syphax, a king of Numidia, who revolted from the side of the Romans, to the cause of Carthage, and of Asdrubal, whose daughter he had married. He was defeated by Massinissa, and died in prison at Rome, B.C. 201.

Tabor, John Otho, a native of Bautzen in Lusatia. On the destruction of his country during the wars of Germany, he retired to Giessen where he became counsellor to the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt. He died at Frankfort 1674, where he had retired a few years before, aged 70. His works, which are all on law, were published 1688, in two vols. fol. An account of his life was written by Paschius his son-in-law.

Tabourot, Stephen, called Sieur des Accords, a French writer, born 1549. He was king's proctor at Dijon, and distinguished himself by some curious and eccentric publications. He died 1590. His bigarrures, &c. consisting of apophthegms, epitaphs,

dialogues, conundrums, &c. not always on the most delicate subjects, were published, 2 vols. 12mo.

Tacca, Peter James, a native of Carrara, who studied sculpture under John of Bologna. He travelled into Spain and France, and acquired great celebrity. He died at Florence, 1640. The best of his pieces is an equestrian statue of Philip IV. at Madrid. His statue of Henry IV. at Paris, his Jane of Austria, his Ferdinand III. of Tuscany, and the four slaves in bronze, in the harbour of Leghorn, are also much admired. His son Ferdinand was also an able sculptor, and his statue of Ferdinand was among his best pieces.

Tachard, Guy, a French Jesuit, sent in 1686 as missionary to Siam. He, with the ambassadors Chaumont and Choisi, visited Europe, 1688, and then returned and died at Bengal of a contagious disorder, 1694. An account of his voyages to Siam have appeared in two vols. 12mo. Paris, 1686, and 1689, but he is very credulous and inaccurate.

Tacitus, Caius Cornel. a celebrated Roman historian. He was also eminent as a pleader, and as the asserter and the advocate of virtue and innocence, in the reigns of Domitian and Nerva. Of his historical works some have perished. His annals are very valuable. His language and style possess elegance and spirit, purity and nervous strength.

Tacitus, Marcus Claudius, emperor of Rome after Aurelian 275, was a wise, benevolent, and patriotic monarch. He was also distinguished as a warrior, and died 276, aged 70, as he was preparing to go against the Persians.

Taconnet, Toussaint Gaspard, a native of Paris, known for his eccentricities. He was for some time a player, and then a poet, and rendered himself ridiculous by his intemperance. He wrote several farces and plays, of which the heroes are persons of low birth and mean professions. He died in the hospital of charity at Paris, 29th Dec. 1774, aged 44.

Tacquet, Andrew, a Jesuit of Antwerp, eminent for his knowledge of mathematics, and his publications, a Treatise on Astronomy—an edition of Euclid, &c. He died 1660. His works were collected into one volume fol. 1669, and 1707, at Antwerp.

Taffi, Andrew, a native of Florence, eminent as being the artist who introduced the art of designing in mosaic, which he had learnt from some Greeks. His best piece is a dead Christ, in a chapel at Florence. He died 1294, aged 81.

Talbert, Francis Xavier, a native of Besançon. He abandoned the law, for which his father, a counsellor of the parliament of Franche-Comté, designed him, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and obtained a canonry at Bensançon. He was a popular and eloquent preacher at Luneville, Versailles, and Paris, and, in 1791, he quitted France to reside in Italy, and afterwards went with the princess of Nassau into Poland. He died at Lemberg, in Gallicia, 4th June, 1803, aged 78. He is author of a discourse on inequality among men, crowned at Dijon, 1755—Panegyric of St. Louis—Eloges of Bonnet, Montaigne. cardinal Amboise, Philip regent of France, Boileau, &c. and some poetical pieces.

Talbot, John, earl of Shrewsbury, a warlike Englishman descended from a Norman family, distinguished himself in the reduction of Ireland, of which he was made governor by Henry V. He was afterwards in France with the English army, and took Alencon, Pontoise, and Laval, but was repulsed at the siege of Orleans, by Joan of Arc. He was afterwards taken prisoner at the battle of Patay, but when restored to liberty he signalized himself at the siege of Beaumont-sur-Oise, and afterwards invaded Guienne, and took Bourdeaux, and other towns. This brave warrior, who was the terror of the French, and deservedly named the Achilles of England, at last fell in the battle near Castillon, a town of which he was attempting to raise the siege, 17th July, 1453.

Talbot, Peter, a native of Ireland, almoner to Catherine, wife of Charles II. He was a zealous papist, and was made by pope Clement IX. archbishop of Dublin. He was seized by the protestants, and died in prison, 1682. He wrote de Natura Fidei et Hæresis—Tractatus de Religione, and other works.

Talbot, Richard, earl of Tyrconnel, brother to the preceding, was made viceroy of Ireland by James II. and he opposed the invasion of William III. He died 1692.

Talbot, Charles, earl and duke of Shrewsbury, was one of the warmest promoters of the revolution, and for his services he was created a duke. He was afterwards made lord chamberlain, and went to Ireland as viceroy, and afterwards held the office of high-treasurer. He died 1717, aged 57.

Talbot, William, a native of Lichfield, educated at Oriel college, Oxford, where he entered, 1674. The interest of his relation, the earl of Shrewsbury, opened for him the door of preferment, and he became dean of Worcester 1691, bishop of Oxford 1699, of Sarum 1715, and six years after was translated to Durham. He died 1730. He wrote sermons, which have been published in 1 vol. 8vo.

Talbot, Charles lord, son of the preceding, rose by his merit to high offices in the law, and was at last made lord chancellor. To the deepest knowledge of law and of politics, he joined the soundest virtue and the most incorruptible integrity. He died 1737, aged 51.

Talhaiarn, a Welsh bard of the sixth century. He composed a prayer which was adopted by the whole body of bards in Wales, and he afterwards retired to the solitude of a hermitage, where he was visited as a saint of superior virtues.

Taliacotius, Gaspar, or Tagliacocei, an Italian surgeon, at Bologna, where he died, 1553, aged 64. He wrote a Treatise "de Curtorum Chirurgiâ per Insitionem," Venice, fol. 1597, which is known in England by the ludicrous allusion to it in Hudibras, "So learned Taliacotus from," &c. In this work he pretended that he could restore the nose, ears, &c. to their original form and appearance in case of mutilation or deformity. He is represented at Bologna in a statue with a nose in his hand, as expressive of the art which he practised.

Taliesin, a Welsh bard of great celebrity. He flourished about the sixth century. Several of his compositions are preserved in the Archæology of Wales, and are mentioned with applause.

Tallard, Camille d'Hostun, count de, a celebrated marshal of France, born 14th Feb. 1652, in Dauphiné. He early distinguished himself as a soldier, and in 1672, was under Lewis XIV. in Holland, and soon after gained the approbation and friendship of Turenne, by his noble conduct in the battles of Mulhausen and Turkheim. In 1693 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant general, and 1697, was sent as ambassador to England, concerning the succession to the Spanish crown in the person of Charles II. In 1702 he was placed at the head of the armies on the Rhine, and made marshal of France soon after. He defeated the Imperialists under the prince of Hesse, before the town of Landau, which he took after a short siege; but his pompous ostentation of announcing the victory, rendered him ridiculous. "I have," said he, "obtained more standards than your majesty has lost soldiers." In 1704, he was opposed to the great Marlborough, and at the battle of Blenheim was taken prisoner and brought to England, where he continued seven years. On his return to Paris, 1712, he was created a duke, and in 1726, made secretary of state. He died March 3d, 1728.

Tallis, Thomas, an eminent English musician in the 16th century. He was organist, it is said, in the chapel of Henry VIII. and of his three successors. Under Mary he was only, it is supposed, gentleman of the chapel, and received for his salary, 7 1-2*d.* a-day, and under Elizabeth he had Bird as his fellow organist. He may be said to be the father of the cathedral style, especially in England. He published, with Bird, a Collection of Hymns, chiefly from the English liturgy, for church service, &c. He died 23d Nov. 1585, and was buried in Greenwich church, Kent.

Tamerlane, or Timur Beg, or Timur the Lame, from some defect in his feet, was born in the village of Kesch, in ancient Sogdiana, 1335. Whether the son of a shepherd, or descended from the royal race, is unknown; but, however, the obscurity of his first years was soon forgotten in the glory of his exploits. Distinguished by courage, by intrepidity, and by unbounded ambition, he soon gained a number of faithful adherents, and at their head he seized the city of Balk, the capital of Khorassan, and easily subdued the province of Candahar, the kingdom of Persia, and Bagdad. Elate with his success he now meditated the conquest of India, and though his soldiers at first refused to follow, their hesitation was soon conquered by promises, and the powerful aid of a pretended prophet. Thus seconded by an enthusiastic army, he penetrated to India, took Delhi, with the immense treasures of the Mogul, and returned to conquer Damascus, and to punish Bagdad, that presumed to shake off his yoke. The offending city was given up to the pillage of his soldiers, and 80,000 of her inhabitants put to the sword. Now master of the fairer part of Asia, he interfered, at the request of the Greek emperor, in the affairs of Bajazet, emperor of the Turks, and sent to him a haughty message, commanding him to abandon the siege of Constantinople, and to restore the princes whom he had deposed. The message roused the indignation of Bajazet; he marched against this new enemy, and was defeated by Tamerlane in the plains of Ancyra, in Phrygia, after a dreadful battle, which continued three days. Bajazet fell into the hands of the conqueror, and was treated with great inhumanity, and carried about in mockery in an iron cage. Some writers, however, deny this, and affirm that the conduct of Tamerlane towards the captive prince, was as humane and honourable as fallen greatness merited. To these last conquests Tamerlane added Egypt, and the immense treasures of Cairo, and then fixed the seat of his empire at Samarcand, where he received the homage of submissive princes, and among them of Manuel Paleologus, emperor of Constantinople, and Henry III. king of Castille, by their ambassadors. Tamerlane was preparing fresh victories by the invasion of China, when death stopped his career, April 1st, 1405, in the 36th year of his reign. He appointed his grandson as his successor over that vast empire, which he had acquired with such astonishing success and rapidity.

Tanaquil, wife of the elder Tarquin, persuaded her husband to go and settle at Rome, where he was elected king. Her memory was held in great respect by the Romans.

Tanevot, Alexander, first commissary of the finances, was born at Versailles, and died at Paris, 1773, aged 81. He wrote Sethos, and Adam and Eve, two tragedies, besides fables, stories, epistles, songs, &c. which were collected into 3 vols. 12mo. 1766. His style is pure, easy, and flowing, though he occasionally degenerates into a feeble and insipid diction. Though he had the power of enriching himself, he died poor, but highly respected.

Tanner, Thomas, a learned antiquary, born 1674, at Market Lavington, Wilts, where his father was minister. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and became chaplain and fellow of All Souls. In 1701 he was made chancellor of Norwich, and rector of Thorpe, and afterwards prebendary of Ely, canon of Christ-church, and in 1732, bishop of St. Asaph. He died at Christ-church, Oxford, 14th Dec. 1735, and was buried in the cathedral. He is known as the author of Notitia Monastica, or a short History of all the Religious Houses in England and Wales, 8vo. 1695, republished in folio, 1744—Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica, the labour of 40 years, published 1748, folio. He also contributed to Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, last edition, &c.

Tansillo, Luigi, an Italian poet, born at Nola 1520. The best part of his life was spent in the service of Don Pedro de Toledo, viceroy of Naples, and he was made judge of Gaieta, and died after 1596. He was esteemed as a poet, but his il Vindemiatore, or the Vintager, a poem 1534, was considered so indelicate and licentious, that his writings were put into the index expurgatorius of the pope. He published besides other poems, and reconciled himself to the see of Rome, by his "Tears of St. Peter," which removed the papal interdicts from his writings, except the Vintager. His poems consist of sonnets, songs, comedies, &c. The Tears of St. Peter were translated by Malherbe into French.

Tanucci, Bernard, marquis de, chief minister of Naples, was born of poor parents at Stia, in Tuscany, 1698. He studied at Pisa, and by his merit rose to the chair of jurisprudence in that university. On the coming of Don Carlos to succeed to the Neapolitan throne, the professor, who had been recommended to the new king, and who had defended the legality of seizing a murderer from the asylum of a church against the opinions of the see of Rome, was raised to the office of minister, and by his firmness and wisdom, deserved the high appointment. For 50 years he continued in this important office, and after contributing zealously to the prosperity of the kingdom, and to establish its independence from the ecclesiastical superiority of Rome, he resigned in 1777, and died 29th April, 1783. This enlightened minister encouraged literature; and to his zeal in the cause of science antiquarians are indebted for the important discoveries, and the valuable collections made in the subterraneous towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Tappan, David, D.D. professor of theology in Harvard college, was born at Manchester, Massachusetts, April 21st, 1752, and graduated at Harvard in 1771. In 1774 he was ordained pastor of a church in Newbury, and laboured there eighteen years. He was elected to the professorship in 1792, and continued in the station till his death in 1803. He was highly useful in the institution. His theological views corresponded essentially with those generally held by the clergy of New-England, and though he insisted less on the doctrines of the gospel, his lectures were fraught with truth, clothed in an attractive style, and enforced with much vigour of argument and warmth of feeling. He was characterized by great amiableness, modesty, and regard for the feelings of others. ☞ L.

Targe, I. B., professor of mathematics, and author of a general history of Italy, from the fall of the Roman empire, to modern times, 4 vols. 12mo.—translated Smollet's history of England, 19 vols. 12mo.—Barrow's Travels, 12 vols. 12mo.—and died at Orleans, 1788. He wrote also a history of England, from the treaty of Aix la Chapelle to 1763, 5 vols. 12mo.

Tarin, Peter, a French physician, born at Courtenai. He died in 1761, but his age is unknown. His writings were held in great esteem, especially his Adversaria Anatomica, 4to.; Anatomical Dictionary, 4to.; Osteographia, 4to.; the Art of Dissecting, 2 vols. 12mo.; a treatise on Ligaments; Observations on Medicine and Surgery, 3 vols. 12mo; a description of the Muscles, 4to. with figures, &c.

Tarleton, Richard, a native of Condover in Shropshire, who distinguished himself as an actor, and was patronised by Robert earl of Leicester. He performed the character of judge in the play called Henry V. acted at the Bull, Bishopsgate-street, London, before the Henry V. of Shakspeare was written. He was one of the queen's players in 1583, according to Stowe, and he died 1589. The seven deadly sins are mentioned as one of his dramatic compositions, and his jokes are still preserved in several collections.

Tarpa, Spur. Mœtius, a learned Roman appointed by Augustus to examine, with four others, the compositions of contemporary poets.

Tarpeia, daughter of Tarpeius, the governor of Rome, under Romulus. It is said that she betrayed the gates of the city to the Sabines, and that she was overwhelmed

by the bucklers of the enemy thrown upon her as they entered through the street.

Tarquin, the elder, fifth king of Rome, settled at Rome from Tarquinii the place of his birth, and by liberality and mildness so gained the hearts of the Romans, that on the death of Ancus Martius he was elected king. He was a benevolent prince, and adorned his city with stately buildings, and aqueducts, and added dignity and consequence to the body of the senate and to the magistrates. He was assassinated by the sons of Ancus Martius, B. C. 578, aged 80.

Tarquin the second, or the Proud, was grandson to the elder Tarquin. He was brave, but his rise to the throne by the murder of his father-in-law Tullius, rendered him deservedly unpopular. The licentious and cruel conduct of his son proved fatal to his interests; and while he was at the siege of Ardea, the Romans took up arms and shut him out of their city. He took refuge among the cities of Etruria, and died there, aged 90.

Tarrakanoff, N. princess of, daughter of Elizabeth, empress of Russia, by her secret marriage with Alexis Rozoumoffski, was carried away at the age of 12 by prince Radzivill in 1767, and concealed in a convent at Rome. This singular step was taken by the dissatisfied noble, to curb the views of the ambitious Catharine, but they failed, and Alexis Orloff, pretending greater discontent against the government of the empress, prevailed upon the princess, in the absence of Radzivill, to marry him, and by her influence and presence to excite a new insurrection in Russia. The unsuspecting princess no sooner yielded her person to her seducer, than she was seized in the bay of Leghorn, where she had been conducted on pretence of paying her military honours, and cruelly bound in chains and conveyed to Petersburg. In Dec. 1777, a violent rising of the Neva suddenly forced the waters into her prison, and the unfortunate princess was drowned before any assistance could extricate her.

Tarrantius, Lucius, a Roman, the friend of Cicero, who is said to have made two curious horoscopes.

Tartaglia, Nicholas, a native of Brescia, called the most eminent mathematician of his times. He published an Italian translation of Euclid, with a commentary, fol. 1543—a treatise of Numbers and Measures—Nova Scientia, and other works, 3 vols 4to. 1606. He died about 1557, in a good old age.

Tartini, Joseph, a musician, called the Admirable by Dr. Burney, was born April 1692, at Pirano in Istria. He studied the law at Padua, but his powers were formed for musical eminence, and by practice and application he became one of the best performers on the violin, and was made master of the band in the church of St. Antony of Padua. He died 26th Feb. 1770, at Padua, universally respected and endeared to the inhabitants, by a residence of 50 years. He wrote, sonatas, a treatise on music, 1754, and other things, and was a great admirer of Corelli.

Taruffi, Emilius, a native of Bologna, distinguished as a painter. His landscapes were particularly admired for boldness of expression, and for the correctness and animation of his figures. He died 1694, aged 62.

Tasker, William, a native of Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his first degree in arts. He afterwards obtained the living of Iddesleigh, in Devonshire, and died there, 1800. He distinguished himself as a poet, and published Odes of Pindar and Horace, in English verse, 3 vols. 8vo.—Ode to the warlike Genius of Britain—Letter on Physiognomy, &c.

Tasman, N. a Dutch navigator. He sailed from Batavia, 1642, and discovered New Holland, and New Zealand, which were regarded as a southern continent, till the more minute investigation of captain Cook ascertained their insular form and situation. He visited also Gilolo, New Guinea, and other islands, on his return to Europe.

Tasso, Bernardo, an Italian poet, better known as the father of the illustrious Tasso. The best esteemed of his poems is Amadis, in 100 cantos, and his letters also are regarded as very valuable by the Italians. He died at Rome, in the convent of St. Onuphrius, 1575. The best edition of his letters is that of Padua, 3 vols. 8vo. 1733, and of his poem 1560, 4to.

Tasso, Torquato, a celebrated Italian poet, son of the above. He was born at Sorrento in the kingdom of Naples, 11th March, 1544. His father was secretary to San Severino, prince of Salerno, and he shared his honour and his disgrace. When the prince made a complaint to Charles V. against the viceroy of Naples, who wished to introduce the inquisition into the kingdom, he was condemned, and the cruel sentence was pronounced not only against him but against his secretary, and also his son, the future poet, who was only nine years old. They withdrew from the fatal punishment by flight, and came to Rome, where the young poet already wrote verses, and compared his escape to the adventures of Ascanius and Æneas flying from Troy. From Rome he was sent to Padua to study the law, and there he took his degrees in philosophy and theology, but poetry was his favourite pursuit, and at the age of 17 he produced his Rinaldo. In 1565, he placed himself under the protection of Alphonso duke of Ferrara, and he accompanied his brother,

the cardinal, in an embassy from pope Gregory XIII. to the court of Charles IX. of France. On his return to Ferrara he imprudently became enamoured of the sister of his patron, and this passion, joined to the malevolent insinuations of his enemies and persecutors, proved the cause of that melancholy, which embittered his life for 20 years. To fly from the scene of his misery he retired to his sister's house at Sorrento, and there spent a whole summer, but absence increased his flame. He returned to Ferrara, and in the midst of a crowded assembly he had the imprudence to embrace his favourite princess Eleonora. The duke, who was present, with great coolness, ordered his courtiers to remove the poet, whom he pronounced insane, to a place of confinement, and there in the hospital of St. Anne the unfortunate lover mourned his misfortunes, a prey to lingering disease, and at intervals deprived of his reason. The interference of the duke Vincent de Gonzaga, at last restored him to liberty 1586, and he retired to Naples in quest of tranquillity and happiness. His great merits now eclipsed the clouds, which envy and malice had raised around him, and his poetical works began to be regarded as the pride and glory of Italy. Sensible of his deserved reputation, the pope Clement VIII. in a full congregation of cardinals, determined to encircle his brows with the laurel crown, and to honour him with a triumph. The poet was sent for from Naples, and received with all due honours at the distance of one mile from Rome, and the most magnificent preparations were made for the ceremony in the capitol. Vain, however, are the schemes of man, Tasso, as if persecuted by fortune to the last moment of life, was taken ill, and the preparations made for his coronation ended in the melancholy procession of his funeral, as he died the evening before the intended ceremony, 15th April, 1595, aged 51. He derives his celebrity and the palm of immortality from his Jerusalem Delivered, a poem well conducted throughout, and abounding with all the pleasing description of tender scenes, the animated representation of battles, and the majestic flow of language, which so much captivate and overpower the reader in the pages of Homer and Virgil. Besides his Jerusalem, which is familiar to the English reader in the elegant translation of Mr. Hoole and of Miss Watts, Tasso wrote Jerusalem Conquered; Rinaldo; Aminta, a pastoral; Torismond, a tragedy, &c. His life has been written by the marquis Manzo. His works have been published in various forms, the best of which is that of Florence, 6 vols. fol. 1724.

Tassoni, Alexander, an Italian poet, born at Modena 1565. Though early an orphan, his abilities displayed themselves through want and obscurity. He was in the service of cardinal Colonna, and of the dukes of Savoy and of Modena, and died 1635. He wrote "Secchia Rapita, or Rape of the Bucket," a mock-heroic poem, much admired in Italy for its elegance and delicate humour. It was written in consequence of the war between Modena and Bologna. He wrote besides, observations on Petrarch, an ecclesiastical history, &c.

Tate, Nahum, a native of Dublin, born 1652, and educated at the college there. He was befriended by Dryden, and patronised by Dorset, and succeeded Shadwell as poet laureat, with a salary of 100*l.* per annum, and a butt of canary. He wrote nine dramatic pieces, but he is now little known but as the joint translator of the Psalms of David with Dr. Brady. Of his miscellaneous poems, that on the death of queen Anne was most admired. He died 12th Aug. 1715, at the mint, where he resided to escape from the persecution of his creditors.

Tatian, a Syrian pagan, who was converted to Christianity and became the disciple of Justin Martyr. He still retained the principles of the Platonists, and fell into the errors of Marcion. Of his works nothing remains but an apology for the Christian religion, edited 1700, 8vo. at Oxford.

Tatischef, Vassili, a Russian historian, engaged for 30 years in collecting materials for the history of his country. He died before his labours were completed 1750. The work is rather a series of connected chronicles than a regular history. The part published by Muller was 3 vols. 4to.

Tatius, king of the Sabines, took possession of the Roman capitol, but was reconciled to Romulus, with whom he shared the kingdom. He was murdered at Lanuvium, B.C. 1742.

Tatius, Achilles, a native of Alexandria, who became a Christian. He is author of a commentary on Aratus's phænomena, and of the loves of Leucippus and Clitophon, a Greek romance.

Tavanes, Gaspard de Saulx de, a French general, born 1509. He was taken prisoner with Francis I. at the fatal battle of Pavia, and afterwards became the companion of the king's second son the duke of Orleans. Called away at last from scenes of dissipation and extravagance, he became an ornament to the military profession. He prevailed upon the rebellious citizens of Rochelle to return to their duty in 1542, and two years after he ably contributed to the victory of Cerisoles. He distinguished himself so much at the battle of Renti in 1554, that the king seeing him covered with dust and with blood, tore the

order of St. Michael which he wore round his own neck, to throw it around that of his valiant general. His courage again was displayed at the sieges of Calais and Thionville, and afterwards at the famous victories of Jarnac and Moncontour; but his character in the eyes of humanity must deservedly suffer for the countenance and support which he gave to the bloody massacre of St. Bartholomew, though he had the magnanimity to save from the horrors of that dreadful day the king of Navarre and the prince of Condé. He died at Sully 29th June, 1573, as he was preparing to go to the siege of Rochelle, which had again revolted. His son William was governor of Burgundy, and espoused the cause of the league, which he maintained at the battle of Ivry, but he was afterwards reconciled to Henry IV. and died 1633. The family long distinguished itself in the military service of France.

Tavarone, Lazarus, a Genoese painter, the disciple of Luca Cangiagio, and his successor in the service of the Spanish king. He died 1631, aged 75.

Tauebman, Frederic, a German critic, born at Wonscisch, in Franconia, 1565. He was well educated at Culmbach, though his father-in-law was but a tailor, and on the foundation of the college of Heilbrun, 1582, he was removed thither among other promising students. Ten years after he went to Wittemberg, and became the favourite of the prince of Saxony, and in 1595, obtained the professorship of poetry and belles lettres, which he kept till his death 1613. His private character was very amiable. He left a widow and five children. He wrote commentarius in Plautum, 1605, and also in Virgilium—de Linguâ Latinâ Dissertatio, besides Latin poems, &c.

Tavernier, John Baptist, a famous traveller born at Paris, 1605. He acquired a fondness for travelling, in the house and conversation of his father who was a merchant, and after visiting the best part of Europe, before he had completed his 23d year, he meditated more distant excursions in mercantile pursuits as a trader in jewels. In the space of forty years he is said to have travelled six times into Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies, by various routes, and after being ennobled by Lewis XIV. he, in 1668, purchased Aubonne near Geneva, there to spend the rest of his days, in the enjoyment of independence and tranquillity. His affairs, however, were afterwards thrown into disorder by the ill conduct of a nephew, and to repair his losses he began a seventh journey into the East. He died on his way at Moscow, July 1689, aged 84. His travels, 6 vols. 12mo. were published in French, with the assistance of his friends, as he was not a perfect master of the language, and they have been translated into English.

Taylor, Jeremy, a celebrated prelate, son of a barber at Cambridge. At the age of thirteen he was admitted at Caius college, Cambridge. And when he had taken orders, he removed to London, where he was introduced to Laud, who admired his abilities as a scholar, and his eloquence as a preacher, and by his influence, procured him a fellowship at All-souls college, Oxford, 1636. He was afterwards made chaplain to his patron, who bestowed upon him the rectory of Uppingham, and in 1642, he was created by royal mandamus doctor in divinity. During the civil troubles he retired to Caermarthenshire, where he maintained himself by teaching a school, till the death of three sons in three months rendered his retirement extremely unpleasant, and therefore he retired to London, and soon after accompanied lord Conway to Ireland, and settled at Portmore. At the restoration he came back to England, and in 1662, he was nominated to the bishopric of Down and Connor, and to the administration of Dromore, and was appointed vice-chancellor of the university of Dublin. He died of a fever at Lisnegarvy 13th Aug. 1667, and was buried in a chapel which he had erected on the ruins of Dromore cathedral. His friend and successor Dr. Rust represents him as a most learned man, of solid judgment, keen sagacity, and the most lively imagination, to which were united all the mild virtues of private life. His writings are universally known and admired, the best of which are, his life and death of Jesus Christ, folio—Holy living and dying, 8vo. —Ductor Dubitantium—Cases of Conscience—Discourse on the liberty of prophesying, &c.

Taylor, John, called the water poet, was born in Gloucestershire 1580. From Gloucester school, where he learnt little, he was bound apprentice to a waterman in London, but in the midst of his laborious vocation he often indulged in poetry. In 1642, he came to Oxford, where he kept a victualling house, and assisted the King's service by his facetious songs and ballads against the Roundheads. When Oxford surrendered, he went to London, and kept a public house in Phœnix alley, Long Acre, which he called the Mourning Crown. The sign, however, displeased the government, and instead of it he hung up his own effigy, with these lines under.

There's many a head stands for a sign,
Then, gentle reader, why not mine?

And, on the other side, these,

Though I deserve not, I desire
The laurel wreath, the poet's hire.

He died 1654, aged 74, and his portrait was given by his nephew, a painter, to the pic-

ture gallery Oxford. It is s id that he wrote eighty books, more facetious than elegant.

Taylor, John, a dissenting minister of abilities, was born near Lancaster. He was settled twenty years at Kirkstead, Lincolnshire, and then removed to Norwich, and afterwards, by pressing invitations, to Warrington, where he was engaged to superintend the academy there. In this situation, where he expected independence and comfort, he soon found opposition and ill treatment, and this weighed so much upon his mind, that it shortened his days. He died 5th March, 1761. He wrote a treatise on Original Sin,—various theological tracts, &c. but his most valuable work is a Hebrew and English concordance, 2 vols. folio.

Taylor, John, an eminent critic, born 1703, at Shrewsbury, where his father was a barber. He was educated at the grammar-school there, and at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1730. He soon distinguished himself by his publications, and was appointed, by the university, its librarian, and afterwards registrar. He took his doctor's degree in civil law, and was of Doctors Commons, and afterwards became known to lord Carteret, who intrusted him with the education of his sons. After some hesitation he took orders, and obtained the rectory of Lawford, Essex, the archdeaconry of Bucks, and the residentiaryship of St. Paul's. He died April 4th, 1766, universally and deservedly lamented, and was buried nearly under the litany desk in St. Paul's. His publications were numerous and highly respectable. Besides public orations and other tracts, he published "Elements of the Civil Law," 4to. 1755, and 1769,—valuable editions of Lysias and Demosthenes,—a Latin dissertation on the Marmor Sandvicense, &c.

Taylor, Brook, an eminent philosopher and mathematician, born at Edmonton 28th Aug. 1685. He was educated at home, and at the age of fifteen entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, and in 1709, took his degree of LL.B. He became known by his treatise on the Centre of Oscillation, and in 1712, was admitted into the Royal Society, and two years after elected the secretary of that learned body. He took the degree of LL.D. in 1714, and continued to distinguish himself by his philosophical publications. He visited Paris in 1717, and was honourably received by the French literati, and soon after his return he resigned the office of secretary to the Royal Society. He was twice married, and had the singular misfortune of losing both his wives very soon after his union with them, a melancholy circumstance, which in some degree hastened his end. His first wife died 1723, and the second, whom he married in 1725, died in childbed 1729, and on the 29th Dec. 1741, he himself fell a victim to a consumptive disorder in his 46th year. He was buried at St. Ann's, Soho. His works on mathematical subjects are very valuable, especially his new Principles of Linear Perspective, which has often been republished and also improved by Colson of Cambridge. He wrote also Contemplatio Philosophica, published by Sir William Young, the son of his only surviving daughter by his second wife.

Taylor, George, one of the signers of the declaration of American Independence, was a respectable and wealthy Iron Master of Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

☞ L.

Teilo, a British saint in the fifth century. It is said that he founded a college at Landaff, and erected that church into a bishop's see. Several churches in Wales bear his name.

Teissier, Anthony, a native of Montpelier, who quitted France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and retired to Prussia. He was made by the elector historiographer, with a handsome salary, and counsellor of embassies. He died at Berlin, 1715, aged 83. He is author of Eloges of learned Men, from de Thou's History, 4 vols. 12mo.—Catalogus Auctorum qui Librorum Catalogos Indices Bibliothecas, Virorum Literator. Elogia, Vitam aut Orationes Funebris scriptis Consignarunt, 8vo. —the Duties of Man as a Citizen, from Puffendorf—Moral and Political Instructions —Calvin's Letters—the Life of Illustrious Princes, &c.

Tekeli, Emmeric, count de, a noble Hungarian, who escaped from the captivity which the Austrians prepared against his father for his attachment to the cause of some rebellious chiefs. From Poland, where he had concealed himself, Tekeli issued forth to head the Hungarian malcontents, and he proved successful against the forces of Austria. Assisted by the armies of the Turks, and by the Transylvanians, he wished to assume the title of king, but the terror which he spread among the Imperialists did not further his views of ambition, nor promote a reconciliation with the emperor. He joined in the siege of Vienna, with the vizier Mustapha; but though the disasters which happened were attributed to him by the suspicious Turk, he hastened to Adrianople to justify himself in the presence of the grand signior Mahomet, who assured him of his protection, and bestowed on him the principality of Transylvania. This was but an empty title, as the province was in the hands of the Austrians, and therefore, after a vain but gallant struggle against Heusler, the governor of the

country, he retired from the contest, and lived in a private manner at Constantinople. He was a man of great courage, but though admired for his intrepidity, he wanted judgment, and that commanding presence of mind which often converts dangers into prosperous events in the career of the military hero. He died near Nicomedia, 13th Sept. 1705, aged 47.

TELFAIR, Edward, several years governor of Georgia, was one of the principal promoters of the revolution in that colony, and one of the committee appointed in 1774, to draw up resolutions to be adopted by the friends of liberty. In 1780 he was appointed a delegate to congress. He was employed in various public stations during a long life, and died at Savannah, October, 1807. ☞ L.

TELL, William, a celebrated Swiss, one of the heroes who restored liberty to their oppressed country in 1307. The conspiracy which he had formed with others was suspected, when the Austrian governor, Herman Gesler, more clearly to ascertain the spirit of the people, ordered a hat to be raised on a pole, and homage to be paid to it as to himself. Tell refused, and when seized for disobedience, was directed to shoot an arrow at an apple placed on the head of his own son, or else to be dragged with his child to immediate death. He cleft the apple in two without injuring his son, and declared that the other arrow which he had in his girdle was intended for the heart of the governor if he had hurt his child. This boldness occasioned his confinement, and the governor, afraid of a rescue, carried him across the lake of Lucern; but a violent storm obliged Gesler, who knew the nautical skill of his prisoner, to intrust to him the helm for his own preservation. Tell, freed from his fetters, steered the boat to a rock, still called by his name, leaped ashore, and escaped into the mountains. The governor afterwards was shot by the hand of Tell, and the Swiss, roused to arms by the conduct of their hero, drove away their Austrian masters, and established the independence of their country. Tell, 47 years after this great event, lost his life in an inundation at Burgeln, 1354. His descendants became extinct in the male line in 1684, and in the female 1720.

TELLIER, Michael le, a French lawyer, born at Paris, 19th April, 1603. After filling various law offices about the court, he was in 1640 named intendant of Piedmont, and gained the favour of cardinal Mazarin, who recommended him to Lewis XIII. as a proper person to be secretary of state. He displayed great abilities in this office, and during the political disputes which agitated France after the death of Lewis XIII. he possessed the confidence of the queen-mother and of the cardinal, and contributed much to the restoration of concord and reconciliation among the contending parties. Though he resigned in 1666 his office to his son, he yet continued in the cabinet, and in 1677 was made chancellor of the kingdom. It is to be lamented that his many services were disgraced by a particular hatred against the protestants, whom he represented to the monarch as suspicious subjects. By his influence with Lewis XIV. the famous edict of Nantes was revoked, and the minister, triumphing in the cruel measures which he saw adopted, exclaimed, profanely, "nunc dimittis servum tuum, Domine, quia viderunt oculi mei salutare tuum." He died a few days after, 28th Oct. 1685, aged 83, and his funeral oration was pronounced by Bossuet. To great intrigue of character, and to deep dissimulation, he joined the imposing appearance of simple and austere manners, high talents for business, indefatigable application, and extensive knowledge.

TELLIER, Francis Michael le, marquis de Louvois, son of the chancellor of France, was born at Paris, Jan. 18th, 1641. The elevation of his father, as well as his own abilities recommended him to notice; at the age of 23 he was made war minister, and in 1666 he became secretary of state. He was a great favourite at court, and after the death of Colbert in 1683, he was placed by Lewis XIV. in the office of superintendent of buildings, arts, and manufactures. His attention was likewise directed to military affairs; he introduced more regular discipline into the army, supplied the magazines with provisions, and built the royal hospital of invalids. The consciousness, however, of his own abilities, rendered him proud and arrogant, and he even showed some marks of disrespect to his king. Lewis, in consequence of this, treated him with coldness, and the ambitious and disappointed minister, returning home from the levee, died in his own apartment of vexation and grief, 16th July, 1691. Though at last unpopular in the court, he was a statesman of most splendid talents, who united for the glory of France, promptitude, secrecy, spirit, and magnanimous conduct. Madame de Sevigné has elegantly commented on his death in her letters to her daughter. The "Testament Politique," published in his name, was written by Courtils.

TELLIER, Adrian le, a lawyer of Melun, who was returned as deputy to the national assembly of France, and afterwards to the convention. He was in 1795, sent by the convention to Chartres, to encourage a more free circulation of the corn, but the diaffected raised a violent cry against him,

and obliged him not only to sign a decree, to reduce bread to three sous the pound, but to proclaim it, in the public square, mounted on the back of an ass. This indignity had such an effect on the feelings of this honest deputy, that he shot himself on returning to his lodgings, leaving a paper by which he declared the decree which he had signed void, and hoped that no blood but his own might be shed to restore the public tranquillity.

Tellier, N. le, a faithful servant about the person of Barthelemy. When this virtuous minister was condemned, during the violent measures of the French revolution, to be deported in 1797, the honest domestic demanded to share his captivity, and, from the prison of the Temple, he was conveyed with him to Guyenne, where his attentions and kindnesses administered to his relief under a burning climate, and in the hands of cruel oppressors. When Barthelemy escaped from his dungeon, Tellier accompanied his flight, but this faithful friend died on the passage, before he reached the European shores.

Tempesta, Antonio, a Florentine painter, the disciple of Strada. His landscapes, animals, and battles, were much admired for their spirit, and the delicacy of their colouring. He died 1630, aged 75. He also engraved some of his pieces.

Temple, sir William, an eminent statesman, son of sir William Temple, master of the Rolls in Ireland, was born in London, 1629. He was educated under the care of his uncle Dr. Hammond, minister of Penshurst, Kent, and afterwards at Bishop's Stratford school, and at the age of 17 was admitted of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he had Cudworth for his tutor. He did not continue more than one year at the university, and then travelled through France, Holland, Flanders, and Germany, and returned to England in 1654. He lived in Ireland during the usurpation, devoted to studious pursuits and philosophy; but at the restoration he became a member of the Irish parliament. About 1663 he removed with his family to England, and then began to be employed as an active and penetrating negotiator. He was chiefly instrumental in forming the triple league in 1668 between England, Holland, and Sweden, and also by his means the marriage of the lady Mary with the prince of Orange was effected. After spending twenty years in the affairs of the state, and in advancing her prosperity and consequence by his negotiations with foreign nations, he retired in 1680 from public life, and employed the rest of his time in literary pursuits, and in the cultivation of his grounds. But, though withdrawn from the intrigues of courts, his character for general information and for integrity was too well known to be neglected; his advice and opinions were frequently consulted by the leading men of the nation, and even king William himself visited him to converse with him on political affairs. Sir William died at the end of 1700, at Moor Park, near Farnham, and according to his directions his heart was buried in a silver box under a sun-dial in his garden. Though universally respected as an able negotiator, sir William is censured, and with justice, by bishop Burnet, not only for his vanity and spleen, but for his irreligious and profane principles. His only son John was a man of abilities, and was, in consequence of his merit, and his father's influence, made secretary at war under king William; but he had scarce been in office one week when he drowned himself at London bridge, 14th April, 1689. The cause of this melancholy event is said to have originated in his recommending to the king too warmly, though innocently, general Hamilton, who, instead of reducing to obedience Tyrconnel, the rebellious viceroy of Ireland, encouraged and assisted him in his defection. This misfortune was borne with great composure by the father, whose atheistical opinion it was said was, that a wise man might dispose of himself and make his life as short as he pleases. By his wife, a French lady of the name of Rambouillet, the son had two daughters, to whom he left his property, provided they did not marry Frenchmen. The works of sir William are valuable, and consist of Memoirs of Public Affairs during his public employments—Letters—Miscellanies—Observations on the United Provinces of the Netherlands, 2 vols. folio, &c.

Templeman, Peter, M.D. a physician, born at Dorchester, Dorsetshire, 17th March, 1711, and educated at the Charter-house, from whence he went to Trinity college, Cambridge. After taking his first degrees, he went to Leyden, where for two years he studied medicine under Boerhaave, and other celebrated professors, and in 1739 returned to London. Though he settled in London with the intention to practise, yet he was of too indolent a disposition to succeed, and his fondness for literature, and the company of men of science and erudition, left him little time to pursue his original plan. In 1753 he was appointed keeper of the reading room of the British museum, which he resigned in 1760, when elected secretary to the new society of arts. He died of an asthma, 23d Sept. 1769. He was a man of great erudition, and published a translation of Norden's Travels in Egypt—Curious Remarks on Physic, Anatomy, &c. extracted

from the memoirs of the French academy of sciences, &c.—besides some poetical pieces.

Templeman, Thomas, a writing master of Bury, Suffolk, who published engraved tables, with calculations of the number of square feet and population of the kingdoms of the world, folio.

Tencin, Peter Guerin de, a native of Grenoble, who was educated at Paris, and embracing the ecclesiastical profession, became grand vicar of Sens. He went in 1721 with cardinal de Bissy, to Rome, and after the election of Innocent XIII. to the popedom he remained in that capital as the envoy of France. His services were rewarded by the archbishopric of Embrun, and in 1739 he was raised to the purple, and soon after made archbishop of Lyons, and prime minister of France in the room of Fleury. This high distinction was not suited to the talents of the new cardinal, who, though he might possess the abilities or the intrigues necessary for an inferior station, was devoid of that firmness, that intelligence, and that unshaken integrity which should adorn the prime minister of a mighty empire. He retired soon after from the helm of affairs, and lived in privacy in his diocess, where he died 1758, aged 80.

Tencin, Claudine Alexandrine Guorsi de, sister of cardinal Tencin, was born at Grenoble, and took the religious habit at the monastery of Montfleuri. Tired of a religious life, she obtained the pope's permission to quit it, and she came to Paris, and launched into all the extravagances and foibles of the gay world. In consequence of the death of la Fresnaye, a counsellor of state, who was said to be murdered in her chamber, she was thrust into the Chatelet prison, and then into the Bastile, from which she was liberated soon after. She died at Paris, 1749, advanced in years. She wrote the Siege of Calais, a romance of merit; Memoirs of Comminges; les Malheurs de l'Amour, &c.

Teniers, David, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, 1582. He learned the rudiments of his art under Rubens, and then travelled to Rome, and studied under Adam Elsheimer. He afterwards returned to Antwerp, where he died 1649. His pieces are much admired for their expression, and contain entertaining scenes taken from country fairs, drinking parties, merry making, chymists, &c. He was called old Teniers to distinguish him from his son David, who also excelled as a painter. Young Teniers died at Antwerp, 1694, aged 84. His pieces are highly esteemed. They consist of fairs, drinking and smoking parties, laboratories, &c. but are superior to those of his father in harmony, union, and correctness. Young David was patronised by the prince of Orange, and the archduke Leopold of Austria. He had a brother Abraham, who was also a painter, and chiefly excelled in the knowledge of the chiaro obscuro.

Tenison, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, 29th Sept. 1636, and educated at Norwich school, from which he went to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. Here he became fellow, and took his degrees regularly, and in the first part of his life, during the prevalence of fanaticism, he studied physic, but afterwards applied to divinity. He was presented to the rectory of Holywell, Huntingdonshire, by lord Manchester, and in 1680 he obtained the vicarage of St. Martin in the fields, London. During the reign of Charles II. and his successor, he was an active and zealous writer against popery, and in consequence of his services in favour of the revolution, he was made archdeacon of London by William, 1689, and in 1691 nominated to the see of Lincoln, and on the death of Tillotson, 1694, promoted to Canterbury. Distinguished as a parish priest by his benevolence and liberality, and an assiduous care of his Christian calling, he continued, at the head of the church, the same zeal, mingled with moderation, firmness, and exemplary piety. He died at Lambeth, 14th Dec. 1715, about one year after his wife, daughter of Dr. Love, of Benet college. He published some sermons—the Creed of Hobbes examined, &c.—Baconiana, or Remains of sir Francis Bacon, 8vo.—some tracts, &c.

Tennent, Gilbert, minister of Philadelphia, was born in Ireland in 1703, and came in early life to America. He was educated by his father, who was a clergyman, and taught an academy; and in 1726 was settled at New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, where he was highly useful. In 1740 and 1741, he travelled through New-England at the request of Mr. Whitefield, and preached in many places with great success. In 1743, he established a new Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, of the followers of Mr. Whitefield. In 1753 he went to England to solicit benefactions to the college at Princeton. After a life of uncommon usefulness, he died about the year 1765. He was one of the most conspicuous ministers of his day, ardent in his zeal, forcible in his reasoning, and bold and passionate in his addresses to the conscience and heart.

☞ L.

Tennent, William, minister of Frechold, New-Jersey, was a brother of Gilbert, and born in Ireland in 1705. The most remarkable event in his history, was an apparent suspension which he experienced for several days, of all the functions of life. He destroyed his health by excessive application to study, and in a swoon apparently expired. His

friends prepared to inter him, but were persuaded to postpone the funeral repeatedly, by a physician, who thought he perceived some indications of remaining life, and at length he was restored to animation; but for a considerable time with nearly an entire loss of all the knowledge he had before acquired. After his recovery he related a remarkable dream of the heavenly world which employed his mind during the swoon, and which by many has been mistakenly regarded not as a mere dream occurring according to the ordinary laws of the mind, but as having taken place by an actual migration of his soul to the heavenly regions. After recovering his health, he was settled at Freehold in 1733, where he laboured with great devotedness and success. He died 1777, aged 71 years. He was a man of very eminent piety. ☞ L.

Tentzelius, Andrew, an eminent German physician, in the 17th century, author of a treatise on Mummies, &c.

Tentzelius, William Ernest, a native of Arnstadt, Thuringia. He devoted himself to literature, and struggled with unusual resignation against the evils of poverty. He died 1707, aged 49. He wrote Saxonia Numismatica, 4 vols. 4to.—Supplementum Historiæ Gothanæ, 3 vols. 4to. works of great merit.

Terburgh, Gerard, a Dutch painter, born at Zwol near Overyssel 1608. He travelled over Europe, and was much noticed and encouraged, especially at the court of Spain, where he was knighted. He settled at Deventer, where he became a magistrate, and died 1681. His subjects are chiefly conversations, persons engaged in games, and other humorous adventures, much inferior however to the performances of Douw, or Mieris.

Terence, Publius, an African slave, in the service of Terentius Lucanus. By the kindness of his master he obtained his liberty, and soon distinguished himself as an elegant writer of comedies. By his industry some of the best Greek comedies appeared in a Latin dress; but of all these only six remain, deservedly admired for delicacy of sentiment, and purity of expression. He was drowned, as is supposed, in coming from Greece, B. C. 159.

Terpander, a poet and musician of Lesbos, who added three to the four strings of the lyre, B. C. 675.

Terrasson, John, a French writer, born at Lyons, 1670, and admitted into the congregation of the oratory, which he afterwards left. By the friendship of Bignon, he procured a place in the academy of sciences 1707, and in 1721, was elected professor of the royal college in Greek, Latin, and philosophy. He died 1750, respected, according to Voltaire, as a good practical philosopher. He wrote a dissertation against the Iliad, 2 vols. 12mo. during the dispute between la Motte and Madame Dacier about Homer,—Sethos, a learned political and moral romance, translated into English—a translation of Diodorus Siculus into French with notes and prefaces, an excellent work in 7 vols. 12mo. —Reflections in favour of Law's Mississippi Project, &c.—His brother Andrew was also a priest of the oratory, and died at Paris, 1723, author of sermons in 4 vols. 8vo. much admired. Gaspar, another brother, was also of the oratory, but quitted it. He also published sermons, and died 1752.

Terrasson, Mathew, a French lawyer, born at Lyons 13th Aug. 1669. He studied law at Paris, and acquired great reputation in the provincial courts. Besides some contributions to the Journal des Savans, he wrote discourses, pleadings, memoirs, &c. published together in 4to. He died at Paris 30th Sept. 1734, aged 66.

Terrasson, Anthony, son of the preceding, was also distinguished as an advocate. He was born at Paris, 1st Nov. 1705. He wrote, at the request of the chancellor Aguesseau, the history of Roman Jurisprudence, published, folio, 1750, and for this useful and judicious work he was made censor royal, counsellor to the assembly of Dombes, and afterwards advocate to the French clergy, and professor to the royal college. He wrote besides miscellanies in history, literature, jurisprudence, criticism, &c. 12mo. &c. and died 30th Oct. 1782, aged 77, without issue.

Terray, Joseph Marie, a native of Boen, near Roanne, who by his merits rose to places of honour and trust in the French government. He was made comptroller general, minister of state, and director general of buildings; and in times of difficulty he maintained his character of integrity, loyalty, and patriotism. He recommended to the monarch, not the laying of fresh taxes on the already overloaded people, but to suppress abuses, to introduce reform and economy, and to make the expenses equal to the resources of the state. He retired in 1774 from public affairs, respected by the virtuous, but hated by those who live upon the distresses of the public, and grow rich by the profusion and the extravagance of the government. He died at Paris, 18th Feb. 1778, aged 63. His collection, Des Comptes Rendus, from 1758 to 1787, has been published. His nephew, who was intendant of Lyons, was dragged with his wife to the guillotine, at Paris, 1793, on the accusation that he had suffered his children to emigrate and to bear arms against the republic.

Tertre, Francis Joachim Duport du, a French writer, born at St. Maloes 1715. He was of the society of Jesuits, among whom he was professor of the learned lan-

guages. He died 1759. He wrote an Abridgment of the history of England, 3 vols. 12mo. a work of some merit—a history of famous Conspiracies, 10 vols. 12mo. —Abridgment of the History of Spain, 5 vols. 12mo.—L'Almanach Des Beaux Arts, &c.

Tertre, John Baptist, a native of Calais, who after serving his country in the military and naval service, became a Dominican, and set out as Missionary into America. After a zealous discharge of his mission, he returned to Europe 1658, and died at Paris 1687. He wrote a general history of the Antilles belonging to the French, 4 vols. 4to. 1667, and 1671, a work accurate, though not elegantly written. There was a Jesuit of that name, Rodolphus, a native of Alençon, who died 1762, aged 95. He was author of some works on religious subjects, and refuted Malebranche's Metaphysics.

Tertullian, Q. Septim. Florus, one of the fathers of the church, was born at Carthage. When converted to Christianity he came to Rome, and produced his famous apology for the Christians during the persecution of Severus. He died about 216.

Terwesten, Augustin, a Dutch painter. He was born at the Hague, and studied the works of the best masters in Italy. By his influence the academy of painting was revived at the Hague, and that of Berlin was established. He died at Berlin, where he had been deservedly patronised, 1711, aged 72. His brothers Matthew and Elias were also eminent painters. The first excelled in the representation of fruits and flowers, and died 1724, and the latter was admired for his valuable historical pieces. He died 1735.

Testa, Peter, an Italian painter and engraver, born at Lucca 1659. He studied at Rome, under Dominichino, and showed great attachment to his art, though his subjects were not always correct, nor his execution chaste. He was drowned in the Tiber, 1650, while endeavouring to recover his hat, which had been blown into the water whilst he was engaged in taking a landscape.

Testelin, Lewis, a painter, born at Paris. He studied under Vouet, and distinguished himself by his historical pieces. His restoration of Tabitha to life, and the scourging of Paul and Silas were the best of his compositions. He died at Paris 1655, aged 40. His brother Henry also excelled as a painter, and was on account of his merits patronised by the French king. He died 1696, aged 80. He was, as well as his brother, member of the French academy.

Testi, Fulvio, an Italian poet, born at Ferrara. He became prime minister to Francis duke of Modena, but after enjoying the favour of his master, he fell under his displeasure and ended his days in confinement in a fortress 1646. He wrote odes and other poems, printed Venice 1656, 2 vols. 12mo. He was a successful imitator of the best writers of Greece and Rome, and was called by his countrymen the Italian Horace.

Testzel, John, a native of Pirn on the Elbe. He became a Dominican, and was empowered by the archbishop of Mayence, to publish the indulgences granted by pope Leo X. for the completion of St. Peter's church at Rome. The zeal with which this holy father executed his commission, drew upon him the attacks of Luther, and at last became the cause of the reformation. Not only in the monasteries, but in taverns and even brothels, these indulgences for the remission of sins were to be bought, and whoever contributed to the filling of the purse of the holy see might be permitted to riot in the greatest debauchery, and even, as Testzel said, might offer violence to the holy virgin, and be forgiven by the power of the pope, whose arms were equal to the cross of Christ. When this bigoted preacher was reproached by Miltitius as being the cause of all the disasters of the church in Germany, he was so afflicted with the imputation that he died of a broken heart, 1519.

Textor. *Vid.* Texiei.

Thais, a celebrated courtezan of Corinth, who persuaded Alexander the Great to set Persepolis on fire. She afterwards married Ptolemy king of Egypt.

Thales, a famous philosopher of Miletus, who improved himself by travelling, and deserved to be the first of the seven wise men. He first observed the apparent diameter of the sun, and divided the year into 365 days. He also was able to predict eclipses, and died B. C. 545.

Thellusson, Peter, a native of Geneva, who settled as a merchant in London, where he acquired, by his industry and labour, an enormous fortune. He died at his seat at Plastow, Kent, 21st July, 1797, leaving three sons and three daughters. From an ambitious desire of posthumous fame, he left his property in an extraordinary manner. To his wife and children he left about 100,000*l.* and the rest amounting to upwards of 500,000*l.* he leaves to trustees to accumulate till the male children of his sons and grandsons are dead. This distant period may extend to 120 years, in which case the property will then amount to 140 millions, and if then he should have no lineal descendants, this astonishing property is to go to the use of the country, for the benefit of the sinking fund. This extraordinary will was disputed by his surviving family, but it was affirmed by a solemn decree of chancery, though afterwards an act was passed, by the means

of chancellor Rosslyn, to prevent the recurrence of so extravagant a desire of private accumulation.

THEMISIUS, a Paphlagonian philosopher in the fourth century, made prefect of Constantinople by Theodosius. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle and Plato, and died 410 A. D.

THEMISON, an ancient physician, author of the sect called Methodists in Medicine before the Christian era.

THEMISTOCLES, an illustrious Athenian general. He was brave in war, and in the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, his prudence and perseverance contributed to the naval battle and victory of Salamis. After strengthening and improving the resources of his country, he was treated with suspicion and ingratitude by his fellow-citizens, and sought an asylum in the territories of his Persian enemies. He died at Magnesia, 449 B.C. aged 65.

THEOBALD, Lewis, the editor of Shakspeare, was born at Sittingbourne, Kent, and educated at Islington. He studied the law, which he soon relinquished for poetry. He was for some time engaged in the Censor, published in Mist's Journal, and by his severe censure on the wits of the age, drew down their resentment upon his own head. Pope made him the hero of his Dunciad, but afterwards bestowed the honour on another character. He, in 1720, introduced on the stage the Double Falsehood as the production of Shakspeare, which was attacked by Pope and other critics. He wrote in 1726, Shakspeare Restored, and besides, above 20 dramatic pieces of little merit. He is chiefly known as the editor of Shakspeare's plays, 8 vols. labours which, though abused by some critics, and especially Warburton, are not devoid of merit. He died 1742.

THEOCRITUS, a famous Greek poet of Syracuse, patronised by Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote Idyllia, in a very interesting style of sweetness and simplicity, besides epigrams.

THEODATUS, king of the Goths, was placed on the throne of Italy by his aunt Amalasonta, whom he married, and afterwards destroyed. He was defeated by Belisarius, the general of Justinian, and then put to death by his own soldiers, A.D. 536.

THEODORE, king of Corsica, was son of Anthony, baron de Newhoff and de Stein, in Westphalia. He was born 1696 at Metz, where his father then held an office at the court of Lorraine, having left his country in consequence of marrying a merchant's daughter against the wishes of his family. Young Theodore was for some time in the suite of baron Gortz, the Swedish minister, but after his execution he left the Swedish for the Spanish service. He afterwards visited France, Holland, and England, and in 1736 landed in Corsica, while the inhabitants of that island were in a state of rebellion against their tyrannical masters the Genoese. His character for boldness and enterprise was such that he was treated with unusual respect by the heads of the insurrection, and as he had brought with him supplies of arms and money, he was soon regarded as the future deliverer of the oppressed Corsicans, and solemnly declared king of the island, 15th April, 1736. In this new capacity he displayed great vigour; though denounced as a traitor by the Genoese, he collected an army of 25,000 men, and laid siege to Bastia, which he took. Assistance from abroad was also expected, to give weight and consequence to his measures: and to render his power more united, he established a military order, called the Order of Deliverance, but his popularity at last began to vanish when the promised succours from France and England did not arrive. His subjects grew dissatisfied, and threatened to reduce him to a private station; but Theodore, not trusting to the negotiations of ambassadors, determined in person to solicit the crowned heads of Europe for assistance, and after appointing a regency of 47 to manage the public affairs in his absence, he left the island. He now travelled in disguise; but when he reached Paris, he was ordered to leave the kingdom; and after retiring to Amsterdam, where he met with some protection, he embarked for the Mediterranean, but was soon after seized at Naples, and imprisoned in the fortress of Cueta. His circumstances were now so desperate, that when he regained his liberty, he could not venture to visit his subjects, but fled to England for an asylum. His creditors prosecuted him also in England, and in the midst of his distresses, though a charitable contribution was made for his relief, he was thrown into the king's-bench prison, from which in 1756 he extricated himself, by the privilege of an act of insolvency, after registering his kingdom for the benefit of his creditors at Guildhall. He died soon after, Dec. 11, 1756, at the house of his tailor, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Anne's, Westminster. In 1757 a marble monument was erected to his memory, by Horace Walpole, with these concluding lines:

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley slaves and kings.
But Theodore this moral learned, ere dead,
Fate poured its lesson on his living head;
Bestowed a kingdom, and denied him bread.

THEODORET, a father of the church, deposed from his bishopric by the council of Ephesus, but restored by the assembly of Chalcedon. He died about 460. He wrote

an Ecclesiastical History, Lives of Saints, Commentaries, &c.

Theodoric, first king of the Goths in Italy, was the natural son of Theodomir, king of the Ostrogoths. He was given up as a hostage by Welamir, his father's brother, to the emperor Leo I. 461, and he distinguished himself by the importance of his services to Zeno, who had been driven from his throne by Basilisces. He became consul, 484, and was sent by the emperor to Italy, against Odoacer, whom he defeated and put to death. Thus become master of all Italy, he strengthened his power by marrying, in 509, the sister of Clovis, king of France, and by making a treaty of alliance with Anastasius, emperor of the East, and with the Vandals of Africa. In the enjoyment of peace, he devoted himself to the improvement of his dominions, and to the happiness of his people, and his noble plans were warmly and ably seconded by his active secretary, the celebrated Cassiodorus. New edifices were raised to beautify Rome; her walls were repaired, and Pavia and Ravenna also equally shared the kindness of their munificent prince. While, however, he promoted commerce, encouraged the arts, and patronised literature, Theodoric grew suspicious and cruel, and he caused to be put to death Symmachus and Boethius, two of the most illustrious of his subjects. This inhumanity, it is said, preyed upon his mind, and he died soon after, under the severest tortures of conscience, 30th Aug. 526.

.Theodorus, a bishop of Cilicia, who died 428. His works were condemned by a general council, as heretical. His commentaries on the Psalms, &c. are extant.

Theodosius, a noble Roman, raised for his valour and services, to a share of the imperial throne, by Gratian. When sole emperor, he waged successful war against the Goths; but he disgraced himself in causing the people of Thessalonica to be put to the sword, a cruel action which drew down upon him the censures of St. Ambrose, and exclusion from the church till he made due atonement for the crime. He afterwards defeated the barbarians that invaded Thrace, and proved equally fortunate in his war against Maximus and Eugenius. He died at Milan, 395.

Theodosius II. grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father Arcadius on the imperial throne, 408. Though a weak prince, he defeated the Persians on the borders of the Euphrates; but in his expedition against the Huns, he was obliged to purchase a dubious peace. He married Eudocia, the daughter of the philosopher Leontius, and died 450.

Theodotus, a tanner of Byzantium, who abandoned the Christian faith to save his life, under the persecution of M. Aurelius. His apostacy drew down upon him the censures of the church, and in consequence he became the founder of a new sect, which denied the divinity of Christ. Another of that name became the head of the Melchisedeckians, who supported that the Messiah was inferior to Melchisedeck.

Theognis, a Greek poet of Megara, of whose works only a few fragments remain. He flourished B.C. 544.

Theon, a Greek sophist, author of a Treatise on Rhetoric, edited Leyden, 1726, 8vo.

Theon, a mathematician of Alexandria in the age of the great Theodosius. His Commentary on Euclid was printed Oxford, 1672, in 4to.

Theophanes, George, a native of Constantinople, known as a historian, and as an ecclesiastic at the seventh general council. He was banished into Samothrace by the jealousy of Leo the Armenian, and died there, 818. He is author of a chronicle, extending from the period where Syncellus finishes, to the reign of Michael Curopalatus, of which the best edition is that of the Louvre, 1655, folio.

Theophanes, Prokopowitch, a Russian historian of eminence, born at Kiof, 9th June, 1681. After studying under his uncle, the rector of a convent school, the learned languages, he went to Rome, where he imbibed a taste for the fine arts and works of genius. He returned to Kiof, and assumed the monastic habit, and became professor of philosophy. He was noticed by Peter the Great, attended him in his campaigns, and, under his direction, was employed in reforming the clergy, and abolishing the patriarchal dignity. His services were duly rewarded; he was made bishop of Plescof, and under Catherine, raised to the dignity of metropolitan of all Russia, as the archbishop of Novogorod. He died 1736. Besides sermons, disquisitions, and a treatise on rhetoric, he wrote, a Life of Peter the Great, which terminates at the battle of Pultowa, a most candid and valuable performance.

Theophilus, archbishop of Antioch, the first who used the word Trinity, to express the three persons in the Godhead. He flourished in the second century, and wrote a Defence of Christianity.

Theophrastus, a Greek Philosopher of Lesbos, educated under Plato and Aristotle. He was a popular teacher, and had not less than 2000 pupils. His works have been best published by Heinsius, Leyden, 1613, folio.

Theophylact, a native of Constantinople, metropolitan of Bulgaria, in the 11th century. He was author of Commentaries on the Gospels, and Acts, and also the Prophets, and the Epistles, &c.

Theramenes, an Athenian philosopher,

one of the 30 tyrants appointed over Athens by Sparta. He was condemned to death by Critias, because he refused to assent to the violent and cruel measures of his colleagues, and took poison, B.C. 403.

Thermes, Paul de la Berthe, lord of, a native of Conserans, who early devoted himself to arms, and served under Francis I. and his two successors. The victory of Cerisoles, in 1544, was attributed to his great valour, and he acquired fresh glory at the taking of Saluces and Ravel. He afterwards passed into Scotland, to invade the English territories, and in 1551, was sent as ambassador to Rome, and soon after he headed the French forces in Italy. His capture of Dunkirk, and of St. Venox, was followed by his defeat at the battle of Gravelines, in which he was taken prisoner. The peace of 1559 set him at liberty, and he died at Paris, 6th May, 1562, aged 80, without posterity.

Thespis, a Greek poet of Attica, called the inventor of tragedy, B.C. 536. His theatre was a cart dragged from town to town, where two men with besmeared faces entertained the people with uncouth dialogues and rustic songs.

Thevenot, Melchisedec, librarian to the king of France, was born in Paris, 1621. He was actuated, from his youth, with the strongest desire of seeing foreign countries, and from the voyages published by others, as well as from his own personal observations, he gave to the world his voyages and travels. His account of an instrument for ascertaining the longitude, and the declination of the needle, is considered as the best part of these books. Thevenot was, for some time, ambassador of France at Constantinople, and also assisted at the conclave assembled after the death of Innocent X. and was afterwards envoy at Genoa. He died of a slow fever, Oct. 1691. He was a curious collector of rare and valuable books and manuscripts, but the most noble part of his library, was the marbles presented to him by M. Nointel, with bas reliefs, and inscriptions, two thousand years old. His travels have been translated into English. He wrote also the Art of swimming, 12mo.

Thevenot, John, another traveller of reputation, who died 1667. It is said that he was the first person who brought coffee to Paris. He travelled into Asia, of which an account was published, 3 vols. 4to. and at Amsterdam, 1727, 5 vols. 12mo.

Thielin, John Philip, a painter of Mechlin, born 1618. Though of noble birth, and a man of considerable fortune, he studied painting under Daniel Segers, and produced some beautiful pieces for the king of Spain. His flowers were particularly admired, as painted with native delicacy, and grouped with taste. His three daughters were also eminent as artists.

Thierry I. king of France, third son of Clovis II. ascended the throne of Neustria, and Burgundy, 670, by the interest of Ebroin, the mayor of the palace, by whom he suffered himself to be governed. He was defeated at Testri in Vermandois, by Pepin, of Austrasia, and he died four years after, 691, aged 39. He is called by Henault, the third of that name.

Thierry II. or IV. son of Dagobert III. was taken from a cloister to ascend the throne of France. He was a king only in name, as his minister Charles Martel governed the kingdom at pleasure. He died 737, aged 25.

Thierry I. son of Clovis I. obtained as his share of the kingdom of France, the kingdom of Austrasia, of which he made Metz the capital. The best part of his reign was occupied in repelling the invasion of the Danes, and in quarrels with his brother Childebert, king of Paris. He died 534, aged about 51, after a reign of 23 years.

Thierry II. second son of Childebert, was king of Burgundy and Austrasia. He was engaged in disputes with his brother Theodebert, in consequence of the intrigues of his mother-in-law, Brunehaut, and at last he took him prisoner, and suffered him to be cruelly put to death. He was afterwards reconciled to Brunehaut, at whose instigation he had disgraced himself by the murder of his brother, but this inhuman princess, soon after, caused him to be poisoned, 613.

Thierry, of Niem, a native of Paderborn, in Westphalia, who was secretary to the popes at Rome, and was employed by them at the council of Trent. He died 1417. He wrote history of the schisms of the popes, fol. and other works now little known.

Thierry, Henry, a printer of eminence at Paris, in the 15th century. His family became celebrated in France for several generations as printers, and some most valuable works at various times have issued from their press. One of their descendants who was bookseller to Boileau, and was immortalized by the poet in his epistle to his verses, died at Paris, 1762.

Thiers, John Baptist, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Chartres, 1536. He was professor of belles lettres at Paris, and afterwards curate of Vivray, in the Mans, and of Champrond, in the diocess of Chartres. He died Feb. 28th, 1703. He wrote a treatise on Superstitions, concerning the Sacraments—de Fastorum Dierum Immunitione Liber—and other things, besides the History of Perukes, a curious book, in which he says the year 1629 was the epoch

of Perukes in France, and that no clergyman wore them before 1660.

Thirlby, Styan, an able critic, born at Leicester, 1692. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of LL.D. but the most promising abilities were clouded by great indolence of disposition, a quarrelsome temper, and a strong fondness for intemperate drinking. He studied physic, and afterwards applied himself to the civil law, and then the common law, but with this he soon grew dissatisfied, and at last obtained a sinecure place of about 100*l.* a year as king's waiter in the port of London, by the interest of his friend Sir Edward Walpole, who had been his pupil. For some time he resided in the house of his friend, but he rendered himself disagreeable by keeping a journal of whatever he observed or heard in the family, incompatible with his unsocial ideas, and he spent the remainder of his life in private lodgings, where he died, Dec. 19th, 1753. He wrote some notes on Shakspeare's plays, which appear in Johnson's edition, but he is chiefly known as the author of an able tract against Whiston on the Trinity, and as the publisher of a valuable edition of Justin's works, folio, 1723, the dedication to which is considered as a masterly production.

Thomas, St. surnamed Didymus, was a Galilean, and one of the apostles of the Redeemer. When after the resurrection, he disbelieved the appearance of his Master, he was convinced of the truth, and required by our blessed Lord to examine his wounds, and to put his finger into the print of the nails, upon which he expressed his belief by the exclamation of, my Lord, and my God! After the ascension he went to Parthia, to preach the gospel, and penetrated into the Eastern countries as far as India, where it is said that he suffered martyrdom.

Thomas, an obscure individual, from a common soldier obtained the command of the troops of Leo, the Armenian, after whose death he aspired to the throne of the Cæsars. He caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, but was soon after defeated by Michael the successor of Leo, who caused him to be impaled alive, 823.

Thomas, James Ernest, a native of Haglestein, who studied painting in Italy, and was the friend and imitator of Estheimer. His landscapes possessed great merit. He died 1663, aged 65.

Thomas, William, D.D. bishop of Worcester, was born at Bristol, 2d Feb. 1613. He was educated at Caermarthen school, and then entered at St. John's college, Oxford, from which he removed to Jesus, of which society he became fellow. He was then chaplain to the earl of Northumberland, from whom he obtained the vicarage of Laugharn, and Lansedurnen rectory, and during the troublesome times of civil war, he continued here to discharge his duties, and became an active and benevolent parish priest. At last, however, he was deprived of his living by the parliament, and had in consequence to struggle with many difficulties and with poverty, till the restoration replaced him in the confidence of the government and the possession of his living. He was afterwards chaplain to the duke of York, and made dean of Worcester, 1665, and in 1677, raised to the see of St. David's. In this diocess he rendered himself popular by his affability and attention, he often preached in Welsh; and gained the good opinion of his clergy, but his attempts to remove the cathedral of his diocess from the unfrequented town of St. David's, to the more populous and commercial town of Caermarthen, proved abortive. In 1683, he was translated to Worcester, where he behaved with exemplary attention towards his clergy, and promoted the prosperity of his diocess. In 1687, he entertained the king in his progress through the country, grieved indeed at the sight of his popish attendants, but hospitably respectful to him as became a subject. On William's accession he was unwilling to take the oaths to the new monarch, and prepared to resign all his preferments, and to retire to the house of his friend Martin, vicar of Wolverly. He died, however, before the time fixed for his departure, of a violent fit of the gout, 25th June, 1689. He was buried in the cloisters of his cathedral. By his wife, who died 1677, he had eight children, four sons and four daughters, but only two survived him. Respectable as a man and as a prelate, he was also a good writer, but more nervous than elegant. He wrote an Apology for theChurch of England, 1678-9, 8vo.—Letter to the Clergy—some sermons—Roman Oracles Silenced, published after his death.

Thomas, William, grandson of the bishop, by John Thomas and Mary Bagnall, was born 1670, and was educated at Westminster school, from whence in 1688, he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees. By the interest of lord Somers he obtained the living of Exal in Warwickshire, and in 1721, he removed to Worcester, for the better education of his family, which consisted of nine daughters and five sons. In 1723 he was presented by bishop Hough to the rectory of St. Nicholas, Worcester, and died July 26th, 1738. He was buried in the cloisters of the cathedral near his grandfather. He was distinguished as a man of letters and as a good antiquary. He published Antiquitates Prioratus Majoris Malverne—Dugdale's Warwickshire improved, 2 vols. fol.

1730—a Survey of Worcester Cathedral, and prepared materlials for a history of Worcestershire, which have been handsomely noticed by Dr. Nash.

Thomas, Elizabeth, better known by the name of Corinna, was born 1675. She was known as a writer of considerable abilities, but her misfortunes arose in the death of Mr. Gwynnet, to whom she was to have been married, 1711. After this, ill health and affliction were her constant companions, and she sunk into the grave 3d Feb. 1730, and was buried in St. Bride's church. She incurred the severest displeasure of Pope, because she had suffered Curl the bookseller to publish some of the poet's letters with those of Henry Cromwell, and for this offence she was placed in a conspicuous situation in the Dunciad. Her poems were published after her death together with 2 vols. of letters which passed between her and her lover Gwynnet.

Thomas, Anthony Leonard, a member of the French academy, distinguished as a writer and a poet. He was born at Clermont in Auvergne, 1732, and educated with great care by his mother. He was intended for the law, but his abilities were called into action by the offer of a professorship in the college of Beauvais at Paris, which was more congenial with his disposition. He rose gradually by his merit, and was at last secretary to the duke of Orleans. He died of a fever 17th Sept. 1785, at the house of the archbishop of Lyons, and was buried in the village of Oulins. Respected and beloved as a man,he was highly esteemed as a writer. In 1756,he published his reflections, historical and literary, on Voltaire's poem of natural religion, in which he ably defended Christianity. In 1759, his eloge of marshal Saxe was crowned by the academy, and he deserved public applause also by his eloges on d'Aguesseau, Du Guay Trouin, Des Cartes, Sully, and Marcus Aurelius. He wrote also an Essay on Elogies, 2 vols. 12mo.—an Essay on the Character, Manners, and Mind of Females, 8vo. and some poems, and he was at his death engaged on a poem on Peter the Great. His works were published together 1802, 7 vols. 8vo. Paris.

Thomas, Sir George, governor of Pennsylvania, was appointed in 1738, and continued in office until 1747, when he was succeeded by James Hamilton. He was previously a wealthy planter of Antigua, and a member of the council there. His administration was less popular than that of his predecessor Gordon, because he was less indulgent to the Quakers. In 1752 he was appointed governor of the Leeward and Caribbee Islands, where he was succeeded by governor Woodleye in 1766. On retiring from this office he was created a Baronet. He died in London, January 11th, 1775. ☞ L.

Thomas, John, a major-general in the army of the United States, who served with reputation in the war against the French and Indians, and was one of the most conspicuous of the officers of the army at the opening of the revolution. He was appointed a brigadier-general in 1775, and commanded a division of the provincial troops during the siege of Boston. In 1776 he was advanced to the rank of major-general, and on the death of general Montgomery, appointed to the command in Canada. He joined the army at Quebec on the first of May, and soon retreated thence to Chamblee, where he died of the small-pox on the 30th of June. He was brave and judicious as an officer, and amiable in private life. ☞ L.

Thomas, Josiah, an English divine, was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of master of arts, entered into orders, and became successively rector of Kingston Deverell in Wiltshire, and of Street-cum-Walton in Somersetshire. He was also made archdeacon of Bath, and chosen minister of Christ church in that city, where he died May 27th, 1820, aged sixty. He published—1. A poetical Epistle to a Curate. 2. Strictures on subjects relating to the established religion and the clergy. 3. Remarks on some popular principles and notions. Mr. Thomas made himself conspicuous about a year or two before his death by opposing the bishop of Gloucester, at a missionary meeting of the evangelical clergy, as they are denominated, at Bath. —*W. B.*

Thomasius, James, a native of Leipsic, of an ancient family. He became there professor of eloquence, belles lettres, and philosophy, and had among his pupils the celebrated Leibnitz. He was a man of mild manners and great benevolence of heart, and he died 1684, aged 62, at Leipsic. He wrote the Origin of Philosophical and Ecclesiastical History—several dissertations, &c. all in Latin in 11 vols. 8vo. His son Christian was born at Leipsic, and took his doctor's degree at Frankfort on the Oder 1676. He published a German journal, which drew upon him, in consequence of the severity of some of his remarks, the displeasure of government, and he retired to Berlin, and was made by the king of Prussia first professor of law, in the newly founded university of Halle. He attracted much of the public attention by asserting in a thesis that concubinage is not contrary to the laws of God. He died 1728, aged 73. He wrote an Introduction to the Philosophy of the Court—History of Wisdom and Folly —on the Defects of the Roman Jurisprudence, &c.

Thompson, Edward, a native of Hull,

in Yorkshire. He was educated under Dr. Cox, at Hampstead, and early went to the East Indies. He was afterwards pressed into the navy, and by his good conduct rose, in 1757, to the rank of lieutenant. At the conclusion of the war he retired on half pay, and then turned his thoughts to literary pursuits. He published successively the Meretriciad, a licentious poem—the Soldier, a poem, 4to. 1764—the Courtezan, and the Demirep, two poems, 1765—and Sailors' letters, 2 vols. 12mo. 1767. His Trinculo's Trip to the Jubilee, a ludicrous performance, in which he gave an account of the jubilee celebrated at Stratford on Avon, in honour of Shakspeare, appeared in 1769, and also his Court of Cupid, 2 vols. which contained a collection of the immoral pieces which he had already obtruded upon the world. He altered the Fair Quaker from Shadwell, in 1773, and produced it on the Drury-lane stage, with some effect, and he afterwards published Paul Whitehead's works, and also Marvell's, 3 vols. 4to. On the breaking out of the American war he obtained, by the interest of Garrick, a captain's commission, and the command of the Hydra, in which he had the good fortune to capture a valuable French East Indiaman. He died in 1786, on the coast of Africa, on board the Grampus, a ship to which he had been appointed the preceding year. He published proposals for maritime observations, collected from 1753 to 1763, but the work never appeared.

Thomson, William, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1746, at Burnside, in Perthshire. He was educated at St. Andrews, for the church, after which he became librarian to the earl of Kinnoul, and minister of Monivard; but being dissatisfied with that situation, he left Scotland, and settled in London, where he kept an academy, and exercised his pen as an author by profession. His compilations were numerous; and he was also the editor of several periodical publications, as the English Review—the Political Magazine—the Whitehall Evening Post—and the Annual Register. His original works are, The Man in the Moon, a novel—Memoirs of the War in Asia, 2 vols.—Mammuth, or Human Nature displayed, a romance, 2 vols. &c. He obtained a doctor's degree at St. Andrews, and died at Kensington in 1817.—*W. B.*

Thomson, James, a celebrated English poet, son of a Scotch minister, and born at Ednam, in Roxburgshire, 11th Sept. 1700. He was educated at Jedburgh school, and then entered at the university of Edinburgh. He here distinguished himself by the elegance and spirit of his compositions, and when he had been directed by the divinity professor, Hamilton, to write an exercise on a psalm, descriptive of the greatness and majesty of God, his paraphrase was much admired for its fire and its poetical beauties. He then studied divinity, but soon relinquished it, as he considered the profession too confined for the expansion of his abilities. He determined to seek in London the patronage which might be extended to merit, and the publication of his "Winter," 1726, soon introduced him to the notice of the great and of the learned. By the friendship of Dr. Rundle, afterwards bishop of Derry, he was recommended to lord chancellor Talbot, and attended his son as a companion in his travels on the continent. The popularity of "Winter," produced Summer in 1727, Spring 1728, and Autumn in 1730; and other pieces were also published to prove the diligence, the patriotism, and the creative powers of the poet. The death of his noble pupil was soon after followed by that of the chancellor, and Thomson was thus reduced from a state of comfort and independence, to a narrow and precarious subsistence. The place of secretary of the briefs, which he had obtained from the chancellor, fell at his death, yet the generosity of his friends was kindly exerted; he was, by the recommendation of lord Lyttleton, noticed and patronised with a pension by the prince of Wales, and by the influence of the same noble friend he obtained, in 1746, the office of surveyor-general of the Leeward islands. He died of a fever, 27th Aug. 1748, and was buried in Richmond church, Surrey. His executors were lord Lyttleton and Mr. Mitchel. Besides his Seasons, Thomson wrote an elegant poem to the memory of sir Isaac Newton, 1727—Britannia, a political poem, occasioned by the quarrels of the Spaniards with England, with respect to America—Liberty, a poem in five books, containing ancient and modern Italy compared, Greece, Rome, Britain, the Prospect—the Castle of Indolence, an allegorical poem, after Spenser's manner—besides some tragedies, which were received on the stage with reiterated and deserved applause—Agamemnon, acted 1738—Edward and Eleanora, a tragedy, not acted in consequence of the dispute between the prince of Wales, his patron, and the king—the Masque of Alfred, written jointly with Mallet—Tancred and Sigismunda, from Gil Blas, acted 1745—and Coriolanus, acted after his death for the benefit of his sisters. Thomson in private life was an amiable, pious, and benevolent character, with great goodness of heart and the most virtuous disposition. As a poet he possessed powers and perfections peculiarly his own. His Seasons display the most glowing, animated, and interesting descriptions of nature, in language at once elegant, simple,

and dignified. They bring before us, as is well observed, the whole magnificence of nature, whether pleasing or dreadful. The gayety of spring, the splendour of summer, the tranquillity of autumn, and the horrors of winter, take each in turn the possession of our minds. In the midst of a florid and luxuriant flow of imagery, some exuberances perhaps may be found by the fastidious critic, but the merits of the poet are built on too solid a foundation to be shaken, and while the delightful changes of the varied year continue to convey pleasure to the eye, so long must the verse of the poet entertain the mind with the most seducing powers of well-managed description and of animated portraiture. The works of the poet have been edited in various forms.

Thoresby, Ralph, an eminent antiquary, born at Leeds, Yorkshire, 1658. As his father was a merchant, he was intended for the mercantile line, and was in consequence sent to Rotterdam to learn the Dutch and French languages. On the death of his father, 1680, he succeeded to his business, but he paid at the same time great attention to the study of history and to antiquarian researches. Though bred among the presbyterians, he was induced by reflection to conform to the rites of the church, and to participate in her sacraments. He was not only a learned man, but the friend of the learned, and to his kindness and communications the most respectable writers of the times have acknowledged themselves indebted, such as Gibson, Walker, Calamy, Collins, Lister, Gale, Hearne, &c. He died 1725, aged 68, and was buried in St. Peter's church, at Leeds. He was fellow of the Royal Society, and wrote Ducatus Leodiensis, or the topography of Leeds, and the parts adjacent, with a catalogue of the antiquities and curiosities of his cabinet. He intended to publish a view of the state of the Northern parts of the kingdom in the times of the Romans and Britons, but his age prevented the completion, and his history of the church of Leeds alone, as a part, appeared, 1724, containing an account of some remarkable characters, Matthew Hutton, Edwyn Sandys, Tobie Matthews, John Thoresby, archbishop of York, &c.

Thorius, Raphael, a physician, much admired at the court of James I. He was a French protestant, and was remarkable for his learning, but more for his love of wine. He died of the plague in London, 1629. He wrote a poem on tobacco, published, 12mo. 1644, and a letter de Causâ Morbi et Mortis Is. Casauboni.

Thorndike, Herbert, an able divine, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. He obtained the mastership of Sidney college, 1643, but was soon dispossessed for his attachment to the royal cause. His sufferings during the civil wars were rewarded at the restoration by the gift of a prebend of Westminster. He wrote Epilogus, fol. in which he ably defends the tenets of the church of England—treatises on Weights and Measures—on Ecclesiastical Censures, and he also assisted Walton in the completion of his Polyglott Bible. He died 1672.

Thornhill, sir James, an eminent painter, born 1676. Though of a respectable family in Dorsetshire, his circumstances were low through the ill conduct of his father, but by the friendship of his uncle, Dr. Sydenham, he was enabled to attend to his favourite pursuit, painting. He travelled on the continent, and there greatly improved himself, and made a valuable collection of some of the pieces of the best masters. His merits were noticed by the great; queen Anne intrusted to his care the beautifying the dome of St. Paul's with the history of that saint, which he executed in a grand style on eight pannels; and his abilities were also called into action on other works at Hampton-court, Greenwich hospital, and other places. He was made chief historical painter to the queen, and knighted by George I. and he acquired a very handsome fortune. He died 1732, aged 56, and left besides a son, a daughter married to Hogarth. Sir James was for some time member of the house of commons, and also fellow of the Royal Society. He chiefly excelled in historical and in allegorical pieces, though his portraits and landscapes also possessed great beauty.

Thornton, Bonnel, an English poet, born in Maiden-lane, London, 1724. He was educated at Westminster school, and in 1743 was elected to Christ church. He wished to study medicine, and accordingly took his degree of M.B. in 1754, but he preferred a literary life to the labours of the medical profession. The first publication, in which he was engaged with Smart and others, was the Student, or Oxford and Cambridge Miscellany, in monthly numbers, which was collected, 2 vols. 8vo. 1748. In 1754 the Connoisseur was undertaken jointly with Colman, and was continued for two years. In 1766, after the example of his friend Colman, who had translated Terence, he published 2 vols. of a translation of Plautus, which, though possessing merit, and admired by Warburton for its pure and elegant style, has not been very popular. In 1767 he published as an additional canto to Garth's Dispensary, the Battle of the Wigs, to ridicule the quarrels then kindled between the fellows and licentiates of the college of physicians. He died 9th May, 1768, aged 44, of the gout in his stomach, leaving behind him a widow with two sons and a daughter. His epitaph

was written in Latin by his friend Dr. Warton, and placed on his grave in Westminster abbey. He wrote, besides, the "Oxford Barber," and some periodical essays, &c. in the Public Advertiser, and other publications.

THORNTON, Matthew, one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, was a native of Ireland, and came to America at an early age. He first settled in the eastern part of New-Hampshire, afterwards at Londonderry, from whence he removed to the bank of the Merrimack about 1780. Before the revolution he was considerably eminent as a physician. He was also a colonel of militia, and in 1775 was president of the convention which assumed the government in the name of the people of the colony. He was elected a delegate to congress in September, 1776, and although not present on the fourth of July, subscribed his name to the declaration of independence. He did not take his seat until November, and was but a short time in Congress. He held the office of chief justice of the county of Hillsborough, and afterwards that of judge of the supreme court of the state for several years, until 1782. Subsequently he was a member of the house of representatives, and of the senate, and in 1785 of the council. He died at Newburyport, June 24, 1803, aged 88 years. He possessed uncommon powers of mind. His memory was surprisingly tenacious, and he had made large acquisitions of useful knowledge. ☞ L.

THOYNARD, Nicholas, a learned Frenchman, born at Orleans. He was well skilled in history, and in the knowledge of medals. He wrote a concordance of the four evangelists, in Greek and Latin, 1707, folio, with learned notes, and died at Paris, 5th Jan. 1706, aged 77.

THRASYBULUS, an Athenian general, celebrated for his bravery and his bold attack and expulsion of the 30 tyrants. He united the highest benevolence to personal courage, and passed an act of amnesty for the reconciliation of all parties. He was at last killed in a battle against the Aspendians, B.C. 394.

THUANUS, Jacobus Augustus, or DE THOU, a celebrated French historian, born 9th Oct. 1553, at Paris, where his father was first president of the parliament. His infancy was passed in debility and disease, and while all possible care was bestowed to improve his constitution, little was done for the cultivation of his mind; his powers, however, shone forth early, and with unusual splendour. He was at first educated under private tutors, and then studied the law at Orleans, but as he was destined for the church, he was placed near his uncle, the bishop of Chartres, who resigned some of his preferments in his favour. In 1573 he visited Italy, and after devoting himself to the pleasures of retirement and study, he was employed in various negotiations in the Low Countries, and in 1578 made counsellor clerk to the parliament. The death of his brother, in 1579, induced him to give up the ecclesiastical profession, and he now gradually rose to offices of trust and honour. In 1581 he was sent to administer justice at Guyenne, with other counsellors, and in 1584 was made master of the requests. During the violence of the league he attached himself to Henry II. and was usefully employed in various negotiations by him. He afterwards enjoyed the favour of Henry IV. who appointed him his first librarian, and intrusted him with the negotiations with the duke of Guise, and with the protestants. Under Mary de Medicis he was one of the general directors of the finances. After a life spent honourably in the service of literature, and of his country, this great man died 17th May, 1617, universally respected, not only as an historian, but as a man, and was buried in the chapel of St. Andrew of the Arches. He was twice married; by his first wife, who died 1601, he had no children, and by the second he had three sons. He is particularly distinguished for his history of his own Times, from 1545 to 1608, written in pure, elegant, and classical Latin, and admirable for its fidelity, correctness, and accuracy. It has been much and deservedly praised by Grotius, Casaubon, Perrault, and others; but as it speaks with freedom and truth of men and of manners, it never appeared, but in a mutilated and partial form, till Dr. Mead undertook its publication, free from all omission, in 1733, in 7 vols. folio. Thuanus wrote besides some poetical pieces, a Paraphrase on the book of Job —on Ecclesiastes—the Lamentations of Jeremiah, &c.—Miscellanies, &c. The eldest of his sons, Francis Augustus, was librarian to the king; but he unfortunately did not reveal a conspiracy with which he was acquainted, made by the marquis d'Effiat against Richelieu; and the cardinal, resenting the levity, and contemptuous manner in which he had been mentioned in the pages of the historian, most inhumanly sacrificed the son to his mean revenge, and caused him to be beheaded at Lyons, 1642.

THUCYDIDES, a celebrated Greek historian of Athens. He was in the military service of his country, and during a temporary disgrace, through the jealousy of his countrymen, he devoted himself to the composition of his famous History of Grecian Affairs in his own Times. He died 391 B.C. The best edition of his work is that of Duker. It has been ably translated by Dr. Smith.

Thuillier, Dom Vincent, a native of Coucy, in Laon, distinguished among the members of the congregation of St. Maur. He was eminent as a preacher and as a man of letters. He died 12th Jan. 1736, aged 51. He wrote Letters of an ancient Professor of Theology on the Bull Unigenitus, &c. besides a translation of Polybius into French, in 6 vols. 4to.

Thunberg, Charles Peter, an eminent Swedish botanist, the pupil and the friend of Linnæus. He visited France in 1770, and soon after, by the interference of his friend Burmann, he was sent by the Dutch company to Japan, to make observations and discoveries in botany. After a delay of three years at the Cape of Good Hope, where he made himself perfect in the Dutch language, he, in 1775, set out for Japan; but the jealousy of the inhabitants, and the mistrusting conduct of the government, limited his excursions, and he made few botanical discoveries. In 1776 he quitted Japan for Ceylon, and after some valuable observations on this island, he returned to Europe, and was appointed professor of botany at Upsal. He died at the end of the last century, leaving his valuable cabinet of natural history to the university. His Flora Japonica appeared at Leipsic 1784, 8vo. with 39 plates, and gave an account of above 300 unknown plants.

Thurloe, John, secretary to the Cromwells, during their usurpation, was born 1616, at Abbots-Roding, Essex, where his father was rector. He was educated for the law, and by the influence of judge St. John, he obtained some offices, and in 1645, was secretary to the parliamentary commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge. Though connected with the great republican leaders, he was not accessary to the king's death; but he favoured with all his might the affairs of the commonwealth, and in 1653, became secretary of state to Cromwell. In 1656 he was member for Ely, and the next year deserved the thanks of the commons for discovering Harrison's plot. On Cromwell's death, he continued in his office under Richard, the next protector, over whom he had great influence, and at the restoration he made a tender of his services to the new monarch, who, however, did not accept them. He was accused, soon after, of high treason by the Commons, but released, and then he retired to his seat at Great Milton, Oxfordshire. His knowledge of political affairs was such, that Charles solicited him in vain to take a share in the administration, which he declined. He died suddenly at his chambers, Lincoln's Inn, 21st Feb. 1668, aged 51. He was twice married, and left, by his second wife, four sons and two daughters. In his character he was very amiable, and remarkable for his courtesy and mildness to persons of all parties. His State Papers, in 7 vols. folio, have been published, and they are valuable not only for conciseness and perspicuity, but for the general and important matter which they contain.

Thurlow, Edward lord, a celebrated lawyer. He was born in 1735, at Ashfield, Norfolk, where his father was rector, and after passing some time at Cambridge, he came to London, to study the law. He was called to the bar 1758, and raised himself to professional notice by his manly and successful opposition to sir Fletcher Norton. In the famous Douglas cause, in which he was accidentally engaged, he displayed such abilities, such eloquence, and such a command of arguments, that the public attention was turned towards him, as towards a man who was formed to fill the highest stations in the law. In 1770 he was appointed solicitor-general, and the next year succeeded sir William de Grey as attorney-general; but in the house of Commons he neglected the cultivation of his oratorical powers, till, in the beginning of the American war, he stepped forth with the most commanding language of eloquence in support of the measures of administration. In June 1778, he was created a peer, and the day following he was nominated lord high chancellor of Great Britain. This dignified office he resigned in 1783, during the temporary triumph of the coalition ministry, but on the re-admission of Mr. Pitt into the cabinet, he again was promoted to the seals, and kept them till 1793, when a dispute with the premier occasioned his resignation. Since that time he lived in retirement, and seldom engaged in the political disputes of the day. He died after an illness of two days at Brightholmstone, 12th Sept. 1806, and was buried in the Temple church. His character as a lawyer is fixed on the firmest basis of extensive knowledge, quick penetration, correct judgment, and the most undeviating integrity. Though overbearing in his manners, harsh and uncivil, he was zealously attached to his party, and inflexible in his opinions, and loyal in his conduct. As a patron of church preferment, he was the friend of persevering industry, and active merit, and though lax in his private conduct, and in his moral principles, he was ever anxious to reward virtue and to encourage learning. In his court he displayed all the wisdom, and nothing of the low cunning of the lawyer, and with a powerful mind which quickly comprehended and discussed with clearness the most intricate cases, he pronounced his judgment by the strictest rules of equity and justice, alike anxious to protect the rights and the privi-

leges of the poor, as the immunities of the great. He was, as has been well observed, among lawyers and orators, in the senate and in the courts, what his contemporary Johnson was among wits and authors, a mighty genius proudly elevated above the littleness of common minds. As he was not married his titles descended to the issue of his brother the bishop of Durham. He left three natural daughters, to two of whom he left 70,000*l.* each, and to the third, because she married against his consent, he, with the most uncharitable caprice, and studied cruelty, bequeathed only an annuity of 50*l.* per month, and on the condition that she never returned to her husband.

Thysius, Anthony, a Dutch philologer, born 1603, at Harderwyck. He became professor of poetry and eloquence at Leyden, and librarian to the university, and died there 1670. He published "Historia Navalis," a History of Naval Wars between the Dutch and Spaniards—Compendium Historiæ Batavicæ, 1645—Tracts on the Government and the Laws of Athens, besides valuable editions of Paterculus, Sallust, Valerius Maximus, Seneca's tragedies, Lactantius, Aulus Gellius, &c.

Tiarini, Alexander, a native of Bologna, eminently distinguished as a painter of portraits and historical pieces. He succeeded in happily expressing the passions. The best of his pieces are preserved in the church of St. Michael in Bosco. He died 1668, aged 91.

Tibaldi, Pelegrino, a native of Bologna, who became eminent as a painter, sculptor, and architect. He studied at Rome under Vasari, and was patronised by Philip II. of Spain, who raised him to the dignity of marquis. He died at Bologna, 1592, aged 70. His son Dominico, was also distinguished as an architect. He built the palace of Maguani, at Bologna, and other public edifices in that city which are still deservedly admired. He died 1583, aged 42.

Tiberius, Claudius Nero, emperor of Rome after Augustus, promised a happy reign on his succession, but soon disgraced himself by debauchery, cruelty, and the most flagitious excesses. He died A.D. 37, aged 78.

Tiberius, Constantine, emperor of the East, was appointed by his merits, colleague on the throne by Justin the younger. He was a wise, valiant, and benevolent prince, and died 582.

Tibullus, Aulus Albius, a Roman poet, in the age of Augustus. His elegies are much admired for ease, elegance, and simplicity, and they are generally published with Propertius and Catullus.

Tickell, Thomas, an English poet, born at Bridekirk, Cumberland, 1686. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, 1710, which he vacated by marrying at Dublin, 1726. He was early introduced to the notice and the patronage of Addison, who employed him in Ireland, and when secretary of state made him his under secretary. In 1724 he was secretary to the lords justices of Ireland, and continued in that honourable office till his death, which happened 23d April, 1740, at Bath. As a writer Tickell obtained some celebrity, and he must rank high among the minor English poets. His "Prospect of Peace," written during the negotiations with the French government under queen Anne, was a popular work, and passed quickly through six editions. He wrote "the Royal Progress" on the arrival of George I. and published a translation of the first book of the Iliad, in opposition to Pope's version. This work, which some have regarded as the labour of Addison, was not without merit; but while it was approved by the literati at Button's, Pope, no way dismayed, boasted that he had the town, that is, the mob, in his favour. "The Letter to Avignon" is a party poem of great merit, and expresses contempt without vulgarity, and maintains its dignity without insulting arrogance. Tickell published the works of his friend Addison after his death, and wrote also a very beautiful funeral poem in honour of his memory.

Tickell, Richard, an eminent writer who first appeared before the public 1778, in his "Project," and soon after in his "Wreath of Fashion," two poems of some merit and celebrity. The most admired of his performances was the "Anticipation," in which he imitated with great success and humour the principal speakers in the parliament, and thus in some degree disarmed the opposition of the force of their argument. He altered Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd for the stage, 1781, and wrote also the Carnival of Venice, a comic opera. He was killed Nov. 4, 1793, by falling from the window of his apartments in Hampton-court. He had been one of the commissioners of the stamp-office. He was twice married, and by his first wife, Miss Linley, had three children.

Tideman, Philip, a painter, born at Hamburgh. He was the pupil of Lairesse, and excelled in mythological and allegorical representations. He died 1705, aged 48.

Tiedemann, Dietrich, a native of Bremervorde, in the dutchy of Bremen, educated at Gottingen. By the recommendation of his friend Heyne, he obtained, in 1766, the professorship of Greek and Latin, at Cassel, which he quitted, in 1786, for the chair of philosophy at Marpurg. He wrote Essay on an Explanation of the Origin of

Language—System of the Stoic philosophy —Investigation of Man—Spirit of Speculative Philosophy—the First Philosophers of Greece—Argumenta Platonis; works of great merit, and deep erudition. He died 1803, aged 55.

TIGNY, G. de, a French naturalist. He published the Natural History of Insects, 10 vols. 8vo.—a work of great merit. His collection of insects was large, curious, and valuable. He died 1803.

TIGRANES, king of Armenia, opposed the power of Rome, but was easily conquered by Lucullus. He preserved his dominions by a large bribe, and maintained himself against the rebellion of his son, and the insurrection of his subjects. Pompey afterwards conquered him, and sent him in chains to Rome.

TILINGIUS, Matthias, a native of Westphalia, who studied medicine, which he professed at Rintheln. He was also physician to the court of Hesse Cassel, and died 1615. He wrote de Rhabarbaro, 4to.—Lilii Albi Descriptio, 8vo.—de Laudano Opiate, 8vo.—Opiologia Nova, 4to.—Treatisc on Malignant Fevers—Anatomie de la Rate, 12mo.

TILLEMANS, Peter, a landscape painter, born at Antwerp. He came to England in 1708, with Casteels, and was patronised by the great, of whose horses, seats, races, &c. he drew very pleasing views. He died of an asthma, at Norton, Suffolk, 5th Dec. 1734, aged about 50.

TILLEMONT, Sebastian de Nain de, a French writer, born at Paris, 1637. He was educated in the school of Port-royal, and distinguished himself as an accurate and elegant author. He was an ecclesiastic, but of such humility of deportment, that he refused to succeed to the bishopric of Beauvais, and preferred obscurity, retirement, and literature, to all dignities. His indefatigable application proved at last too much for his constitution. He died 1698, aged 61. His Histoire des Empereurs, et Histoire Ecclesiastique, are two works valuable for accuracy, correctness, precision, and elegance.

TILLET, N. du, a native of Bourdeaux, who devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and published various works of merit for the destruction of insects in corn, and for the improvement of the produce of the earth. This active and ingenious author, who was member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and director of the mint, at Troyes, died 20th Dec. 1791, aged 60.

TILLI, John Tzerclaes count de, a native of Brussels, of an illustrious family. He quitted the order of the Jesuits for the military profession, and after signalizing his courage against the Turks, in Hungary, he commanded the troops of Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, at the battle of Prague, 1620. He contributed to the capture of Breda, and of Heidelberg, and defeated Mansfeld, one of the rebel chiefs, and afterwards routed the forces of the duke d'Halberstadt, at Stavelo, and took Minden. In 1626, he obtained a great victory over the army of Denmark, at the battle of Lutter, and three years after went to Lubeck to settle the articles of peace with the Danish ministers. When placed at the head of the imperial armies, he took Brandenburg, Magdeburg, and Leipsic; but he was soon after defeated by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and received a mortal wound in defending the passage of the Leech, at Ingoldstadt, 30th April, 1632.

TILLI, Michael Angelo, a native of Florence, educated at Pisa. He studied medicine, and became physician to the grand duke, and professor in the university of Pisa, inspector of the botanical garden, and fellow of the London royal society. He published Catalogus Horti Pisani, fol. Florence, 1723, with 50 plates, and died 1740, aged 85.

TILLOTSON, John, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Sowerby, Yorkshire, Oct. 1630, son of a clothier, descended from an ancient Cheshire family. Though his father was a strict Calvinist, Tillotson was educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow, 1651. The perusal of Chillingworth's works, and the friendship and conversation of Cudworth, Whichcot, Worthington, Smith, Wilkins, and other learned divines, soon removed those principles which he might have imbibed from puritanical instructers, and fitted him for the more active scenes of life. In 1656, he was tutor to the son of Mr. Prideaux, of Devonshire, and was afterwards curate to his friend Dr. Wilkins, at St. Lawrence, Jewry. After the restoration, he was curate of Cheshunt, and, in 1663, was promoted to the rectory of Keddington, Suffolk, which he immediately resigned for the preachership of Lincoln's-inn-society. In 1664, he was chosen Tuesday lecturer at St. Lawrence, Jewry, and as being a popular preacher, he exerted himself strenuously against popery and atheism. In 1666 he took his degree of D. D. and afterwards was promoted to a prebend in the church of Canterbury, and also of St. Paul's, and in 1672, was made dean of Canterbury. He attended his friend lord Russel, when condemned to die in consequence of the Ryehouse plot, and he strongly urged him to admit the doctrine of non-resistance, a measure for which he was greatly censured, and for which he censured himself. At the revolution he was confidentially consulted by the princess Anne of Denmark, and for his integrity and loyalty, he was held in high esteem by the new king, and by his queen. In 1689,

he was made clerk of the closet to William, and upon the suspension of Sancroft in consequence of his refusal to take the oaths, he was nominated by the king to fill the vacant see of Canterbury. His elevation gave great displeasure to the non-jurors, who directed all their virulence and malice against him; but he exhibited in his conduct the persevering and conscientious prelate, intent upon the reformation of all ecclesiastical abuses, and eager to introduce greater regularity, and a more strict residence among his clergy. The reproaches which were hurled against him, though they depressed his spirits, did not alter the mildness of his manners; and after his death were found some bundles of papers, and letters, full of invective and malicious insinuations against him, on which he wrote with his own hand, "these are libels, I pray God forgive them, I do." The cares attendant upon an elevated situation were felt and recorded by him, with all the resignation of a Christian philosopher; and in his commonplace book he inserted some strong and striking remarks, to remind the reader that what appears to a distant spectator real grandeur and perfect happiness, is too often experienced by the unhappy possessor, a source of misery, vexation, and trouble. This great and good man was attacked by a palsy, which proved fatal, and he died in the arms of his respected friend Mr. Nelson, 24th Oct. 1694. His death was sincerely lamented. Dr. Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, preached his funeral sermon, and Locke was also in the number of those who regarded his departure as a great loss to the church, and to the nation. He left nothing to his widow but the copy of his posthumous sermons, which sold for 2,500 guineas, to which the king added an annuity of 400*l.* in 1695, and in 1698, an addition of 200*l.* more. His sermons have been frequently published, in 10 vols. 8vo., and in 3 folio. These volumes have been, and continue to be, universally read, and they have been translated also into various languages. They are the composition of an able divine, who displays throughout sound reasoning, strong sense, and solid piety, in a clear, elegant, unaffected style. Though abused by some critics for inharmonious periods, and undignified metaphors, he is deservedly commended for his noble simplicity, and great copiousness; and not only Dryden attributed his own perfect knowledge of prose writing to the frequent perusal of Tillotson's works, but Addison, who was a judge of writing, regarded them as the chief standard of our language, and actually projected an English dictionary to be illustrated with particular phrases to be selected from the sermons. Dr. Birch has prefixed a copious life of the learned prelate to his edition of his sermons.

TIMÆUS, a philosopher of Locris, the pupil of Pythagoras, and author of a Treatise on the Nature of the Soul. He supposed that there is a universal motion in the universe.

TIMAGENES, a native of Alexandria, known as an historian. He was the slave of Sylla's sons, and afterwards was in the service of Augustus, but burnt the history of that emperor's reign, when he was discarded from his protection.

TIMOLEON, an illustrious Corinthian, who went to the assistance of Syracuse, when oppressed by the tyranny of Dionysius. He became there a most benevolent and popular character, and died B. C. 337.

TIMON, a misanthrope, born at Athens. He declared himself the enemy of the human race, and in his conduct exhibited the savage character of a man-hater. He said he loved Alcibiades, because he would prove one day the ruin of Athens.

TIMOTEO, da Urbino, a painter of eminence, born at Urbino. He died 1524, aged 54. His landscapes, historical pieces, and portraits, possessed particular beauty, and all the striking effects of taste and genius.

TIMOTHEUS, a musician of Miletus, splendidly rewarded by the Ephesians for a poem in honour of Diana, the protecting goddess of their city. He died about 557 B. C.

TIMOTHY, the disciple of St. Paul, was a native of Lystra in Lycaonia, and the son of a pagan by a Jewish woman. He laboured earnestly with Paul in the propagation of the Christian faith, and he was made by him first bishop of Ephesus, and received, for the guide of his conduct in the ministry, the two excellent epistles which are still preserved in the New Testament. It is supposed that he was stoned to death, 97, for opposing the celebration of an impious festival in honour of Diana.

TINDAL, Matthew, a deistical writer, born 1657, at Beer-ferres, Devonshire, where his father was minister. He entered at Lincoln college, Oxford, 1672, and afterwards removed to Exeter, and thence was elected fellow of All-souls. In 1685 he took the degree of LL.D. and under James II. declared himself a papist, but afterwards renounced the Roman catholic tenets, and took the oaths to secure his fellowship. He died in London, Aug. 1733. He is particularly known for two publications, the first, published 1706, the Rights of the Christian church asserted against the Romish and all other priests, &c. 8vo. —and the other, published 1730, in 8vo. Christianity as old as the Creation, or the Gospel a republication of the Religion of Nature. In the former of these works, the intention of the author was, in subtle and insinuating language, to destroy the authority of the church; and in the latter.

his design, in the most plausible and artful manner, is to set aside revealed religion, and to establish that there is no other revelation but that of the law of nature imprinted upon the heart of all mankind. These works were deservedly censured, and among the ablest opponents of his tenets, he had Dr. Hickes, who had been his tutor at Lincoln, Dr. Conybeare, afterwards bishop of Bristol, Leland, Foster, and others. He wrote some tracts besides, on civil and religious liberty, and he left at his death a second volume to his Christianity as old as the Creation, the publication of which was prevented by Gibson, bishop of London.

Tindal, Nicholas, nephew to Matthew, was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree 1713. He was afterwards fellow of Trinity college, and obtained the livings of Alverstoke, Hants, and of Great Waltham, near Chelmsford, and afterwards succeeded to the rectory of Colbourne, in the isle of Wight. He died at Greenwich, where he was chaplain to the hospital, at an advanced age, 27th June, 1774. He published two quarto numbers of an intended history of Essex, in 3 vols. which, however, he relinquished for the translation of Rapin's History of England, in which he was assisted by Mr. Morant. This last work succeeded so well that, in addition to his agreement, his booksellers, the Knaptons, handsomely gave him a present of 200 guineas. He published besides Cantemir's History of the Ottoman Empire, folio—and Polymetis abridged, a Guide to Classical Learning, a useful work.

Tindall, William, an English divine, author of Juvenile excursions in Literature and Criticism, 12mo.—History and Antiquities of the Abbey and Borough of Evesham, 4to.—Plain Truth in a Plain Dress—Evils and Advantages of Genius contrasted, a poem, &c. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree 1778, and he was admitted into the Antiquarian society, and appointed chaplain to the Tower, where, in a fit of melancholy, he shot himself, 1804, at the age of 50.

Tinelli, Tiberio, a native of Venice, admired for his abilities as a historical and portrait painter. He was honoured with the patronage of Lewis XII. and made knight of St. Michael. He died 1638, aged 52.

Tintoretto, James, a famous painter, so called, as son of Robusto, a dyer at Venice, where he was born 1512. He studied under Titian, who observed his rising talents, and therefore dismissed him as afraid of a powerful rival. Tintoretto studied the works of his predecessors, especially of Michael Angelo, with judgment, and deserved the surname of Furious, from the boldness of his paintings, the rapidity of his genius, and the vivacity of his spirit. He died 1594, leaving behind him a son and daughter, who also inherited his genius and his powers in the use of the pencil. The daughter married a German, and died 1590, aged 30, and the son, eminent as a historical painter, died 1637, aged 75. The pieces of Tintoretto are deservedly admired, and though he is censured for the incorrectness of his outlines, and some other irregularities, his colouring, and the expression of his figures are particularly striking.

Tippoo Saib, succeeded his father Hyder-Ally, as king of Mysore, and of the Mahrattas, and he ably maintained his independence against the Great Mogul. During the American war, he joined the French in hostilities against the English; but after the breaking out of the French revolution, he was alone exposed to the fortunes of the war. In 1790 he was defeated at Travancore; Bengalore was afterwards taken, and yielding to the superior force of the British arms, he consented, in 1792, to make peace with lord Cornwallis by delivering up his two sons as hostages, and paying, besides the loss of part of his dominions, above three millions sterling. His intrigues with the French government, and his secret machinations to destroy the English power in India, renewed the war in 1799. He was quickly attacked by the British forces in his very capital, and in the storming of Seringapatam, the Mysore monarch was killed whilst bravely defending himself on the ramparts. He was 52 years old. Though oppressive and capricious in his government, he patronised the arts, and his fondness for literature was displayed in the valuable collection of books found in his palace, consisting of various works in the Shanscrit language in the 10th century, translations of the Koran, MSS. of the history of the Mogul victories, and historical memoirs of Hindostan, all of which have been carefully deposited in the library of the university of Calcutta.

Tiraboschi, Jerome, a native of Bergamo, who entered among the Jesuits, and became professor of rhetoric at Milan. He was in 1770 made librarian to the duke of Modena, and was enrolled in the number of the nobility by the unanimous voice of the people, who thus honoured his virtues and his merits. He died June 1794, aged 62. He wrote Memoirs on the Ancient Order of the Humiliés, 3 vols. 4to.—Catalogue of the Writers of Modena, 6 vols. 4to.—History of Italian Literature from the days of Augustus, 13 vols. 4to. a work of great merit. His eloge was written by Lombardi in Italian, and translated into French by Boulard.

Tiraqueau, Andrew, a French lawyer, counsellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and afterwards of Paris, was born at Poi-

tou. His abilities were usefully employed by Francis I. and Henry II. and in their service he displayed great integrity and sound judgment, and exerted also all his influence to banish intrigue and chicane from the French bar. He died at an advanced age, 1574. He wrote various books and commentaries, and it was observed that he produced every year a child and a book, till the number of each was 20, some say 30; as it is recorded in a jocular epitaph, which mentions his being a water-drinker; "Hic jacet, qui aquam bibendo, viginti liberos susceit, viginti libros edidit. Si merum bibisset, totum orbem implevisset."

Tissot, S.A.D. a celebrated Swiss physician, a warm advocate of inoculation, and of experimental, rather than theoretical systems of medicine. He was, in consequence of his great reputation, member of the medical societies of London, Berne, Basil, &c. He died at Lausanne, 15th June, 1797, aged 70. His works, which are valuable, have been collected in 10 vols. 12mo. His Advice to Men of Letters, and to the people on the subject of health, and other smaller pieces, possess high merit, and are deservedly popular. He also edited Morgagni's works, 3 vols. 4to. 1779.

Titian, or Titiano, a celebrated painter, descended from the ancient family of Vacelli, and born at Cadore in Friuli, 1477. His fondness for painting was early observed, and he was placed under the care of Bellino; but he improved himself more by the laudable emulation between him and his fellow-pupil Giorgione, than by the instruction of his master. His abilities, and the execution of his pencil soon recommended him to the notice of the great; he was patronised by Charles V. who knighted him, made him a count palatine, assigned him a pension, and bestowed on him several handsome presents, which he gave him as a mark of his esteem, and not for his pictures, which he declared to be above any price. He died at Venice, of the plague, 1576, aged 99. His character as a man as well as a painter, was so universally respected, that he received the strongest marks of esteem and friendship from the greatest and most eminent persons in Europe. His pieces are much admired for their colouring, delicacy, and correctness. His best pieces are a Last Supper in the Escurial—a Christ crowned with thorns, at Milan—and a portrait of himself, with his mistress combing her hair, in the Paris collection. He left two sons, one of whom, Horatio, was also eminent as a painter, till allured by the hopes of discovering the philosopher's stone, he applied himself to chymistry, and died of the plague with his father. Titian's brother, Francesco, was also a painter, and besides employed himself in making cabinets of ebony, adorned with figures, &c.

Titley, Walter, a polite scholar, educated at Westminster, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he held a lay-fellowship. He was employed by the court as envoy extraordinary to Copenhagen, where he died, highly respected, 1754. He had been for some time resident in bishop Atterbury's house, as tutor to his son. He wrote an Imitation of Horace, and other Latin pieces, preserved in the Reliquiæ Galeanæ.

Titon du Tillet, Everard, a native of Paris, educated at the Jesuit's college, after which he followed the military profession. At the peace of Ryswick, he purchased a place in the royal household, and afterwards travelled into Italy as a man of letters, and an antiquarian. He formed in 1708 the plan of erecting a brazen Parnassus in honour of Lewis XIV. and the work was completed in 1718. In this singular monument the monarch was represented in the figure of Apollo holding a lyre, while below the graces are personified by de la Suze, des Houlieres, and de Scuderi, three learned French ladies, and the nine muses appear under the name of P. Corneille, Moliere, Racan, Segrais, la Fontaine, Chapelle, Racine, Despreaux, and the musician Lully. Medallions in this celebrated groupe are given to less known poets, and every person distinguished for literature or the fine arts, had due honours paid to his talents. Titon published in 1727 a description of this poetical monument, and of the characters of the personages represented, and as he continued additions to his Parnassus, he likewise added supplements to the lives and accounts of his heroes up to the year 1760. He died 26th Dec. 1762, aged 86.

Titus, a Greek disciple of St. Paul, converted from the errors of paganism by that great apostle. He was the attendant and the amanuensis of his master, and was appointed by him bishop of Crete, where he died in a good old age.

Titus Vespasian, a Roman emperor, distinguished at the siege of Jerusalem, under his father Vespasian, and deservedly celebrated for reforming the profligacy of his youth by the most correct morals when raised to the throne. He was so anxious to do good to his subjects, that he exclaimed one day, on discovering that he had granted no favour, "my friends, I have lost a day." He died A.D. 81.

Tixier, John, called also Ravisius Textor, lord of Ravisy in Nivernois, was an elegant scholar, and taught polite literature in the college of Navarre at Paris, where he died 1522. He wrote, among other things, epistles—dialogues—epigrams—an edition of Opera Scriptorum de Claris Mulieribus, folio, &c.

Toaldo, Joseph, an Italian physician, who taught mathematics in the university of Padua, and bestowed much attention on subjects of electricity, astronomy, and meteorology. He published a Journal Astro-Meteorological—Memoirs on the Application of Meteorology to Agriculture—Cycle of 123 Moons, &c. He died at Padua, 11th Nov. 1797, aged 79.

Tobin, John, a dramatic writer, was the son of a West India merchant, and born at Salisbury in 1770. He was educated partly at Southampton, and next at Bristol; after which he was articled to a solicitor in London. On the expiration of his term, he was admitted to practice; but devoted more attention to the play-house than to business. He wrote several plays, which were all rejected, except a farce, called "All's fair for Love," acted for the benefit of one of the performers. A pulmonary complaint at length compelled the author to seek a milder climate; but he died on his voyage to the West Indies, and was buried at Cork, in 1804. After his death the "Honey Moon," and "Curfew," were acted with success.—*W. B.*

Todd, Hugh, D.D. a divine, born at Blencow, Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was elected fellow of University, 1678. He was chaplain to Smith, bishop of Carlisle, and vicar of Stanwix, and accumulated his degrees, 1692. He published various things, and died about 1710. The best known of his works are, the Description of Sweden, fol. —the Life of Phocion, &c. He left in MS. a History of the Diocess of Carlisle, &c.—Notitia Prioratus de Wedderhall—Notitia Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Carlilensis, &c.

Toiras, John Caylard de St. Bonnet, marquis de, a native of St. Jean-de-Cardonnenques, who embraced the military profession, and served under Henry IV. and Lewis XIII. He distinguished himself at the sieges of Montauban and Montpellier, and at the taking of Rhé, and when governor of the Montserrat, he acquired new glory by his gallant defence of Casal, against marquis Spinola. He was, in consequence of his services, made marshal of France; but the attachment of his brothers to the party of Orleans, and the mean jealousies of Richelieu brought on his disgrace, and he retired from France, and found in Italy, at Naples, Rome, Venice, and other places, that respect for his talents and meritorious services, which his ungrateful country refused to acknowledge. He afterwards became a general in the army of the duke of Savoy, and was killed before the fortress of Fontanette, in the Milanese, 14th June, 1636, aged 51. His reputation for courage was such, that after he expired, the soldiers dipped their handkerchiefs in the blood which issued from his wound, exclaiming, that so long as they carried that with them, so long would they prove victorious over their enemies.

Toland, John, one of the founders of modern deism, was born 30th Nov. 1669, in the north of Ireland, and educated at Redcastle school, near Londonderry, from which he went to Glasgow, 1687, and 3 years after to Edinburgh. Though brought up as a papist, he renounced that religion, and at the age of 15 declared himself a zealous protestant dissenter. He afterwards went to study at Leyden, and then returned to England, and visited Oxford, and in 1696, published at London his Christianity not mysterious, which excited great clamour against the writer, and even occasioned its presentation as dangerous by the grand jury of Middlesex. At this time he went to Ireland, but here the fame of his book was spread, and not only his company was shunned as infectious, but his work was attacked by the parliament, and ordered to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman. He, upon this, returned to England, and was engaged in various publications. His Life of Milton was published in 1698, and some other works on political or religious subjects followed. He was abroad in 1703, at the court of Berlin and Hanover, where he was received with great respect, and on his return to England, he was for some time patronised by Harley, earl of Oxford. In 1718, he published his Nazarenus, or Jewish, Gentile, or Mahometan Christianity, &c. which was a violent attack against revelation, and in 1720 appeared his Tetradymus, in four parts. He died at Putney, near London, where he had retired for some time, 11th March, 1722. It must be fully acknowledged that Toland possessed vast erudition, and great powers of mind; but, unfortunately, these were misapplied in the support of atheism. The wish of being known in the world, and the strong passion of vanity, with which he was influenced, led him to adopt opinions which, probably, sober reflection disapproved; and the ambition of being singular, hurried him to oppose whatever is held as most sacred and solemn among mankind. His works were very numerous; those which were posthumous were published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1726, and republished 1747, with an Account of his Life and Writings by Des Maizeaux.

Tollet, Elizabeth, an English lady, eminent for her knowledge of mathematics, of history, of French, Latin, and Italian. She published some poems, besides Susannah, or Innocence Preserved, a sacred drama, and died unmarried 1754, aged 60.

Tollius, Jacobus, a physician, born at Ingra, in the territory of Utrecht. He was, in 1684, made professor of eloquence, and Greek at Brandenburgh, by the elector, and

died 1696. He possessed great learning, but favoured the notion of discovering the philosopher's stone. He edited Ausonius, in 8vo. and Longinus, in 4to., and wrote Epistolæ Itinerariæ. His brother Cornelius was at first an amanuensis to Isaac Vossius, and then became professor of eloquence and Greek at Harderwyck, and published an appendix to Pierus Valerianus's treatise de Infelicitate Literatorum, 12mo. Another brother, Alexander, published a useful and valuable edition of Appian.

Tolommei, Claudio, a native of Sienna, who distinguished himself as a poet and orator, and was, in consequence of his abilities, made bishop of Corsala. The best known of his works is a speech, which he delivered in the presence of Pope Clement VII. in consequence of the peace made with Charles V. in 1529. This truly learned and virtuous man died 1557, aged 62.

Tompion, Thomas, a celebrated mechanic. His name is mentioned with those of Graham, and other ingenious men, as an able clock and watch maker. He died 1696.

Tonstall, Cuthbert, a native of Tackford, Hertfordshire, who studied at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Padua, and distinguished himself for his knowledge of mathematics and divinity. He was employed in several embassies by Henry VIII. and for his services was made bishop of London 1522, lord privy seal 1523, and in 1530, translated to Durham. He was deprived of his honours by Elizabeth, for denying her supremacy, though he had formerly supported her father in the work of the reformation, and he died in confinement, 1559, aged 84. He was author of a treatise de Arte Supputandi, Lon. 1522, 4to.—on the presence of Christ in the Eucharist, 4to.—Aristotle's Morals abridged, &c.

Tooke, Andrew, an English writer, born in London, 1673. He was educated at the Charter-house, and Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1695 he was made usher of the Charter-house, and in 1704 professor of geometry at Gresham college, and though he inherited much property from his brother, the bookseller in Fleet-street, he was so attached to his habits of life that he accepted the headship of the school, 1728. He died of a dropsy, 20th Jan. 1731, aged 58, and was buried in the Charter-house chapel. He published Synopsis Græcæ Linguæ—Ovid's Fasti, the Pantheon, or History of the Heathen Gods translated without acknowledgment from the Latin of Pomey, a Jesuit.

Tooke, George, of Popes in Hertfordshire, was born 1595. He went as captain of a band of volunteers in the expedition against Cadiz, in 1625, of which he wrote a poetical account. He retired to his seat, and devoted himself, during the civil wars, to literary pursuits, and the conversation of his friends, the learned Selden, Hales, John Greaves, &c. He lost his wife 1642, and wrote various canzonets to her memory. He died 1675, aged 80.

Tooke, John Horne, a politician, was the son of a poulterer named Horne, and born in Newport-street, Westminster, in 1736. He was educated partly at Westminster, and partly at Eton; after which he became a member of St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1670 he was inducted to the chapelry of New-Brentford; but his conduct ill-suited the clerical profession, and he became the partizan of Wilkes; till, on founding the "Society for supporting the Bill of Rights," a quarrel arose between them, each charging the other with venality and hypocrisy. In 1771, he took his master's degree, though with great difficulty; and about this time he had a controversy with Junius, in which he was supposed to have the advantage. Soon after this he resigned the living of Brentford, and entered as a student in the Temple, but was refused admission to the bar. In 1775 he was imprisoned for a libel on the king's troops in America; which gave occasion for his "Letter to Dunning," containing the outline of the philological system, which he published at large in 1786, under the title of "The Diversions of Purley." Having rendered some services to Mr. Tooke, of Purley, in Surrey, that gentleman made Horne his heir, who, out of gratitude, assumed his name. When, however, Mr. Tooke died in 1803, his will only contained a legacy of five hundred pounds to our author, and one hundred to each of his daughters. In 1790 Horne Tooke offered himself as a candidate for Westminster, but without success. His next appearance before the public was on a charge of high treason, at the Old Bailey, in 1794, when he and his associates were acquitted. In 1796 he again stood for Westminster, and failed; but a few years afterwards he obtained a seat in parliament for Old Sarum, on the nomination of lord Camelford. A motion was brought forward to expel him, on the ground of his being in orders; but this measure was dropped; and a bill brought in to prevent the admission of clergymen in future. He died at Wimbledon, March 19, 1812.—*W. B.*

Tooke, William, an English divine, was born in 1744 at Islington. He was originally a printer; but in 1771 he obtained episcopal ordination, and was appointed minister of the church at Cronstadt. In 1774 he became chaplain to the factory at St. Petersburgh; and after residing there many years, he returned to his own country, where, however, he enjoyed no preferment. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and died Nov. 17, 1820. His prin-

cipal works are—1. "Varieties in Literature," 2 vols. 8vo.—2. A translation of Zollikoffer's Sermons.—3. The Life of Catherine II.—4. A View of the Russian Empire.—5. A General History of Russia.—6. A translation of Lucian, 2 vols. 4to.—*W. B.*

Topham, Thomas, a publican of Islington, of whose prodigious strength curious particulars are related in Hutton's History of Derbyshire. It is said that he could squeeze together a pewter quart pot at arms' length; lift over his head with his little finger a weight of 200lbs. and with his teeth raise an oak table six feet long, at the extremity of which was suspended half a hundred weight. He raised with apparent ease, and with one hand, a man who weighed 27 stone, and so powerful was the strength of his arm, that he broke against it the largest sticks. He stabbed himself in 1749, in consequence of a quarrel with his wife, and after wounding her in a dangerous manner.

Topham, Edward, an ingenious gentleman, was the son of Dr. Topham, judge of the prerogative court at York. He was educated at Eton and Trinity college, Cambridge, on leaving which, he obtained a commission in the guards, where he rose to the rank of major. He was at one time the proprietor of a fashionable paper, called "The World," in which he inserted several lively pieces in prose and verse, particularly the curious memoir of John Elwes, the miser, which afterwards was published in a separate form, and went through two editions. His other works are, "Letters from Edinburgh," 8vo.; "Address to Edmund Burke, Esq." 8vo.; "Account of a stone which fell from the clouds on his estate in Yorkshire," 4to.; and some dramas. He died at Doncaster in 1820.—*W. B.*

Toplady, Augustus Montague, a native of Farnham in Surrey, educated at Westminster school and Dublin university. He became in 1768 vicar of Broadhembury, Devon; but finding the air of the place unfavourable to his constitution, he settled in London, and officiated in a chapel, Orange-street, Leicester-fields. He was author of Historic Proofs of the Doctrinal Calvinism of the Church of England, and other theological Works, which have been collected together in 6 vols. 8vo. with an account of his life. He died in London, 1778, aged 41.

Torfæus, Thormodus, a native of Misnia, historiographer to the king of Denmark. He is known for his History of the Orcades from 850 to 1206, published 1715, folio—and his History of Norway, 4 vols. folio, 1711, two works written in Latin, and possessing great merit. He died 1720, aged 81.

Torre, N. a native of the Milanese, who from low beginnings, rose to eminence as a chymist, and as an artist in fireworks. By his great application, he became acquainted with experimental philosophy, and the friendship of Reaumur, rendered him expert in the construction of barometers, and in the knowledge of pneumatics. His artificial fireworks, exhibited at Paris, on the marriage of Lewis XVI. were much admired, and in his experiments in pyrotechny, it is said, that he discovered the method of preparing an unextinguishable fire, which might consume an enemy's fleet. This dreadful secret was revealed to the French government, who refused to practise it against the English fleet, and the inventor, at last, sensible of the terrible consequences of this powerful engine of destruction, expressed great contrition for his discovery. The sudden death of his wife had such an effect upon him, that he soon followed her to the grave, 30th April, 1780. Though an intelligent man, he wasted much of his time in the foolish attempt of transmuting metals into gold.

Torrentius, Lævinus, a learned man, born at Ghent in Flanders 1525, and educated at Louvain. He studied the civil law at Bologna, and on his return home was employed in some embassies. He afterwards took orders, and died bishop of Antwerp, 1595. He published Latin poems—Commentaries on Suetonius and Horace, &c.

Torrentius, John, a painter of Amsterdam. He possessed merit, but unfortunately was so lascivious in his ideas, that all the powers of his art were employed in delineating naked and obscene figures, in the most licentious and disgusting attitudes. Not satisfied to corrupt the youthful and unwary by the extravagant efforts of his pencil, he became the founder of a sect of Adamites, and for his heretical opinions was seized by the magistrates, and tortured. He expired under the severity of his torments, 1640, and his offensive pieces were burnt by the hands of the hangman.

Torricelli, Evangeliste, an eminent mathematician, born at Faenza, 1608. He was well educated, and he learned philosophy under Castelli, who had been the pupil of the great Galileo. His progress in science was so great that he was recommended to Galileo, and went to live with him as an assistant and friend; but the death of that venerable philosopher three months after left him to his own pursuits. He settled at Florence, where he was patronised by the duke Ferdinand II. and he devoted himself to the construction and improvement of telescopes and microscopes. To his ingenious experiments we are indebted for the discovery of ascertaining the weight of the atmosphere by quicksilver in the baro-

meter or Torricellian tube. He died after a few days' illness, 1647, aged 40. He published Opera Geometrica, 4to. 1644.

Tory, Geoffrey, a native of Bourges, who settled at Paris as professor of philosophy in the college of Burgundy, and afterwards became printer. He greatly improved the art of printing, and published a useful book on the Proportion and Distance of Letters called Champ Fleuri, 4to. and 8vo. He also translated the Hieroglyphics of Horus Apollo, 8vo. and wrote Ædiloquium, &c. He died 1550.

Toscanella, Paul, an able astronomer, who erected in Florence cathedral a famous gnomon, of which a description has been published by father Ximenes in 4to. 1757. It is said to be the largest of the kind in Europe. Some supposed that Toscanella formed an idea of the possibility of a passage to the east by the Cape of Good Hope, and by mentioning the circumstance to Martenz of Lisbon, the Portuguese, it is said, were animated in their endeavours to improve navigation and to make discoveries. He died about 1490.

Tostatus, Alphonso, a doctor of Salamanca, bishop of Avilla, who distinguished himself by his eloquence at the council of Basil, and died 1454, aged 40. He wrote Commentaries on Eusebius's Chronicle, 5 vols. folio—Commentaries on Scripture, &c. His works were printed together at Venice 1596, in 13 vols. folio, a ponderous mass.

Totila, king of the Goths, defeated the troops of the emperor Justinian, and obtained possession of Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily. He sacked Rome, and was at last killed in battle by one of the soldiers of Justinian, 552, in the 11th year of his reign.

Tottie, John, a learned divine, who became canon of Christ-church, and archdeacon of Worcester. He was an able and eloquent preacher, and was much admired at St. Mary's, Oxford. His Sermons have been published, and are deservedly esteemed. He died after 1775.

Toulmin, Joshua, a dissenting minister of the Baptist persuasion, and a Unitarian, was born in London. He officiated many years to a congregation at Taunton in Somersetshire, where also he carried on the business of a bookseller. On the emigration of Dr. Priestley to America, he was chosen minister of the united congregations at Birmingham, where he died in 1815, aged 73. Dr. Toulmin, for he had obtained a degree from an American college, was an indefatigable compiler, and published several works, the principal of which are—1. The Life of Socinus, 8vo. 2. Dissertations on the Evidences of Christianity, 8vo. 3. Life of John Biddle. 4. History of Taunton, with a supplement, 4to. 5. A new edition of Neal's history of the Puritans, 5 vols. 6. Biography of Dr. Priestley. 7. Memoirs of Samuel Bourne. 8. Historical view of the Protestant Dissenters, 8vo.—*W. B.*

Toup, Jonathan, a learned critic, born at St. Ives, in Cornwall, 1713. He was educated in the school of his native town, and at St. Merryn's, and then entered at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree. His master's degree was taken at Cambridge 1756. His "Emendationes in Suidam," which first appeared in 1760, and were continued in another volume, 1764, recommended him to the notice of Warburton, by whose means bishop Keppel bestowed on him a prebend in Exeter cathedral, and the vicarage of St. Merryn's. He published his Appendiculum Notarum in Suidam, 1775, and in 1778 his edition of Longinus in 4to. and afterwards in 8vo. He passed his life in retirement, devoted to literary pursuits; but though unacquainted with the world, he was the correspondent of the learned of the age, of Ernestus, Brunk, Valknaer, Runkenius, Larcher, &c. He died 1785, aged 72, and was buried in St. Martin's church, Exeter, of which he was rector. He was never married.

Tournefort, Joseph Pitton de, a celebrated French botanist, born at Aix in Provence, 5th June, 1656. From his very youth he showed a strong passion for collecting plants, and though devoted to theological pursuits by his father, he did not abandon his favourite studies, and when become his own master, he applied himself most assiduously to botany, philosophy, and medicine. In 1678 he explored the mountains of Dauphiné and Savoy in quest of plants, and in 1679 perfected himself in anatomy and medicine at Montpellier. In 1681 he set out for Spain, and after visiting attentively the mountains of Catalonia and the Pyrenees, frequently in the midst of danger from the uncivilized inhabitants, he returned to France with the intention of exploring also the Alps, to enrich his botanical curiosities. In 1683 he was at Paris, where his merit began to be known, and he was appointed botanical professor in the king's garden. He afterwards travelled over Spain, Portugal, Holland, and England, and in 1700 was sent by the king to examine the plants of Greece, Asia, and Africa, and to make observations on the manners and the natural history of those countries. He returned after an absence of three years, and brought with him 1356 species of plants. He was soon after made professor of physic in the college royal, and admitted into the academy of sciences. He received an injury from the wheel of a cart which passed by him, and neglecting the proper remedies, he was seized with the spitting of blood,

which after some months carried him off, 28th Dec. 1708. This most celebrated botanist of the age published, Elements of Botany, 3 vols. 8vo. enlarged to 3 vols. 4to. —History of Plants near Paris, 12mo. enlarged to 2 vols.—Voyage to the Levant, 2 vols. 4to. and three in 8vo.—a treatise on the Materia Medica, 2 vols. 12mo. besides several papers in the history of the academy of sciences

Tournely, Honore, a French ecclesiastic, born at Antibes 28th Aug. 1658, of obscure parents. He gradually rose by his great application from the mean office of a swineherd, to become professor of theology at Douay, and a popular preacher. He was much engaged in the controversy about the bull Unigenitus, which he defended with great ability. He died of an apoplexy, 26th Dec. 1729. The best known of his works is a Course of Theology in Latin, 16 vols. 8vo. a composition of great merit.

Tourrette, Mark Anth. Lew. Claret de la, a native of Lyons, who studied in the Jesuits' college at Lyons, and afterwards at the Harcourt college at Paris. He became one of the magistrates of his native city, and devoted himself much to the study of natural history. He formed a valuable collection of insects and of herbs, and cultivated in his garden not less than 3000 of the rarest and most curious plants. This amiable man, whose zeal in the investigation of natural curiosities and in botanical pursuits was indefatigable, and whose correspondence was extended to all the learned of Europe, was attacked by an inflammation in the lungs at the siege of his native town in the autumn of 1793, and he survived it but few days. He died aged 64. He published, Demonstrations Elementaires de Botanique, 2 vols. 8vo.—Voyage au Mont Pila, 8vo.—Chloris Lugdunensis, 8vo.—Memoires sur les Monstres Vegetaux, &c.

Tourville, Anne Hilarion de Costentin de, a French admiral, born at Tourville, near Contances 1642. He first distinguished himself against the Algerines, and afterwards at the battle of Palermo, and against the Spanish fleet. He defeated in 1690, the combined fleets of England and Holland, but the battle of la Hogue, two years after, proved fatal to his glory, and to the honour of the French flag, by the loss of 14 of his largest ships. He was honoured in 1701, with the staff of marshal of France, and died the same year, 28th May, aged 59.

Toussaint Louverture, a mulatto of St. Domingo, who by his courage and abilities rose to command in the French army, under Rochambeau, in 1796. The influence which he possessed among the blacks, induced him to aspire to sovereign power, and the cruelties which the French began to exercise against the natives, served to increase the numbers which flocked to his rebellious standard. After establishing a constitution in the island, and being acknowledged the head of all power civil and military, he consolidated his authority, by the wisest, and most humane regulations; but his confidence in the friendly professions of the French, who still kept an army in the province, proved fatal to him. He trusted his person among them, and instead of being respected as an independent chief, he was seized as a criminal, and sent to France by le Clerc. Immured in a prison, his sufferings were disregarded, while his countrymen, indignant at his treatment, rose to repel their ferocious invaders. This ill-treated, but truly valiant chieftain, died in his prison 1803, and it is said that either poison, or violence, hastened his death.

Towers, Joseph, a dissenting minister, born at Southwark 1737. He followed the printing business with Goadby, of Sherborne, and then settled as a bookseller in London, and in 1774 became pastor of a presbyterian congregation at Highgate. Four years after he was associated with Dr. Price, in Newington-green meeting, and in 1779 was honoured, by Edinburgh university, with the degree of LL. D. He wrote, British Biography, 7 vols. 8vo.—Observations on Hume's History of England—the Life and Reign of Frederic III. of Prussia, 2 vols. 8vo.—a Vindication of Locke—Sermons—an Answer to Burke's famous pamphlet, and other political tracts. He also assisted Dr. Kippis in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica. He died 1799.

Townley, Charles, an eminent English collector of antiquities, born at Townley-hall, Lancashire, long the residence of his ancient family. With genuine taste in the knowledge of antiquities, and with the command of an independent fortune, he zealously devoted his labours to the formation of a noble collection, and his house, in Park-street, became the depository of the bulky fragments of Egyptian architecture, and the more pleasing and beautiful specimens of the Grecian and Roman models. His medals were also numerous and valuable, and among his choice manuscripts was a Homer, which he permitted to be collated, in a late edition of that poet. The Etruscan vases, and other antiquities of his collection, were illustrated in 2 vols. 4to. by d'Ancarville, a French antiquarian, who has explained the mythological representations and incriptions, with ingenious observations. Mr. Townley, who was fellow of the antiquarian and royal societies, and one of the trustees of the British museum, died at his house, Park-street, 3d Jan. 1805, aged 67. By his will he left 4000*l.* for the building of a museum, at Standish, for the reception of his valuable antiquities, but as the bequest has not been complied with, the

whole collection is, agreeable to his further directions, now deposited in the British museum, for which purpose parliament have granted a very liberal allowance to the trustees.

Townsend, Joseph, an English divine, was originally destined for the profession of physic, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship and took his master's degree. He then studied under Dr. Cullen at Edinburgh; but on hearing the Methodists he took another turn, was ordained and presented to the rectory of Pewsey in Wiltshire. He also became chaplain to lady Huntingdon, and preached in her chapel at Bath; but after some time his Calvinistic zeal abated, and he settled on his living, where he died in 1816. He published—1. A Journey through Spain, 3 vols. 8vo. 2. The Physician's Vade Mecum. 3. Dissertation on the Poor Laws. 4. A Guide to Health. 5. Thoughts on Despotic and Free Governments. 6. Sermons. 7. The character of Moses as an Historian established, 2 vols. 4to.—*W. B.*

Townson, Thomas, D.D. an able divine, born in Essex, 1715. From Christ-church, Oxford, he removed to Magdalen college, where he obtained a fellowship, and afterwards was presented successively to Hatfield Peveral, in Essex, Blithfield, Staffordshire, the lower moiety of Malpas, Cheshire, and by the patronage of bishop Porteus, Richmond archdeaconry, Yorkshire. He is eminently known for his valuable discourses on the four gospels, and three tracts in answer to the Confessional, and since his death, which happened in 1792, a discourse on the Evangelical History has appeared with his life.

Tozzetti, John Targioni, an eminent botanist born at Florence, 11th Sept. 1722. He was educated at Pisa, and succeeded in 1737 his master Micheli in the care of the botanic garden of Florence. In 1737, he was made professor of botany there, and consulting physician to the government. He was engaged with Cocchi in making a catalogue of the famous library at Florence, and in consequence of his fame as a physician and botanist he was admitted into several of the learned societies of Europe. He was one of the first who introduced inoculation in Tuscany. He died at Florence 1780, of an atrophy. His publications in Latin, as well as in Italian, are very respectable. He published a thesis "De Præstantia et Usu Plantarum in Medicina," fol.—a work on the Improvement of Medicine in Etruria, in 4 vols. 4to. &c.

Tracy, Uriah, a distinguished lawyer, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, February 2d, 1755, and educated at Yale college, where he was graduated in 1778, with an uncommon reputation for talents. Having studied law he established himself in 1780 at Litchfield, and soon rose to a high rank in the profession. He was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1787, and was for several succeeding years speaker of that body. In 1793 he was transferred to the house of representatives in the national legislature, where he continued for six years, when he was elected to a seat in the senate, and continued a member of that body, greatly admired for his legal and political knowledge, wit, and eloquence, till his death on the 19th of July, 1807, in the fifty-third year of his age. He possessed a mind of uncommon strength, acuteness, and vivacity; was distinguished for frankness, generosity, and richness and sprightliness of humour; and enjoyed the highest esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens, both on account of the amiableness of his private character, and the fidelity with which he discharged his public duties. ☞ L.

Tradescant, John, a Dutchman, who travelled over the best part of Europe, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and Barbary, and at last settled in England, where he became superintendent of the gardens of Charles I. It is said that he was the first who formed in England a collection of medals and objects of natural history. His son was also a great traveller. They had a large garden at Lambeth, well stocked with various plants and trees from foreign countries. An account of their valuable collection appeared under the name of Museum Tradescantium. The father died 1652, and the monument of the family is still seen in Lambeth churchyard.

Trajan, M. Alpinus Crinitus, a Roman emperor. After serving under Vespasian and Titus in their Asiatic campaigns, and after supporting by his valour the power of Nerva, he was associated with him on the throne. He was a brave and popular prince, though he persecuted the Christians. He died in Cilicia, 117 A.D.

Trallian, Alexander, a native of Tralles, in Lydia, eminent as a medical writer. He first used cantharides for the cure of the gout, and practised phlebotomy with success, about 550 A.D. His works, all on medical subjects, have appeared at Basil, Paris, and London.

Trapp, Joseph, an able divine, born 1672, at Cherington, Gloucestershire, where his father was rector. He was educated by his father, and then entered at Wadham college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was the first poetry professor on the Birkhead foundation, and he published the lectures which he delivered under the title of Prælectiones Poeticæ, a very elegant and ingenious work. As he had given excellent rules for the forming of a poet, he afterwards attempted to act

up to those rules in the translation of the Æneid, but in this he totally failed. Virgil, as has been well observed, viewed through the medium of Trapp, appears an accurate writer, and the Æneid a well-conducted fable; but discerned in Dryden's page he glows as a fire from heaven, and the Æneid is a continued series of whatever is great, elegant, pathetic, and sublime. Dr. Trapp was rector of Harlington, Middlesex, of Christ church, Newgate-street, and St. Leonard's, Foster-lane, and lecturer of St. Lawrence, Jewry, and St. Martin's in the Fields. Though acquainted with the great, he obtained no higher preferment. He died 22d Nov. 1747, and left behind him an excellent character as a critic, a scholar, a preacher, and as a man. He published Milton's Paradise Lost, in Latin verse—4 vols. of sermons—Abramule, a tragedy—a treatise on being over righteous—besides 2 vols. of his Prælectiones—a poem in the Musæ Anglicanæ, and, among other poems, one on the duke of Ormond, of which only 11 copies were sold.

Traversari, Ambrose, a monk, born at Cameldoni, near Florence, 1386. He translated into Latin Diogenes Laertius, which he inscribed to Cosmo de Medici, and the work possessed merit, and has often been reprinted. He was for some time interpreter between the Greeks who fled from Constantinople, and the Italians, who hospitably received them.

Travis, George, a native of Royton, Lancashire, educated at Manchester school, and St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree. He afterwards was promoted to Eastham vicarage, and Handley rectory, Cheshire, and obtained the archdeaconry of Chester, and a prebend in that church. He ably attacked Gibbon's History, and showed himself a strenuous asserter of the genuineness of the famous passage in 1 John v. 7, about the three witnesses, against Griesbach, Porson, Marsh, and Pappelbaum. He died at Hampstead, 24th April, 1797.

Treadwell, John, LL.D. governor of Connecticut, was born at Farmington, in that state, November 23d, 1745, and was graduated at Yale college in 1767. He studied law, though not with the design of practising, and settled in his native town, where he was early introduced into civil employments, for which his education, sound judgment, public spirit, and integrity, rendered him peculiarly qualified, and passed successively through many of the most important offices in the state. He was elected a representative in the legislature in 1776, and thence annually, with the exception of one year, till 1785, when he was transferred to a seat in the council. He continued a member of that body till 1798, and was then advanced to the chair of lieutenant-governor. On the death of governor Trumbull, in the autumn of 1809, he was appointed by the legislature to succeed him, and was elected by the people to the office in the ensuing spring. He had also been, antecedently to 1809, twenty years judge of probate, three years a judge of the county court, twenty a judge of the supreme court of errors, and nineteen a member of the corporation of Yale college. He had likewise the honour of a principal agency in establishing the school fund of that state, assisted in negotiating the sale of the lands from which it was raised, drew the bill for its appropriation, and was until 1810 one of the board to which its management was intrusted. The duties of these several stations he discharged with ability, and with an exactness and disinterested regard to the public good, most honourable to his character. He was a warm, consistent, and intelligent Christian, and rendered important services to the cause of religion, not only as an exemplary and active member of the church at home, but as a frequent member of ecclesiastical councils, a trustee of the Connecticut Missionary Society, and as president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which office he filled from the organization of that body till his death on the 19th of August, 1823. He possessed a sound and vigorous mind, and beside law and politics, to which his public employments called his attention, was extensively acquainted with literature, science, and theology. ☞ L.

Treat, Robert, governor of Connecticut, was a native of Milford, in that state, and was elected a magistrate in 1673. During the war with king Philip he commanded the troops of Connecticut, and defeated the Indians at Springfield and Hadley. In 1676 he was chosen deputy-governor, and from 1683 to 1698 chief magistrate of the state. He again held the office of deputy-governor in 1698 and 1708. He was a brave and cautious military officer, and an able magistrate, and rendered the most important services to the colony in both capacities. He died in 1710, in his eighty-ninth year. ☞ L.

Treat, Samuel, first minister of Eastham, Massachusetts, was the son of governor Treat, and educated at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1669. He was ordained in 1672. He studied the language of the Indians who lived in his neighbourhood, and devoted himself with great zeal to their instruction, many of whom were led by his instrumentality to adopt the arts of civilization, and a considerable number to embrace Christianity. He preached for many years to about 500 Indians, and employed four native teachers

to instruct them. After having devoted near half a century to these benevolent exertions, he died in 1717, in his sixty-ninth year. ☞ L.

Trembley, Abraham, a native of Geneva, who retired to Holland, not to embrace the ecclesiastical profession, according to the wishes of his father. After being private tutor to some persons of distinction in Holland, he came to London, and undertook the education of the duke of Richmond. He returned to Geneva, 1757, where he married, and became a useful member of the republic. He died there, 1784, aged 74. His works are Memoirs on Polypus, 4to.—Instructions from a Father to his Children, on Natural Religion, 2 vols. 8vo.—Instructions on Natural Religion, 3 vols. 8vo.—Inquiries on Virtue and Happiness, &c.

Tremellius, Immanuel, a protestant divine, born at Ferrara, 1510, of Jewish parents. He was converted by Peter Martyr, and after visiting England and Holland, he settled at Heidelberg, where he was appointed Hebrew professor. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew at Sedan, where he died 1580. He published a translation of the Bible, much esteemed by Matt. Poole and others, and also a Latin version of the Syriac Testament.

Tremoille, or Trimouille, Louis de la, viscount de Thouars, a French general of illustrious birth, born 20th Sept. 1460. He so early displayed his valour, that at the age of 18 he was made general of the French forces, and at the battle of St. Aubin-du-Cormier, in 1488, he took prisoner the duke of Orleans, afterwards Lewis XII. He possessed equal abilities as a negotiator, and was successfully employed as an ambassador at the courts of Britany, of Vienna, and of Rome. Lewis XII. when raised to the throne, forgot the injuries which he had received from this powerful subject, and intrusted him with his armies in Italy, and rewarded his services with several honourable appointments. Tremoille was wounded at the battle of Novara, but bravely defended Dijon against the Swiss, and protected Picardy and Provence against the attacks of invading armies. He fell gloriously at the fatal battle of Pavia, 24th Feb. 1525, aged 65. An account of his life was published by Bouchet, 4to. His grandson Francis was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, and recommended himself to the favour of his sovereign by his attentions to him during his captivity. He died at Thouars, 1541, aged 39. There were others of this family distinguished for their fidelity and services to the crown.

Tremolliere, Peter Charles, a native of Chollet, in Poitou, who died at Paris 1739, aged 36. He studied under J. B. Vanloo, and after a residence of six years in Italy he settled at Paris. His shipwreck of Ulysses, his golden age, and his altar pieces are much admired.

Trenchard, John, an English patriot, born 1669. He was bred to the law, but never followed it as a profession. He was commissioner of forfeited estates in Ireland, and enjoyed independence and comfort, by the offices he held, and by marriage. He began publishing in 1697, and distinguished himself as a political writer. In 1720 he began, with Thomas Gordon, to publish in the London, and the British Journal, letters under the name of "Cato," which were popular, and attracted much attention. He was a member of parliament for Taunton, Somersetshire, and died 1723, of an ulcer in his kidneys. He published some pamphlets now forgotten. He is described by his friend Gordon as a man of extraordinary talents, and great probity, and one of the worthiest, ablest, and most useful men this country ever produced.

Trenck, Francis, baron de, a Prussian nobleman, who by his imprudent conduct drew upon him the displeasure of his government, and was imprisoned. After a long captivity he escaped, and published his memoirs, which contain a curious account of his adventures and sufferings, but not always in the language of truth. He came to France during the revolution, and wishing to acquire popularity among the leaders of the state, he was arrested as a suspected person, and by the revolutionary tribunal sentenced to the guillotine. He suffered in the summer of 1794, aged 70.

Trevisani, Francis, a native of Trieste, eminent as a painter. He married a Venetian lady of illustrious birth, and afterwards settled at Rome, where he acquired celebrity and opulence. His historical pieces and his landscapes are deservedly admired. He died at Rome, 1746, aged 90.

Trevisi, Jerome, a native of Trevisi. He came to England, and recommended himself to the notice of Henry VIII. to whom he was appointed painter, and chief engineer. He was killed at the siege of Boulogne, 1544. He chiefly excelled in history and in portraits.

Trimmer, Sarah, an ingenious lady, was the daughter of Mr. Joshua Kirby, clerk of the works at Kew, and author of some treatises on Perspective, in which art he instructed their late majesties, as well as the present king. Sarah was born at Ipswich, Jan. 6, 1741, and received an excellent education under the eye of her father. At the age of twenty-one she married Mr. Trimmer, by whom she had twelve children, to whose education she devoted herself with exemplary assiduity. She was also an active encourager of Sunday schools; and published several useful

books for the benefit of youth; some of which are in the list of publications dispersed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. She died Dec. 15, 1810. —*W. B.*

Trissino, John George, an Italian poet, born at Vicenza, 1478. He studied at Milan and at Rome, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He married in 1503, and retired to the enjoyment of domestic happiness and learned ease. The death of his wife, by whom he had two sons, drew him into public life, and at Rome he soothed the sorrows of his domestic misfortunes by writing a tragedy, Sophonisba, which was received with universal applause, and acted before pope Leo. X. with unusual pomp and magnificence. He was afterwards employed in some embassies by the pope, and universally respected for his talents as a negotiator. His second marriage, 1526, and his fondness for a son, the fruit of this marriage, proved the source of misery to him. His eldest son was jealous of his partiality for this younger child, and sued his father for the property of his departed mother, in which he prevailed. This had such effect upon Trissino, that he died of chagrin, at Rome, 1550. His works were published, 2 vols. fol. Verona, 1720. His chief poem is Italy delivered from the Goths by Belisarius, in Italian, a work which displays genius and felicity of invention, though it does not possess the flights or beauties of Tasso. If he was not the greatest modern poet, he was the first who attempted an epic poem in blank verse, and in a language as yet unclassical.

Trivulce, John James, a native of Milan, banished from his country for his attachment to the Guelfs. He next entered into the service of the king of Arragon, and afterwards of Charles VIII. king of France, and for his meritorious actions was promoted to the rank of marshal of the kingdom. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Aignadel, in 1509, but the defeat of the French before Novarra was attributed to his negligence, and therefore his character suffered much in the public estimation, till his services to Francis I. in the crossing of the Alps, 1515, restored him to popularity. He afterwards distinguished himself at the battle of Marignan, and died at Arpajon, 5th Dec. 1518, aged about 80. His relation, Theodore, was also marshal of France, and distinguished himself at the battle of Aignadel. He was made governor of Genoa by Francis I. and when obliged to surrender through famine to a besieging army, he retired to Lyons, where he died, 1531. His brother Anthony was a cardinal, and four others of that family also were raised to the rank of cardinals in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Trogus Pompeius, author of a valuable history of the world to the age of Augustus, flourished about 41 B.C. The work was epitomized by Justin, and the original is lost.

Trommius, Abraham, a protestant, born at Groningen 1633. He wrote a valuable Greek concordance of the Old Testament, 2 vols. fol. 1718, and died the next year.

Tromp, Martin Happertz, a native of Brille, who at the age of eight embarked for the Indies in the naval service of his country. He distinguished himself before Gibraltar, 1607, and by degrees rose from the lowest station to the chief command, and was made admiral of Holland. He defeated a numerous Spanish fleet in 1639, and signalized his valour in the service of his country in 32 other naval battles. He was killed on the quarter deck while commanding the fleet which engaged the English ships under Albemarle, 10th Aug. 1653, and he was honoured by his countrymen with a most splendid funeral in Delft church, where his remains were deposited. This brave man refused all titles, except that of father of the sailors.

Tromp, Cornelius, son of the above, distinguished himself also in the naval service of the republic, against the corsairs of Barbary in 1650, and against the English in 1653, and 1665. He behaved with great valour in the two naval battles fought with the English fleet in 1673, and three years after he succeeded Ruyter as admiral of the fleets of the United Provinces. He died 21st May, 1691, aged 62.

Tronchin, Theodore, a physician, born at Geneva 1704. He came to England with lord Bolingbroke his relation, and after studying at Cambridge he went to Leyden, where he devoted himself to medicine, under the care of the great Boerhaave. After taking his degrees he settled at Amsterdam as physician, but returned to Geneva in 1754, and two years after removed to Paris, where he inoculated some of the Royal family with great success. He was much respected in this capital, and acquired great celebrity and equal independence. He died there 1781, deservedly lamented for his benevolence and humane attention to the diseases of the poor. He wrote de Nymphâ, 8vo.—de Colicâ Pictorum, 8vo. besides an edition of Baillon's works, and various communications to the Encyclopedia.

Troost, Cornelius, a native of Amsterdam, distinguished as a historian and a painter. He died 1750, aged 53. His chief piece is preserved in the school of surgery at Amsterdam, where he represents an anatomical professor in the act of dissecting a body before his attentive pupils.

Trott, Nicholas, LL.D. by birth an Englishman. After having been governor of the Bahama Islands, became a resident

of South Carolina, near the close of the seventeenth century. He was elected speaker of the house of assembly of that province in the year 1700. Three years afterwards his name appears in the list of counsellors of the province. After this he became a judge, and in the discharge of the duties of this office displayed a profound acquaintance with law, and an extent of general erudition truly rare. He was deeply versed in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, as well as in the principles of jurisprudence, and for nearly forty years, was among the most influential men in South Carolina. He died in that province in the year 1740. ☞ L.

Trowbridge, Edmund, judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, was born at Newton in 1709, and graduated at Harvard college in 1728. He became a lawyer of the first rank in Massachusetts, was appointed attorney general in 1749, and a judge of the supreme court in 1767, and presided at the trial of captain Preston of the British troops in Boston, for murder, on the 5th of March, 1770. He was attached to the royal government, though he disapproved of many of its measures. Alarmed by the aspect of the times he resigned in 1772. He was the most profound common lawyer in New England before the revolution, and pursued his legal disquisitions long after he had ceased to be actively engaged in the profession, and employed himself in writing essays and forming elaborate readings upon abstruse and difficult points of law, many of which are now extant in manuscript and print, and prove the depth of his learning, and diligence and patience of his research. He lived in retirement from the time of his leaving the bench, and died at Cambridge in April 1793, aged 94. ☞ L.

Troy, Francis de, a native of Toulouse, who studied painting under his father and under le Fevre. He became professor, and afterwards director of the academy of painting, and was patronised by the royal family. His female figures were particularly pleasing, so that it was said of him, that he had stolen the cestus of Venus. He died at Paris 1730, aged 85.

Troy, John Francis, son of the above, died at Rome 1752, aged 76. He also excelled as a painter, and was made rector of the academy of painting at Paris, afterwards director of that of Rome, and a knight of the order of St. Michael. His Niobe changed into a rock, his Esther and his Jason, are admired pieces.

Troyen, Rombrud, a Flemish painter, who travelled in Italy, and excelled in the representation of grottoes, caves, ruins, and all objects of a dark and melancholy appearance. He died 1650.

Trublet, Nicholas Charles Joseph, a native of St. Malo, who became member of the French academy, of the Berlin academy, and treasurer of the church of Nantes. He published Reflections on Telemachus, which introduced him to la Mothe and Fontenelle, and he enjoyed the patronage of cardinal de Tencin, but preferred retirement and privacy to the honours which the court might have heaped upon him. His essays on literature and morality, 4 vols. 12mo. possess great merit, and have been translated into various languages. He wrote besides, memoirs of la Mothe and Fontenelle, &c. and died March 1770, aged 73.

Truchet, John, a native of Lyons. He applied himself to philosophy and divinity, but mechanics proved his favourite pursuit. Under the patronage of the great Colbert, he paid attention to geometry and hydraulics, and his superior knowledge was consulted in the construction of canals and aqueducts. He also improved the mode of bleaching, and invented various machines for purposes of commerce, and for the promotion of the arts. This ingenious man, who had embraced the order of the Carmes, died at Paris, 5th Feb. 1729, aged 72. As he was member of the academy of sciences at Paris, he enriched their memoirs with valuable communications.

Trumbull, William, LL.D. an eminent statesman, born in Berkshire. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, and afterwards fellow of All Souls, where he took his doctor's degree 1667. He was advocate in doctors' commons, was knighted 1684, and the next year sent envoy extraordinary to France. He was member for East Loo, and afterwards for Oxford university, and in 1695 was appointed secretary of state, but resigned two years after. The time of his death is not fully ascertained. He is described by Burnet as a most able civilian, and a very virtuous man. He is, however, chiefly known as the friend and correspondent of Pope the poet.

Trumbull, Jonathan, governor of Connecticut was born in Lebanon in 1710, and graduated in 1727, at Harvard college. He possessed a mind of superior endowments. He at first devoted himself to theology, and preached for a number of years; but at length turned his attention to law, and became eminent in the profession. He was employed in many offices in the state, the chief of which were those of chief justice of the supreme court, lieutenant governor, and chief magistrate, the latter of which he held from 1769 to 1783, when he resigned on account of his age, and died August 17th, 1785. He rendered, by his wisdom and firmness, the most important services to the state and nation during the war of the revolution, enjoyed the highest confidence of Washington, and was pronounced by

him to be among the first of patriots. He was distinguished for amiableness, modesty, prudence, uprightness, the love of freedom, and piety. ☞ L.

Trumbull, Jonathan, governor of Connecticut, and son of the preceding, was born and resided at Lebanon in that state. He was educated at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1759. In 1775 he was appointed by congress paymaster in the northern department, and not long after, secretary and aid to general Washington. He was for several years a member of the state legislature, and speaker of the house, and in 1790, was elected a representative in congress. In 1791, he was chosen speaker of the house of representatives, and continued in that station till1794, when he was transferred to a seat in the senate of the United States. In 1796 he was elected lieutenant governor of Connecticut, and in 1798 governor, and continued in the office till his death in 1809, in the seventieth year of his age. He held a high rank in talents and acquirements, was eminent for his social virtues, stability, uprightness, and piety, and discharged the duties of his various public stations, with distinguished fidelity and intelligence.

☞ L.

Truxton, Thomas, an American naval commander, was born on Long Island, New-York, February 17th, 1755. He commenced a seafaring life at the age of twelve, and was impressed and served a short time on board a man of war. He commanded a vessel as early as 1775, and during the revolution distinguished himself by his depredations on the commerce of the enemy. After the war he was extensively engaged in the East India trade till 1794, when he was appointed to command the frigate Constellation. Being sent with a squadron to protect the American commerce in the West Indies, while cruising alone he fell in with the French frigate L'Insurgente on the 9th February, 1799, and captured her though of superior force; in consideration of which he received a service of plate from the merchants of Lloyd's coffee-house. In February of the next year he obtained a victory over the La Vengeance of 54 guns, and 500 men, though she afterwards escaped from him. After the close of that war with France he retired from service, and resided at Philadelphia till his death on the 5th of May, 1822. ☞ L.

Trusler, Dr. John, a literary compiler, was born in London in 1735. He was brought up to physic in a very humble line; but contrived to get into orders, and for some time officiated as a curate. At length, in 1771, he began to publish abridgments of popular sermons, printed in imitation of manuscript; and next he established a bookselling business upon an extensive scale. Having thus acquired a fortune, he purchased an estate at Englefield-green, where he died in 1820. His compilations are too numerous and contemptible to deserve farther notice. The best are his "Hogarth Moralized," 8vo.; and a "Compendium of Chronology," 12mo.—*W.B.*

Tryphiodorus, a Greek poet, whose poem on the destruction of Troy has been printed by Merrick, with an English translation, Oxford, 1742, 8vo.

Tucker, Abraham, author of "the Light of Nature Pursued," 9 vols. 8vo. published under the assumed name of Search, was possessed of an affluent fortune, and died at his seat, Betchworth castle, near Dorking, Surrey, 1775. By his wife, daughter of E. Barker, esq. he had two daughters, one of whom married sir H. St. John. He was an amiable man in private life.

Tucker, Josiah, an able divine. He was born at Laugharn, Caermarthenshire, 1711, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he proceeded D.D. 1759. His first ecclesiastical preferment was a curacy at Bristol, and afterwards he became rector of St. Stephen's, then prebendary of the cathedral, and in 1758 dean of Gloucester. During the American war he drew much of the public attention upon himself by his pamphlets, in which he asserted the necessity of granting independence to the colonies, rather than to attempt to subdue them by arms, and though he was abused by the friends of the minister, his deductions proved prophetically true. As a writer on subjects of government, of commerce, and of politics, his opinion was highly respectable, and ensured him the good opinion of the world. In his celebrated treatise on civil government he opposed the system of Locke, and proved himself no mean antagonist in the field of philosophy and reasoning. He published some sermons, &c. and died at an advanced age 1799.

Tuckey, James Hingston, a nautical writer, was born at Greenhill, in the county of Cork, in 1776. He entered the navy at an early age; and in 1794 went to India, where he was made a lieutenant. In 1803 he sailed to New South Wales, where he made several surveys of the coast, which with the account of his voyage, have been published. In 1805, he was taken, and kept in confinement in France, till the downfal of Buonaparte. He was then selected to command an expedition for exploring the river Congo, where he died in September, 1816. While a prisoner in France, he compiled a work, entitled "Maritime Geography," which was published in 4 vols. 8vo.—*W.B.*

Tulden, Theodore Van, a native of Bois-le-duc, eminent as a painter and en-

graver. His fairs, markets, village feasts, &c. were subjects in which he displayed superior abilities and unparalleled excellence. Some of his historical pieces are much admired, and his engraving of the labours of Hercules by Nicolo possesses merit. He died 1676, aged 69.

Tull, Jethro, a gentleman, descended from an ancient Yorkshire family. He is ever to be celebrated as the first Englishman who bestowed particular attention to agriculture, and endeavoured to reduce it to a regular system, and on consistent principles. He is the inventor of the drill plough. He travelled into France, and visited other parts of Europe, earnestly attentive to the improvements made in agriculture in foreign countries, and he introduced into practice his own plans in his farms in Oxfordshire and Berkshire. Though in some degree baffled by the stupidity and obstinacy of his labourers and the mechanics whom he employed, he demonstrated that by careful labour, and due arrangement, the ground would produce in the course of thirteen years more plentiful crops than by the usual methods of manuring and of fallow. His neighbours, who observed the rapid improvements of his land, prevailed upon him to publish his theory, which appeared in 1733. His essay on Horse-hoeing Husbandry, fol. was so popular that it was translated into French by du Hamel. He published other agricultural tracts, and died 3d June, 1740.

Tullus Hostilius, third king of Rome, after Numa, was successful in his war against the people of Alba and the Latins. He died B.C. 640.

Tully, Thomas, a native of Carlisle, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he became tutor and fellow. He was in 1642, elected master of Tetbury grammar-school, but he soon quitted the appointment for a college life. He was made head of St. Edmund hall 1657, and at the restoration he took his degree of D.D. and became chaplain to the king. He was made dean of Rippon 1675, and died the next year aged 56. He was author of Logica Apodeictica, 8vo. and some other theological tracts, besides controversial pieces against Bull and Baxter on the subject of justification.

Tully, George, a relation of the preceding, born also at Carlisle, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was author of a Discourse on the Government of the Thoughts, 8vo.—and published a Translation of Plutarch's Morals—of Miltiades's Life by Corn. Nepos, and of Julius Cæsar by Suetonius, with notes. He published besides some sermons and theological tracts. He obtained a prebend of Rippon, and the rectory of Gateside near Newcastle, and the subdeanery of York cathedral. He died 1695, aged 42.

Tunstall, James, an able divine, born 1710, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he became fellow and tutor. He was presented 1739, to Sturmer rectory, Essex, and in 1741, elected public orator of the university. He was chaplain afterwards to Potter the primate, who gave him Great Chart rectory in Kent. He died universally respected, 28th March, 1772. He wrote Epistola ad Virum Erudit. Conyers Middleton, &c.—Academica, or Discourses on Natural and Revealed Religion —a Vindication of the Power of the State to prohibit Clandestine Marriages, &c.

Turbido, Francis, a native of Verona, who studied painting under Gorgione and Veronese, and acquired eminence in the execution of historical pieces, in fresco and in oil. His transfiguration is much admired. He died 1581, aged 81.

Turenne, Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, viscount de, second son of the duke of Bouillon, by Elizabeth daughter of William I. of Nassau, prince of Orange, was born at Sedan 11th Sept. 1611. He was alive from his earliest years to military glory, and found particular delight in reading Curtius on the exploits of Alexander the Great. He learned the art of war under his maternal uncle Maurice of Nassau, and first distinguished himself at the siege of la Mothe in Lorraine, in 1634. In 1635 he reduced with great rapidity the castle of Solre in Hainault, with a garrison of 2000 men; and the next year so signalized himself at the taking of Brisach, that Richelieu admiring his valour, offered him his niece in marriage, an honour which, as he was a protestant, he declined. Italy was in 1639, the scene of his valour, and in 1642, he assisted at the conquest of Rousillon, and two years after, in reward for his able services, during 17 years under various generals, he was made marshal of France, and appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Germany. He crossed the Rhine with a small force, and though defeated at Mariendal 1645, he recovered, three months after, at the victory of Northlingen, the honour of his army. In 1645, he re-established the elector of Treves in the possession of his dominions, and the following year he formed a union with the Swedish army under Wrangel, after a march of 140 leagues, and by this masterly manœuvre, obliged the duke of Bavaria to sue for peace. When the duke soon after violated the peace which he had made with France, Turenne again attacked him, and gaining over him the famous battle of Zumarthausen, he obliged him to quit his dominions. In the civil wars which soon after distracted France, Turenne at first embraced the party of the rebellious princes, and was de-

feated near Rhetel in 1650, by du Plessis Prassin, but the following year he was reconciled to the court, and obtained the command of the royal army. He was successfully employed in checking the progress of Condé, to whom he was opposed, and after some skilful manœuvres on the Loire, the Seine, and the Marne, he went in 1654 to raise the siege of Arras, which was pressed by the Spaniards, and the following year he took Condé, St. Guillan, and other towns. In 1657 he took St. Venant and Mardick, and joined the forces of Cromwell in taking Dunkirk, which was followed by the fall of Oudenarde, Ypres, and other Flemish towns. The peace of the Pyrenees in 1659, put an end to the war between France and Spain, but in 1667, it was renewed, and Turenne, again placed at the head of military operations, had the honour of instructing the king his master in the art of war. His success was so rapid, that the Spaniards sued for peace the next year, and about this time the general renounced the tenets of the protestants for the catholic faith. In the war against Holland the experienced general took 40 Dutch towns in 22 days, in 1672 and the following year, he pursued to the gates of Berlin the elector of Brandenburg, who had come to the assistance of the Dutch, and obliged him to sue for peace. His conquest of Franche Comté in 1674, occasioned a powerful league in the empire against Lewis XIV. but Turenne, ever active in the service of his master, suddenly marched into the Palatinate, and defeated at Sintzein a German army under the duke of Lorraine, and laid waste the country so effectually, that from the top of his castle at Manheim the elector Palatine could see two cities and 25 villages around him in flames. After this campaign, in which more cruelty was exercised than humanity could defend, Turenne retreated to Lorraine, and defeated the Imperialists at Mulhausen, and again in a more terrible battle at Turkheim, and compelled them to recross the Rhine 1675. These disasters did not dishearten the cabinet of Vienna, who determined to place at the head of their armies Montecuculli, a general worthy to oppose the victorious Turenne, and these two illustrious characters were going to decide the valour of their troops and their own superiority near the village of Saltzbach, when the French hero, examining a spot on which to erect a battery, was unfortunately killed by a cannon ball, 27th July, 1675, aged 64. This celebrated character, deservedly reckoned as the first general of his age, was honoured with a most splendid funeral by the gratitude of his master, and he was buried among the French kings at St. Denys. In 1781 a superb trophy was erected on the very spot where he fell at Saltzbach, by cardinal de Rohan. In the midst of his victories, Turenne was particularly attentive to the comforts of his soldiers; he not only watched for their glory, but their welfare was the greatest wish of his heart. In his private conduct he was modest and unassuming, and when at the treaty of the Pyrenees, the kings of Spain and France introduced to each other the chief persons of their court, Turenne was found concealed among the crowd, and when presented to the Spanish monarch, Philip observed to his sister, Ann of Austria, "that is the man who has made me pass so many sleepless nights."

Turgot, Michael Stephen, president of the parliament at Paris, was an active and popular magistrate. He contributed much to adorn Paris, and to promote the comforts of its inhabitants. He left three sons, and died 1751, aged 52.

Turgot, Anne Robert James, an eminent statesman, youngest son of the preceding, was born at Paris, 10th May, 1727. He studied divinity at the Sorbonne, where he pronounced two Latin discourses with great applause, one on the advantages derived from the Christian religion, and the other on the progress of the human mind, and at the age of 24 he began a translation of the Georgics of Virgil. His abilities recommended him to the court, and for 12 years he was intendant of Limoges, where he promoted commerce and industry, and opened sources of opulence by the making of new roads, and the digging of canals. Called by the favour of Lewis XVI. to the office of comptroller-general of the finances, he devoted himself zealously to improve the resources of the kingdom, and to lessen the burdens of the people without diminishing the revenues of the state. His plans were grand, liberal, and useful; but unfortunately he was opposed by those who were possessed of power rather than of an enlightened mind, and his measures were ridiculed by the profligate and the vicious, who rioted on the miseries of the people, and he at last retired from a situation which he had adorned by his talents and his integrity. His ministry was, indeed, short, but very popular and useful, and he carried into his retirement the good wishes and the regret of the people. He died of the gout, 18th March, 1781, aged 49. Memoirs of his life and of his works were published by Condorcet, in 1782, 8vo. He was a warm admirer of the principles of the economists, a society at the head of which was placed Quesnay.

Turnebus, Adrian, a French critic, born 1512, at Andely in Normandy. He studied at Paris, and acquired great reputation for his application, learning, and critical knowledge. He taught polite literature at Toulouse, and in 1547 became Greek professor

at Paris, where his lectures were most numerously attended. In 1552 he superintended the royal press for Greek books, but resigned three years after. He died 12th June, 1565, leaving his wife pregnant of her sixth child. Not only his extensive erudition, but his amiable manners, entitled him to the general praise which has been bestowed upon his character, and from the Scaligers, Scioppius, Huetius, Montaigne, and others, he has been deservedly mentioned as possessing great powers of mind. His works, all in Latin, were printed in 1 vol. folio, Strasburg 1600, and his Adversaria, an excellent book in 3 vols. folio, Paris. His works chiefly consist of valuable notes on Cicero, Varro, Thucydides, Plato, &c.—Latin poems—translations from Aristotle, Theophrastus, Plutarch, and other authors, &c.

Turner, William, a native of Morpeth, Northumberland, educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. He warmly embraced the tenets of the reformation, and preached to various congregations, till Gardiner, jealous of his popularity, imprisoned him. When liberated he went to the continent, and took his doctor's degree of medicine at Ferrara. He returned to England, on Edward's accession, and was made dean of Wells, but he went into exile, under Mary, till the elevation of Elizabeth recalled him, and restored him to his ecclesiastical honours. He wrote a treatise on the baths of England and Germany—a complete Herbal, or History of Plants, fol.—Historia de Naturis Herbarum, Scholiis et Notis Vallata, 8vo.—and other botanical works, and died 1568.

Turner, Thomas, an able divine, born at Reading, Berks, and educated at St. John's college, of which he became fellow. He was in 1629 made residentiary of St. Paul's, and chaplain to Charles I. whom he accompanied in his expedition to Scotland, and in 1641, he was made dean of Rochester, and soon after of Canterbury. These dignities, and particularly the favour of Charles, rendered him very suspected to the parliament, and during the civil wars, he was stripped of his preferment, with every mark of cruel insult, and meditated ignominy. The restoration replaced him in his ecclesiastical offices, and he died 1672, aged 81.

Turner, Francis, son of the above, was educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, and he afterwards obtained a prebend of St. Paul's, and the deanery of Windsor. He was in 1683 made bishop of Rochester, and the next year removed to Ely, but his opposition to the king's measures rendered him unpopular at court, and he was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower. At the revolution he refused to take the oaths to William, and was consequently deprived of his preferment. He wrote some sermons, besides religious poems, and the life of Nicholas Ferrar, and died in privacy, 1700.

Turner, Robert, an English divine, who quitted the kingdom to preserve his attachment to the Romish church. He was for some time in the service of the duke of Bavaria, who employed him in negotiations, and he afterwards became canon of Breslaw, and died at Gratz 1597. He wrote commentaries on Scripture and other theological works.

Turpin, F. H. a native of Caen. He became a professor of belles lettres in his native town, and afterwards at Paris, and acquired some celebrity as a writer. He published the lives of the great Condé, and of marshal Choiseul—History of the Government of Ancient Republics—Life of Mahomet, 3 vols. 12mo.—Civil and Natural History of Siam, &c. 2 vols. 12mo.—Universal History, 4 vols.—History of the Alcoran, 2 vols.—The French Plutarch. He died at Paris 1799, aged 90.

Turretin, Benedict, of an ancient family at Lucca, was born at Geneva, where he became professor of theology, and where he died 4th March, 1631, aged 43. He wrote a defence of the Genevese translation of the Bible, sermons, &c.

Turretin, Francis, son of the above, was born at Geneva, 1623. He was professor of theology at Geneva, 1653, and went in 1661 as envoy from the republic to Holland. He died 28th Sept. 1687. He wrote Institutio Theologiæ Elenchticæ, 3 vols. 4to.—Theses de Satisfactione J. C. 4to.—De Secessione ab Ecclesiâ Rom. 2 vols.—Sermons, &c.

Turretin, John Alphonsus, son of the preceding, was born at Geneva, 1671. In encouragement of his great talents, a professorship of ecclesiastical history was founded for him at Geneva. After travelling over Holland, France, and England, much respected by the learned and the great, he died at Geneva 1st May, 1737. He wrote, Dissertations, 3 vols. 4to.—Sermons—An Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History—treatises on the Truth of the Jewish religion, &c.

Tusser, Thomas, a native of Raven-hall, Essex, educated at Eton and Cambridge. He was introduced to the court of queen Elizabeth, but he preferred the peace and retirement of a rural life to the intrigues of ambition. His five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, 4to. 1586, is an interesting picture of the agricultural progress made in those days. He died about 1580.

Tweddell, John, an accomplished scholar, was born June 1st, 1769, at Threepwood, near Hexham, in Northumberland. He was educated first at Hartforth school in Yorkshire, next under Dr. Parr, and lastly at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he

obtained a fellowship in 1792. He gained prizes at the university for his compositions, which he published in 1794, with the title of "Prolusiones Juveniles." He became a student in the Temple; but in 1795 he set out on his travels, and died while at Athens, July 25th, 1799. As it was known that he had amassed large materials for publication, the learned world anxiously expected the result of his labours; but unfortunately, though his manuscripts were left in the care of the English ambassador at Constantinople, none of them came to the hands of his friends. A volume of his correspondence, with some of his remains, and a biographical memoir, appeared in 1815, 4to.

Twining, Thomas, an elegant Greek scholar, well known for his translation of the Poetics of Aristotle, in one volume, 4to. He was a native of London, and finished his education at Sidney college, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. 1763. He was presented to the living of St. Mary's, Chichester, by Dr. Porteus, bishop of London, and he died there in 1804.

Twiss, William, a native of Newbury, Berks, educated at Winchester school and New college, Oxford. He became a zealous defender of the tenets of the presbyterians, and was made president of the Westminster assembly of divines, and rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He wrote Vindiciæ Gratiæ Potestatis et Providentiæ Dei, fol.—Four Dissertations de Scientiâ Mediâ, fol.—Riches of God's Love, and other theological works which tended to prove his strong attachment to the doctrines of Calvin. He died 1645.

Tye, Christopher, musical preceptor to Edward VI. and organist of the royal chapel under Elizabeth, was born at Westminster, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his doctor of music's degree 1545. As a musician he was very eminent, and set to music the Acts of the Apostles, and other things. To his diligence in some degree may be attributed the restoration of church music, which had nearly perished with the dissolution of the abbeys. The time of his death is not known.

Tyers, Thomas, a writer, known as the friend of Johnson, and as the proprietor of Vauxhall gardens. He was brought up to the bar, but never practised. He possessed some genius and taste, though for his celebrity he was indebted to the partiality of his friends. He died 1787. He wrote some sonnets, pastorals, besides political tracts, &c. 8vo.

Tyler, John, governor of Virginia, was elected in 1808. He was one of the leading revolutionary characters of Virginia, was many years a member of the house of delegates, and in 1781 succeeded Mr. Benjamin Harrison as speaker. After being governor he was judge of the district court of the United States for Virginia, and died at his seat in Charles county, January 6th, 1813. He was simple in his manners, distinguished for the uprightness and fidelity with which he discharged his official duties, and enjoyed in an uncommon degree the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. ☞ L.

Tyndall, William, an English reformer. He was born on the borders of Wales, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he imbibed the doctrines of Luther. He afterwards went to Cambridge, and then settled on the continent that he might with greater security print his translation of the New Testament into English. His translation was well received in England, though the catholics exerted themselves with the aid of a royal proclamation to suppress it. He afterwards translated the five books of Moses, [illegible] further labour, but the [illegible] England were so enraged against him [illegible] employed a spy of the name of [illegible] betray him, and he was seized at [illegible] at Antwerp, where he had fixed his residence. Philips was so active that though the English merchants in Antwerp interested themselves in his favour, and lord Cromwell wrote for his release, he was condemned to die. He was first strangled, then burnt near Filford castle, 18 miles from Antwerp, 1536. He was a man of persevering spirit, and great zeal as a reformer, and was therefore called the apostle of England. His history is mentioned in Fox's Martyrs. He wrote some other things.

Tynte, Edward, governor of South Carolina, succeeded sir Nathaniel Johnson. He was commissioned in 1709, and died the following year. He was a man of taste and genius. ☞ L.

Tyrannion, a surname of Theophrastus, a grammarian of Pontus, from the severity of his discipline. He was taken prisoner by Lucullus, and came to Rome, where he had Cicero and other illustrious Romans among his friends and pupils.

Tyrtæus, a poet of Athens about 684 B.C. He animated the Lacedæmonians, who were dispirited in their war against the Messenians, and such was the effect of his poetical numbers that they obtained the victory over their enemies.

Tyrwhitt, Thomas, an eminent scholar, born 1730. He was sent from Kensington to Eton, and then entered at Queen's college, Oxford, from whence he was, in 1755, elected fellow of Merton. He was, in 1756, under-secretary at war to lord Barrington, and in 1761 became principal clerk of the house of Commons, which office he resigned, six years after, to Mr. Hatsell. In 1784 he was elected cu-

Urban VII. John Baptist Castagna, was elected pope after Sixtus V. 1590, and died 12 days after, much lamented, in consequence of the happy days which the Romans expected from his many virtues.

Urban VIII. Maffeo Barberini, a native of Florence, elected pope after Gregory XV. 1623. He united the dutchy of Urbino to the holy see, and published a bull against the tenets of the Jansenists. He died 29th July, 1644. He was an excellent poet, and so good a Grecian, that he was called the Attic Bee. His poems, consisting of paraphrases from the psalms, odes, hymns, epigrams, &c. have been published at Paris, fol.

Urcæus, Codrus Anthony, a native of Rubiera, near Reggio, professor of belles lettres at Forli, and of languages at Bologna. He wrote harangues, satires, epigrams, eclogues, &c. and died 1500, aged 54. His works appeared again, 1515, in 4to.

Ursins, Anne Mary de la Tremouille, took for her second husband Flavio des Ursins, and became lady of honour to the queen of Spain. She was a woman of great powers of mind, very intriguing in her conduct, and possessed of such influence in the court, that she guided the affairs of the nation. She was banished from Spain, 1712, on the marriage of Philip V. with Elizabeth Farnese, and after seeking in vain an asylum at Paris, Genoa, and Avignon, she at last settled at Rome, where she died, 5th Dec. 1722, aged 80.

Ursinus, Zachary, a native of Breslau, in Silesia. He studied at Wittemberg, and attended Melancthon at the conference of Worms, 1557. The next year he was appointed over the academy of Breslau, but when he declared himself a Calvinist he was exposed to severe persecution, and with difficulty found an asylum at Zurich. He was in 1561 invited by the university of Heidelberg to fill the chair of theology, but on the death of his patron, Frederic, the elector palatine, he was obliged to abandon his situation. From Heidelberg he removed to Neustadt, where he was appointed divinity professor, and where he died soon after, 1583, aged 49. He was a man of great learning, but in his disposition was violent and passionate. His works have been edited in 3 vols. fol.

Ursinus, John Henry, a Lutheran divine, eminent for his learning in sacred and profane history. He was superintendent of the churches of Ratisbon, and died there, 14th May, 1667, author of Exercitationes de Zoroastro, Hermete, &c. 8vo. —Sylvæ Theologiæ Symbolicæ, 12mo.—de Ecclesiarum German. Origine, &c. 8vo. 1664. His son George Henry was author of Diatribe de Taprobanâ, Cerne, &c.—Disputatio de Locustis—Observationes Philologicæ, &c.—Critical Notes on Virgil, &c. He died 10th Sept. 1707, aged 60.

Ursinus, George, a Danish divine, author of Hebrew Antiquities, a work of merit.

Ursus, Nicolas Raymarus, a Danish mathematician. Though originally a swineherd, and unacquainted with the letters of the alphabet, before his 18th year he made the most rapid progress; and with scarce any instruction he became a very eminent astronomer. He taught mathematics at Strasburg, and afterwards removed, at the solicitation of the emperor, to Prague, where he died about 1600. He published some mathematical works, and made some discoveries in astronomy, in consequence of which he disputed for a time with Tycho-Brahe, about the priority of the discovery of his celestial system.

Usher, James, an illustrious prelate, born of an ancient family at Dublin, 4th Jan. 1580. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, which had been founded by his uncle Henry Usher, archbishop of Armagh, and here he acquired so much knowledge, and studied with such assiduity, that before his 16th year he had completed a chronicle of the Bible as far as the book of Kings, which became the foundation of his great work the Annals. To be more perfectly acquainted with the true doctrines of Christianity, he applied himself to the reading of the Fathers, and in 18 years, in his 38th year, after astonishing perseverance he completed this laborious undertaking. Though his friends wished him to follow the law, he preferred divinity, and after his father's death he devoted himself to his favourite pursuits, and gave up the whole of his patrimony, with little exception, to his brothers and sisters, to avoid the troubles of law-suits and family quarrels. Soon after he was admitted into orders, he visited England to purchase books and MSS. for Dublin college, and in 1607, he was appointed chancellor of St. Patrick's church, and divinity professor to the university. He was, in 1610, unanimously elected provost of Dublin college, but he declined the honour. Though represented by some of his enemies as a puritan, he was, in 1620, nominated, by James I. to the see of Meath. His reputation was now so great as an author, and as the champion of the protestant church, that the king, a little before his death, promoted him to the see of Armagh, and in this elevated situation he showed himself vigilant and active against the extravagant claims of the catholics, and maintained, by his zeal and exemplary conduct, the dignity of the churchman, and the meekness of the Christian. He visited England, with his family, in 1640, but the breaking out of the rebellion, the next year, prevented his return to his diocess, where his palace was

nearly destroyed, and all his property plundered. To compensate his losses, the king granted him the bishopric of Carlisle ; but as the Scotch armies were quartered there, he derived little or no benefit from the appointment. From Oxford, where he had removed, he retired, in consequence of the ruined state of the king's affairs, to Cardiff, and then to the castle of St. Donate's, in Wales, where he was afflicted with an almost fatal disease. So great was his attachment to his unfortunate master, that he was consulted by him in the treaty of the Isle of Wight, about the government of the church ; but though his zeal for the royal cause was unshaken, he remained unmolested. During the usurpation, Cromwell desired once to see him, and treated him with great civility ; but never fulfilled the promises which he had made to him in favour of the church. This truly great and virtuous man died 21st March, 1655-6, at the house of lady Peterborough, at Ryegate, Surrey, aged 80, and though he directed to be buried privately, Cromwell ordered his remains to be deposited in Westminster abbey, with great funeral pomp. His valuable library, consisting of 10,000 volumes, printed and manuscript, though solicited by the king of Denmark, and by cardinal Mazarin, was, as he wished, bestowed on Dublin college. As a scholar, Usher was highly respectable, acute as a critic, well informed as a divine, and as a prelate meek but dignified ; the friend of order, religion, and morality. His reputation was so well established for classical knowledge and deep erudition, that, during the civil wars, which distracted his country, he was solicited to accept a professor's chair at Leyden, and invited by Richelieu to settle in France, with a promise of protection, and the free exercise of his religion. His works are, Annals of the Old and New Testament, best edited at Geneva, 2 vols. fol. 1722—a Body of Divinity, folio—the History of Goteschalc, in Latin —Antiquitates Ecclesiarum Britannicarum, fol. editions of the Letters of Ignatius, Barnabas, and Polycarp, with learned notes, 2 vols. 4to.—a treatise on the London Edition of the Septuagint—sermons, &c. His life has been written by Richard Parr, and is found prefixed to his 300 letters, edited at London 1686, in folio.

Usher, John, lieutenant-governor of New-Hampshire, was, for a considerable time, a counsellor, and treasurer of Massachusetts, and rendered important services to the province in purchasing the district of Maine. He was at length appointed lieutenant-governor of New-Hampshire, but was not popular. He favoured the ambitious designs of the British ministry on the colonial rights. On being dismissed from the government he returned to Massachusetts, and died at New-York.

☞ L.

Utenbogaert, John, one of the chief supporters of the Remonstrants, was born at Utrecht, and died at the Hague, 1644, aged 87. Though inferior to his friend Episcopius in genius and penetration, he was his superior in neatness and elegance of style. He published an Ecclesiastical History, fol.—History of his own Life, 4to. &c.

Utenhovius, Charles, a native of Ghent, who studied at Paris, and afterwards went to England, where he defended the government, and the religion of Elizabeth, for which he was liberally rewarded. He returned to Cologne, where he died of an apoplexy, 1600, aged 64. He was the friend of Turnebus, and published Latin poems—Epistolarum Centuria—Mythologia Æsopica Metro-Elegiaco, 8vo. 1607, &c.

Uxelles, Nicholas Chalons du Blé, marquis d', a French general, distinguished for his defence of Mayence, for 56 days, against a powerful besieging army. He was afterwards plenipotentiary at Gertruydenberg and Utrecht, and was made marshal of France. He continued long a favourite at the court of Lewis XIV. and at that of the regent, and died 1730, in a good old age.

Vacher, N. a native of Moulins, author of Observations on Surgery, 12mo. —Dissertation on Cancers, &c. He died 1760.

Vachet, John Anthony le, a French ecclesiastic, born at Romans in Dauphiné. He devoted the riches which he inherited from his noble family, to charitable purposes, and died 6th Feb. 1681, aged 78, much respected for his works of piety. He wrote various treatises on religious subjects.

Vachet, Peter Joseph de, an ecclesiastic, born at Beaune. He is known as the author of some Latin poetry of merit, published 1664, 12mo. He died about 1655.

Vacquerie, John de la, first president

of the parliament of Paris, is celebrated for the firmness of his address to Lewis XI. when he wished to enforce some unpopular taxes. Sire, exclaimed he, at the head of the parliament, we resign our offices into your hands, and we are determined rather to endure the severity of your displeasure, than wound our consciences.

Vacquette, John, sieur du Cardonnoy, a native of Amiens, known for his knowledge of jurisprudence, but more for his love of literature. He clothed some stories in a poetical dress, and died much respected, Oct. 1739, aged 81.

Vade, John Joseph, a native of Ham, in Picardy, who made amends for the irregularities of his youth by the excellence of his poetical productions. He is the author of that kind of poetry which the French called Poissard, which paints in low, but natural characters, the various occupations of vulgar life. He was, among poets, what Teniers is among painters, and his parodies, songs, bouquets, fables, epistles, &c. possess great merit, with all the vivacity and boldness of the rustic muse. The dissipated life which he led shortened his days, so that he died 4th July, 1757, at the early age of 37. His works have been collected in 4 vols. 12mo.

Vadian, Joachim, a native of St. Gal, in Switzerland, well acquainted with literature, mathematics, medicine, and philosophy. He was honoured with the laurel crown for his literary merits, by the emperor of Germany, and died 1551, aged 66. He wrote, Commentaries on Pomponius Mela, fol.—a treatise on Poetry, and other works in Latin.

Vaillant de Guellis, or Valens, bishop of Orleans, was patronised by Francis I., and died at Meun-sur-Loire, 1587, in a good old age. He wrote, a Commentary on Virgil, fol.—a Latin poem, &c.

Vaillant, John Foy, a celebrated French medalist, born at Beauvais, 24th May 1632. He studied jurisprudence, and afterwards medicine, in which he took his doctor's degree; but the sight of a number of medals, which a peasant had found in digging in a neighbouring field, roused all his attention, and fixed the bent of his genius. On a visit to Paris he was noticed by Seguin and other antiquarians, and introduced to Colbert, who patronised him, and engaged him to travel over Italy, Sicily, and Greece, in quest of medals to enrich the king's cabinet. On a second voyage from Marseilles, he was taken by pirates, and instead of visiting Rome, he was carried as a slave to Algiers; but after five months of cruel slavery he was permitted to return to France for his ransom. At sea, the sight of another pirate threatened fresh slavery; but he determined to preserve the medals which he had collected at Algiers, and swallowed them. He landed soon after at the mouths of the Rhone, and with some difficulty, nature discharged the favourite medals. Undismayed by former misfortunes, he undertook another voyage, and visited Egypt and Persia, and returned loaded with valuable curiosities. His labours in the cause of science were liberally rewarded by Lewis XIV.; he was made associate of the academy of inscriptions 1701, and soon after pensionary. He died of an apoplexy, 23d Oct. 1706, aged 76. The best known of his works are, Numismata Imperatorum Roman. Præstantiora a J. Cæsar. ad Posthumum et Tyrannos, 4to. afterwards enlarged to 3 vols. 4to.—Seleucidarum Imperium, &c. 4to. a valuable work—Numismata Ærea Augustorum et Cæsar. in Coloniis, &c. 2 vols. fol.—Numismata Imperatorum, &c. apud Græcos, &c. fol.—Historia Ptolemæorum, &c. fol.—Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Roman. &c. 2 vols. fol.—Arsacidarum Imperium, &c. 4to.—Achæmenidarum Imperium, &c. 4to. &c. He contributed also some valuable communications to the memoirs of the academy. His son John Francis was born at Rome, and educated at Paris among the Jesuits. He took his degrees in medicine, but studied, like his father, the science of medals. He died 17th Nov. 1708, aged 44, of an abscess in the head occasioned by a fall. He is author of a treatise on the Nature and Use of Coffee, and a Dissertation on the Cabiri.

Vaillant, Sebastian, a French botanist, born at Vigny, near Pontoise. From an organist at a convent at Pontoise, he became surgeon and secretary to Fagon, the king's physician, and by the friendship of this worthy patron he obtained the place of director of the royal gardens. He enriched the garden by the addition of several curious plants, and, for his services to botany, was honoured with a seat in the academy of sciences. He published, remarks on Tournefort's institutions of Botany—Botanicon Parisiense, containing an account of the plants which grew near Paris, with 300 plates, published by Boerhaave, fol.—a Discourse on the Structure of Flowers and their use—a small Botanicon, or abridgment of the larger work in 12mo. He died of an asthma, 22d May, 1722, aged 53.

Vaillant, Walleran, a native of Lisle, eminent as a painter and engraver. He was patronised by the emperor and by the French king, and died at Amsterdam 1677, aged 54. His brother was also eminent as a portrait painter in crayons.

Vaissette, Don Joseph, a native of Gaillac, who quitted the office of king's procureur in Albigeois, to embrace the

ecclesiastic profession, as member of the congregation of St. Maur at Toulouse. He came to Paris, 1713, and applied himself in company with Claude de Vic, in writing a history of Languedoc, of which the first volume appeared in 1730, folio. After the death of his coadjutor he published four other volumes, and the sixth has been presented to the public by his historical successor Bourotte. He wrote besides, an abridgment of his great work, 6 vols. 12mo.—Universal Geography, 4 vols. 4to. and 12 vols. 12mo. He died at St. Germain-des-prés, 10th April, 1756, aged 71.

Valade, James Francis, a native of Toulouse, known as an intelligent printer and bookseller. He published some valuable catalogues, and died at Paris, 24th June, 1784.

Valart, Joseph, a native of Hesdin, author of a supplement to the general grammar of Beauzee, 8vo.—and of translations of the New Testament, Cornelius Nepos, &c. He died 1779.

Valaze, Charles Eleonore Dufriche, a native of Alençon, who after being engaged in the military profession, was called to the bar, and on the breaking out of the French revolution was sent as deputy to the convention. He was violent in his reflections against the unhappy Lewis, but as he was attached to the Girondists, he was soon marked for slaughter by the sanguinary Marat. He was condemned 30th October, 1793, at the age of 42, but as the sentence was pronounced, he stabbed himself to the heart and immediately expired. He was an intelligent man on subjects of law, commerce, and agriculture, and published Lois Penales, 8vo. 1784—le Reve, conte philosophique—a Mon Fils, 8vo.—Defense des Accusés au 31 Mai, &c.

Valdo, Peter, a native of Vaux, in Dauphiné, who became in 1180, the head of a sect called from him Vaudois. Lewis VII. endeavoured in vain to convert these fanatical men to the tenets of the catholic faith, and his son Philip Augustus considering the sword as a more powerful engine of persuasion than the tongue, destroyed their houses, and put above 7000 to the sword. These persecuted men, though dispersed through Languedoc, Dauphiné, Bohemia, &c., nevertheless adhered to their principles; and their sect, regarded as the forerunners of the Calvinists, still maintains their original opinions.

Valens, Flavius, son of Gratian, shared the imperial throne with his brother Valentinian. He defeated the Goths, but after making a treaty of peace with them, he permitted them to settle in Thrace, in consequence of which they were better enabled to attack their new allies. Valens, defeated by these barbarian invaders, was pursued and burnt to death in a tower where he had taken refuge, A. D. 378.

Valentin, a Roman, pope after Eugenius II. He died 40 days after his election, Sept. 827.

Valentin, a heresiarch of the 2d century. He was an Egyptian by birth, and a follower of Plato's philosophy, but he was so offended because he was refused a bishopric, that he separated from the church, and gave rise to new errors. He maintained after the Gnostics the existence of Æons, whose numbers composed the Godhead, and that by them the world had been created, and was still governed. These wild doctrines were spread with rapidity over Gaul and the western world. He died 160.

Valentin, Basil, the assumed name of an able chymist in the 16th century, who was a Benedictine of Erford. His works are in German, and so popular that they have been translated into Latin and English. The best known are Currus Triumphalis Antimonii, Amsterd. 1671, 12mo. —Azoph of philosophers with the twelve keys of philosophy, 8vo.—Relation des Mysteres des Sept Metaux, &c. 4to.—Testament of Basil Valentin, 8vo.

Valentin, Moses le, a native of Colomiers in Brie. He studied painting under Vouet, and improved himself much at Rome, and successfully imitated the manner of Caravaggio. His concerts, players, soldiers, and low scenes are very valuable, as he paints nature with great correctness, and powerful effect. He died in consequence of bathing imprudently when his body was too hot, near Rome 1632, aged 32.

Valentin, Michael Bernard, a native of Giessen, who studied botany and became professor of medicine in his native town. He died 13th March, 1729, aged 72. He is author of Historia Simplicium Reformata, with 23 plates, 1723—Amphitheatrum Zootomicum, in German, 3 vols. fol. translated into Latin by Becker—Medicina Nova Antiqua, 4to.—Cynosura Materiæ Medicæ, 3 vols. 4to.—Viridarium Reformatum, fol.—Corpus Juris Medico-legale, fol.—Physiologiæ Biblicæ Capita Selecta, 4to.

Valentine, daughter of John Galeas, duke of Milan, married Lewis, duke of Orleans, who was basely murdered by the duke of Burgundy. Unable to avenge the death of her lord, she died of a broken heart, 5th Dec. 1408, recommending to her children, and especially to John, count of Dunois, the natural son of her husband, the vindication of their father's reputation and glory.

Valentinian I. son of Gratian, rose by his merit to the imperial throne, after

the death of Jovian, and while he kept the west for himself, he bestowed the eastern empire on his brother Valens. He defeated the Germans, and restored tranquillity to his African provinces. His next expedition was against the Quadi, whose territories he laid waste with fire and sword, and afterwards, when giving an audience to their ambassadors, he, while speaking in a fit of passion to them, burst a blood-vessel, which proved fatal, 17th Nov. 375, aged 55.

Valentinian II. son and successor of the preceding, was stripped of his dominions by Maximus. In his distress he applied to Theodosius, emperor of the east, who cut off the head of the usurper, 338, and restored him to his throne. He was afterwards strangled by order of Arbogastes, his rebellious general, 15th May, 392. He was a most virtuous and benevolent prince.

Valentinian III. Flavius Placidus, son of Constantius, and Placidia, the daughter of the great Theodosius, was acknowledged emperor, 425, when six years old. His mother directed the administration during his minority, and though she was obliged to yield Africa to the Vandals, she ably maintained the dignity of the empire by the valour of her general, Ætius. When of age the young emperor gave loose to the most licentious passions, and at last was assassinated by order of Petronius Maximus, to whose wife he had offered violence, 455. He was succeeded by his murderer.

Valerianus, Publius Licinius, a Roman, proclaimed emperor of Rome, after Æmilianus, 253. He made his son Gallienus his partner on the throne, and after persecuting the Christians, and waging war against the Goths and Scythians, he marched against Sapor, king of Persia. The Persians were victorious, and Valerian, carried about in derision, was at last ordered by his cruel conqueror to be flayed alive, 263. His skin, tanned red, was hung up in one of the Persian temples in derision of the Romans.

Valerianus, Pierius, an Italian writer, born at Belluno, in the Venetian states. He was educated by the kindness of his uncle, and studied under Valla and Lascaris, and he acquired such celebrity as a classical scholar, that he was intrusted with the care of the two nephews of Leo X. Though thus patronised by the pope, he had the modesty and firmness to refuse two bishoprics, and remained satisfied with the office of apostolic notary. After the death of his pupils, he retired to the enjoyment of literary ease at Padua, where he died, 1558, aged 83. He was author of various treatises on curious and interesting subjects, both in Italian and Latin, and he also published 2 vols. of Latin poems, which were possessed of great merit.

Valerius Maximus, a Latin writer. His entertaining work, in nine books, containing various anecdotes of great men, is dedicated to Tiberius, in whose age he flourished. The best edition is that of Leyden, with notes, &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1726.

Valesio, Francis, a Spanish physician, patronised by Philip II. of Spain. He published a treatise de Methodo Medendi, 1647—Controversiarum Medic. et Philos. Libri Decem, 1625, 4to. &c.

Valesius, an Arabian, who in the third century became the head of a new sect. He made himself an eunuch, and recommended the same operation to his followers, to avoid giving loose to those violent passions which, under a warm climate, and with a heated imagination, might tempt them to disobey the precepts of chastity, and endanger their salvation.

Valesius Henricus, or Henry de Valois, a native of Paris, who, after studying under the Jesuits at Verdun, and afterwards at Paris, and at Bourges, embraced, to please his father, the profession of the law. Literature, however, had greater charms for him, and he applied himself assiduously to the study of history, and antiquities. He published, at the request of the clergy of the diocess of Toulouse, the ancient ecclesiastical historians, for which he received the honourable reward of a pension from the liberality of his employers, and in 1670 he was appointed, by the king, historiographer of France, with a stipend, in consequence of his publication of Eusebius. His intense application at last proved fatal to his sight, but he relieved his increasing infirmities by marrying, at the age of 60, a young woman by whom he had seven children. He died 9th May, 1676, aged 73. Besides his Ecclesastical Historians, published, Amsterdam, 1639, 3 vols. fol. and at Cambridge, 1720, he edited and improved with valuable notes, Ammianus Marcellinus, &c. He was a critic of vast erudition, profound learning, and solid judgment, but in his character peevish, suspicious, and vain. His brother Adrian distinguished himself also as a learned historian, and acute critic. He published Gesta Francorum from 254 to 752, 3 vols. fol. a work of great labour and merit. He published, besides, Notitia Galliarum, fol.—a second edition of Ammianus Marcellinus —a Panegyric on the king, &c. He was historiographer to the king with his brother, and also received a pension. He likewise married in his old age, and died July 2d, 1692, aged 85.

Valette Parisot, John de la, grand master of Malta, 1557, bravely defended

the island against the attacks of Solyman II. and an army of 80,000 men. After a siege of four months, and the loss of 20,000 men, the Turks retreated in dismay, and the Maltese raised anew, from its ruins, their demolished city, to which they gave the name of their heroic defender. This great patriot died 31st Aug. 1568.

Valette, John Lewis de Nogaret, duke d'Epernon, a French general. He was the friend and favourite of Henry III. whom he served with fidelity, and after his death, though for a while attached to the interests of the enemies of the new king, Henry IV. he was reconciled to him, and deserved his confidence. He was loaded with all the honours which the monarch could bestow, and he maintained the same influence in the court of Lewis XIII. in spite of the intrigues of Richelieu, and the jealousy of new favourites. His violent attack upon the person of the archbishop of Bourdeaux, whom he struck, exposed him to the severest censures of the church, but the interference of his friends, and his own submission, restored him to favour. He died at Loches, 13th Jan. 1642, aged 88. His brother Bernard shared his honours, and distinguished himself in the military service of his country. He was killed at the siege of Roquebrune, near Frejus, 1592.

Valgulio, Charles, a native of Brescia, in Italy, who published, in 1507, a Latin translation of Plutarch's treatise on Music, 4to. He also translated some of the other moral works of Plutarch.

Valin, René Joshua, a learned native of Rochelle, author of a Commentary on the Costume de la Rochelle, 3 vols. 4to.—L'Ordonnance de la Marine, 2 vols. 4to.—Traite des Prises, 2 vols. 8vo. This intelligent writer died 1765.

Valincour, John Baptist Henry du Trousset de, a French writer, born in Picardy, 1653. He was secretary of Marine to admiral de Toulouse at the battle of Malaga, in which he was wounded, and he was appointed by Lewis XIV. his historian, in the room of Racine. He died at Paris, 5th Jan. 1730, aged 77, universally respected. He was author of a Letter to la Marquise de .... 12mo.—the Life of Francis de Lorraine, duke of Guise—Critical Observations on the Œdipus of Sophocles, 4to. besides some translations from Horace's Odes.

Valkenburgh, Theodore, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a painter. He unfortunately lost all his property in a voyage to the West Indies, and died in indigent circumstances in Holland, 1721, aged 46. His dead game and fruit pieces are admired. There was also an artist of that name, whose fairs, public exhibitions, &c. were much esteemed. He died 1623.

Valla, George, a native of Placentia, professor of medicine and belles lettres at Venice, died suddenly, 1460. He wrote de Expetendis et Fugiendis Rebus, 2 vols. fol. a curious work, now little read.

Valla, Laurentius, a learned native of Placentia, born 1415. He possessed great powers as a critic, and his severest censures were directed against the barbarism in the Latin tongue, which the ignorance of the age still tolerated. Violent in his remarks, and contentious and contradicting in his character, he raised against himself a host of enemies, and without confining the bitterness of his reflections to subjects of literature, he ventured to attack the traditions of the church, and to declare that in his quiver he had arrows even against Christ himself. He was kindly patronised by Alphonsus, king of Naples, who at the age of 50 learned Latin of him; and when he was persecuted by the virulence of his enemies, for the boldness of his opinions, before the inquisition, and condemned to be burned alive, he was saved from the flames by the interference of his royal protector, and submitted only to a private correction in the convent of the Jacobines. He was invited from Naples to Rome by Nicholas V. who knew his literary merits, and who relieved his necessities by the honourable grant of a pension. He died at Rome, 1st Aug. 1465, aged 50, after teaching belles lettres and rhetoric with great reputation at Genoa, Pavia, Milan, Naples, and other cities of Italy. Though censured by Poggius and others, Valla has had among his defenders the impartial Erasmus, and if he cannot be exculpated from asperity of language, he yet possesses the merit of indefatigable zeal in the cause of science, of correct judgment, and acute discernment. The following epigram was written upon him by some of those who regarded him as superciliously nice in the choice of words:

Nunc postquam manes defunctus Valla petivit,
Non audet Pluto verba Latina loqui;
Jupiter hunc cœli dignatus parte fuisset,
Censuram linguæ sed timet ille suæ.

His works are, Elegances of the Latin Language, a valuable work, printed Venice, 1471, folio, Paris, 1575, 4to. and Cambridge, 8vo.—Treatise against the False Donation of Constantine—History of the Reign of Ferdinand, king of Arragon, 4to. —translations of Thucydides, Herodotus, Homer's Illiad, &c. not of much value—Notes on the Greek Testament—Fables—Facetious Stories—a Treatise on Truth and Falsehood, &c. all printed together at Basil, 1540, in folio.

Valle, Peter della, a native of Rome, who for twelve years, from 1614 to 1626, employed himself in visiting Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land, Persia, India, and other

Eastern countries, of which he published an interesting account in a series of 54 letters. He died at Rome, 1652, aged 66. The best edition of his voyages is that of Rome, 1662, in 4 vols. 4to. which was translated by Carneau.

Vallee, Geofroi, a native of Orleans, known for the absurdities and the improprieties of his Beatitude des Chretiens, a work which drew upon him the severest punishments of the inquisition. He was burnt at Paris, 8th Feb. 1574.

Vallee, Simon, a French engraver of merit. His Venus in her car from Troy—the Resurrection of Lazarus, by Raphael—Jesus bearing his cross, from Sacchi, are much admired. Lewis XIV. granted him a pension, but the artist, then lying on his death-bed, declined it, exclaiming, " it is too late," and expired.

Vallemont, Peter le Lorraine de, an ecclesiastic, who died at Pont-Audemer, his native town, 30th Dec. 1721, aged 72. He wrote Elements of History, 5 vols. 12mo. a work of merit—Curiosities of Nature and Art in the Vegetation of Plants, 2 vols. &c.

Valliere, Louise Francoise, duchesse de la, a French lady, born of an ancient family. She was one of the maids of honour to Henrietta of England, the wife of the duke of Orleans, and she became mistress to the voluptuous Lewis XIV. by whom she had a son and a daughter. When the charms of Madame de Montespan alienated the affections of her fickle lover, she retired from the distinctions of a court which she had enjoyed with great moderation, tempered with beneficence, to the solitude of a cloister, where, for 35 years, she atoned by acts of piety and devotion, for the guilt and the licentiousness of her youth. She died 6th June, 1710, aged 66.

Vallisnieri, Anthony, an Italian naturalist, born at Tresilico, near Reggio. He studied under Malpighi, and was appointed by the Venetian republic professor of medicine at Padua, and, on account of his celebrity, was admitted member of the learned societies of Italy, and of the London Royal Society. He died 28th Jan. 1730, aged 69. He wrote in Italian, Dialogues on the Origin of various Insects, 8vo.—Experiments on the Worms of the Human Body—Histoire de la Generation de l'Homme et des Animaux, 4to.—de Corpi Marini che su Monti si Trovano, 4to.

Valois. *Vid.* Valesius.

Valois, Yves de, a Jesuit, born at Bourdeaux, 2d Nov. 1694. He became professor of hydrography at Rochelle, and published various useful works. The time of his death is unknown.

Valsalva, Anthony Marie, a physician, born at Imola. He studied under Malpighi, and taught anatomy with great reputation at Bologna. He died 1723, aged 57. His works are, Anatomical Dissertations in Latin, 2 vols. 4to. edited at Venice, 1740, by Morgagni—de Aure Humane, 4to. a valuable composition, the labour of sixteen years.

Valverda, John, a Spanish physician, the pupil of Realdus Columbus. It is said that he introduced the knowledge of anatomy from Italy into Spain, where he published the Tables of Vesalius, with Remarks, &c. in Spanish. Indefatigable more than ingenious, his labours were highly useful in propagating anatomy in Spain. He wrote a Treatise on Anatomy, published Venice, 1589—et de Animi et Corporis Sanitate Tuenda, 1553.

Vanaken, Joseph, a native of Antwerp, eminent as a painter. His satins, velvets, lace, embroidery, &c. possessed peculiar beauty. He died 4th July, 1749, aged 50. —Another of that name, Arnold, excelled in the representation of small figures, and he published a set of prints of fishes, or the wonders of the deep.

Vanbrugh, sir John, a native of Cheshire, highly distinguished for his poetical talents, and his knowledge of architecture. He was for some time in the army, and in 1697, produced his first play, the Relapse, or Virtue in Danger, which was received with such applause, that the following year he again claimed the public approbation by his Provoked Wife. Soon after, his Æsop, a comedy abounding with satire and morality, appeared at Drury-lane, and in 1702, the False Friend. His character was now become so respectable, that he was knighted by queen Anne, and appointed Clarencieux king at arms, and afterwards he held successively the offices of surveyor of the works at Greenwich hospital, of comptroller general of his majesty's works, and of surveyor of the gardens and waters. Nothing, however, could compensate the want of economy, and the poet, suffering under indigent circumstances, exerted the powers of his genius to amuse the town, and to retrieve his fortunes. He had undertaken the building of the new theatre in the Haymarket, but the plan did not succeed, though he rapidly produced for public representation, the Triumph of Love—the Confederacy—the Cuckold in Conceit—Squire Treeloby—and the Mistake. Sir John died of a quinsy, 26th March, 1726. Though ridiculed by Pope, sir John is yet acknowledged by the satirist to be a man of wit and of honour. The most remarkable monument of his architectural abilities is Blenheim house, which, though admired by some as a perfect whole, must be considered as a heavy pile, with scarce an apartment of magnitude sufficiently proportioned to the size of a splendid mansion, or adequate to the expectations formed at the

sight of a noble edifice raised by national gratitude. The dramatic pieces of Vanbrugh, from their wit, ease, and vivacity, possess great merit; but they must be condemned for that licentiousness and immoral tendency, which, though palliated by the corrupt and indelicate taste of the times, are yet unbecoming a man of pure virtue, of refined sense, and of honourable principles.

Van-Ceulen, Ludolph, a mathematician of Leyden, of great merit, in the 17th century. He published Fundamenta Geometriæ, translated by Snellius, 4to.—de Circulo et Adscriptis, 4to. 1619. The 36 ciphers by which he expressed the proportion of the circumference and the diameter of a circle, were, in honour of his laborious calculations, engraved on his tomb in St. Peter's church, Leyden.

Van-Cleve, Joseph, a sculptor of eminence, the pupil of Anguier. He embellished Marly, Versailles, Trianon, Paris, &c. with his beautiful groupes, and died at Paris, 1733, aged 89.

Vancouveur, George, an English navigator. He was captain in the navy, and made a voyage in the North Pacific ocean, and round the globe in 1790-5, of which he published an interesting account in 4to. He died 1797.

Vandale, Anthony, a Dutch physician, born 8th Nov. 1638. From his earliest years he showed great fondness for literature; but his parents engaged him in commercial pursuits, which at last he quitted, at the age of 30, to study medicine. He practised with great reputation at Haerlem, where he died universally respected, 28th Nov. 1708. He wrote Dissertations on the Heathen Oracles, best edited 1700, Amsterdam, and ably abridged and improved by la Fontenelle—a Treatise on the Origin and Progress of Idolatry, 4to.—Dissertations on Important Subjects, 4to.—Dissertatio super Aristeâ de LXX. Interpretibus, 4to.

Vanden-Eckout, Gerbrandt, a painter of Amsterdam, the pupil of Rembrandt. His historical pieces, as well as his portraits, possess great merit. He died at Amsterdam, 1674, aged 53.

Vanden-Velde, Adrian, a painter of Amsterdam. His animals, landscapes, &c. were represented with taste, ease, and delicacy. He died 1672, aged 33.

Vanden-Velde, Isaiah, a Flemish painter, whose battles and attacks of robbers are highly admired. He resided at Haerlem, and afterwards at Leyden, and died about 1640. His brothers, John and William, were also eminent artists. The former excelled as an engraver, and the latter was particularly commended for his representation of sea views and sea fights, for which he was patronised by Charles I. He died in London, 1693. The son of William, also called William, possessed the genius and supported the reputation of his family. He was patronised by Charles II. and his brother. His water pieces are finished in the highest characters of grace, correctness, and nature.

Vander-Does, Jacob, a Dutch painter, who died at the Hague, 1673, aged 50. His animals and landscapes were highly finished, and as his temper was of a gloomy cast, he infused the melancholy feelings of his mind into his pieces with peculiar effect.

Vander-Heyden, John, a painter, born at Gorcum. He chiefly excelled in the representation of ruins, temples, distant towers, &c. He was correct in the most minute circumstances, and in an open Bible, only four inches high, which was introduced in one of his pieces, the characters of the whole page were perfectly legible. He died at Amsterdam, 1712, aged 75.

Vander-Kabel, Adrian, a painter and engraver, born at Ryswick, near the Hague. He excelled in sea views and in landscapes, but his colouring was bad. He was in his conduct fond of low company, and as his resources were narrow, he, in one instance, like another Morland, painted a sign to pay his host's reckoning. He died at Lyons, 1695, aged 64.

Vander-Linden, John Antonides, professor of Medicine at Leyden, was descended from an ancient and respectable family. His grandfather Henry, who was master of the learned languages, and who, in the Spanish massacre at Naerden, lost several of his relations, was minister at Enckhuysen, and afterwards divinity professor at Franeker, where he died 1614, aged 68. His son Anthony was rector of Enckhuysen college, and afterwards practised physic at Amsterdam, where he died 1633, leaving Antonides. Antonides, who was born at Enckhuysen, 13th Jan. 1609, studied at Leyden and Franeker, and finished his medical studies at Amsterdam under his father. His abilities were such that for 12 years he filled the professorial chair of medicine at Franeker, with universal approbation, and next removed, 1651, to Leyden, where his reputation and success followed him. He died at Leyden, 4th March, 1664. He was distinguished not only as a professor, but as a writer. His works are, de Scriptis Medicis, 8vo.—Selecta Medica, 4to.—editions of Hippocrates, Celsus, and Spigelius.

Vander-Meer, John, a painter of Haerlem, who resided in Italy, and perished in a short excursion on the sea-coast, 1690, aged 62. He was the pupil of Nicholas Berghem, and chiefly excelled in his sea views and landscapes. His brother was also an eminent artist. His representa-

tions of animals, especially the wool of his sheep, possessed peculiar grace and spirit.

VANDER-MERSCH, general of the insurgents of Brabant, in 1789, against the imperial forces, distinguished himself by his valour and prudence. When insulted and betrayed by his countrymen, he retired to Brussels, and was imprisoned by his enemies in the citadel of Antwerp. He was afterwards restored to liberty, and died at Antwerp, 14th Sept. 1792.

VANDER-MEULEN, Anthony Francis, a painter of Brussels, the pupil of Peter Sneyers. His pieces exhibit all the graces, the spirit, and delicacy of the most admired performances of Teniers. The subjects are chiefly hunting parties, sieges, battles, &c. He attended Lewis XIV. in his military expeditions, and gave an accurate representation of the towns which he besieged, and the actions which he fought. He married the niece of le Brun, and Lewis XIV. became sponsor to one of his children. He died at Paris, 1690, aged 56. His brother Peter was distinguished as a sculptor. He was in England in 1670.

VANDER-MONDE, Charles Augustin, a physician, born at Macao in China, of European parents. He became censor royal of the university of Bologna, and died at Paris, 1762, aged 35. He published a Collection of Observations on Medicine, and Surgery, 12mo. which were the Origin of the Journal of Medicine—Essay on the Perfecting of the Human Species, 2 vols. 12mo.—Pocket Dictionary of Health, 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

VANDER-MONDE, N. a French mathematician, born at Paris. He studied under Fontaine, and was member of the national institute, and died at Paris, 1st Jan. 1796, aged 61. He contributed much to the memoirs of the academy of sciences, in his observations on equations, on music, &c.

VANDER-NEER, Eglon, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a painter. Like his father, who was also a good artist, he chiefly excelled in his representations of nature, and his views by moonlight possessed peculiar merit. He died at Dusseldorf, 1697, aged 53.

VANDER-SPIEGEL, a Dutch statesman of great eminence, whose services from 1785 to 1795, tended much to establish order and regularity, and to repress the schemes of political innovators. He left Holland in consequence of the persecution of his enemies, and died an exile at Lingen, in Westphalia, 1800.

VANDER-ULFT, James, a painter of Gorcum, born 1627. As he painted only for his amusement, his pieces are few, but they possess great merit. He became burgomaster of his native town.

VANDER-VELDE. *Vid.* VANDEN-VELDE.

VANDYCK, Anthony, a celebrated painter, born at Antwerp, 1599. He was the pupil of Rubens, and afterwards travelled into Italy, where he studied the beauties of the Venetian school. On his return to Flanders, the reputation of his historical pieces procured him honourable invitations from Richelieu and the court of France; but he preferred the patronage of Charles I. and came to England. The monarch, pleased with his merits, knighted him, and allowed him a pension, and the painter, flattered by the favours of the court, and grown rich by the exertion of his pencil, married the beautiful daughter of earl Gowry, and supported the dignity of her rank by the ostentatious display of a magnificent equipage, numerous servants, and a splendid table. He died in 1641, aged 42, and was buried in St. Paul's church, where his monument, on which was inscribed an epitaph by Cowley, perished at the dreadful conflagration of 1666. The most celebrated of his pictures is a Descent from the Cross, preserved in the great church of Antwerp. His pieces in England are numerous, but chiefly portraits, and from them he derived a more rapid and substantial remuneration than from the exertion of his powers on historical subjects. Of all the pupils of Rubens, he, according to Fresnoy, best comprehended the rules and general maxims of his master. He even excelled him in the delicacy of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces, though his gusto in the designing part was not superior to that of Rubens. His pictures preserve in high perfection the dress and the costume of the times. After his death his widow married a Mr. Price.

VANDYCK, Peter, a Dutch painter. His portraits of the Stadtholder and his family are much admired, and he also excelled in his history and conversation pieces. He was born at Amsterdam, and died at the Hague 1758, aged 78.

VANE, sir Henry, eldest son of sir Henry, the secretary of state to Charles I. was born 1612. From Westminster school he removed to Magdalen hall, Oxford, and afterwards visited Geneva. He displayed on his return sentiments so hostile to the church, that to avoid his father's displeasure he went to New-England, 1635, but came back to Europe two years after. He soon after married, and by his father's interest obtained the place of treasurer of the navy with sir William Russel; but a quarrel with the earl of Strafford, who had assumed, in a new created title, the name of their family seat, engaged the father and the son in measures of opposition to the government. Eager to ruin his political enemy, Vane united with Pym and the more violent members of the commons, and during the civil wars he ably promoted the views of the republicans, and assisted

at the conferences with the king at Uxbridge and in the Isle of Wight. Though he disapproved of the violence offered to the king's person, he accepted afterwards of a seat at the council board; but his opposition to Cromwell's usurpation was so determined that he was sent a prisoner to Carisbrook castle. At the restoration, though both houses voted for an act of indemnity in his favour, his conduct to Strafford, and the perseverance with which he had supported the republican cause, were not forgotten, and therefore he was arraigned and condemned on pretence of having compassed the late king's death. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, 14th June, 1662, and suffered with great firmness and resignation. He is represented by Clarendon as a man of deep dissimulation, of quick conception, and great understanding; but Burnet speaks of him as a fearful man, whose head was darkened in his notions of religion. From his fanatical mode of preaching he and his adherents were called Seekers, and in his writings, which were on moral and theological subjects, he clothed his thoughts in such affected language that his meaning was totally unintelligible. His only son Christopher was created baron Barnard by king William, and he is the ancestor of the present Darlington family.

Van-Effen, Just, a native of Utrecht, known as the translator of Robinson Crusoe, 2 vols. 12mo.—of the Modern Mentor, 3 vols. 12mo.—of Swift's Tale of a Tub, &c. died 18th Sept. 1735.

Van-Everdingen, Albert, a painter and engraver, born at Alkmaer. His landscapes and water-falls possessed peculiar beauty, and especially his agitated seas. He died 1675, aged 54. His brothers John and Cæsar, who both died 1679, were also eminent artists, whose works are preserved chiefly in their native city.

Van-Huysum, John, a painter, born at Amsterdam, 1682. He studied under his father, but instead of seeking reputation in the various branches of his profession, he applied all the powers of his genius in the delineation of flowers, fruit, and landscapes. He was so successful, that in the representation of the down and bloom of fruit, and the varied tints of flowers, no painter ever possessed greater delicacy, more exactness, or more taste in tracing the beauties of nature through all her various refinements. His pieces were so much admired that he sold them for a very high price, and at last only princes and nobles could afford to become purchasers. The violent temper of his wife, and the ill conduct of his son, ruffled his spirits in the last part of life, and produced habits of intemperance and of melancholy, from which he was seldom able to recover. He died at Amsterdam, 1749, aged 57. His brothers were also good artists. Juste excelled in the representation of battles, and died at the age of 22, and James, who was an able copyist, died in London.

Vaniere, James, a Jesuit, born at Causses in the diocess of Beziers, 9th March, 1664. He studied under Joubert, and soon after being admitted among the Jesuits, he displayed great poetical powers. The best known of his poems is his Prædium Rusticum, in 16 cantos, a work in imitation of Virgil's Georgics, though not always interesting and free from tedious descriptions. The best edition is that of Paris, 1756, 12mo. He wrote besides, eclogues, epistles, epigrams, hymns, &c. and a Poetical Dictionary, in Latin, in 4to. He died at Toulouse, 22d Aug. 1739, aged 76. His nephew, who died at Paris, 1768, was author of a Cours de Latinite, 2 vols. 8vo. and also translated some of Horace's odes.

Vanini, Lucilio, a well-known atheist, born at Taurozano in Otranto 1585. After studying at Rome, Naples, and Padua, and taking the degree of doctor in civil law, he entered into orders, but soon disregarded divinity for the writings of Aristotle, Averroes, Cardan, and Pomponatius. In the pages of these philosophers it is supposed, that he drew his principles of atheism, which he laboured so earnestly to disseminate through Europe. After visiting part of Germany and the Low Countries he came to Geneva, and afterwards passed into England, from which he returned to Italy and next to France, where he propagated his opinions sometimes openly, and sometimes under the imposing garb of the friend of truth and religion. Though for a while patronised by Bassompierre he preferred the freedom of a wandering life, and quitting Paris he gained some celebrity as a professor of physic, philosophy, and divinity, at Toulouse. The impious tenets, however, which he instilled into the minds of his pupils, soon drew upon him the public indignation, and he was tried before the parliament and condemned to be burnt as an irreligious and immoral atheist. The sentence was executed 19th Feb. 1619. His works are Amphitheatrum Æternæ Providentiæ, 8vo. 1615—de Admirandis Naturæ, Reginæ, Deæque Mortalium Arcanis, 8vo. 1616, works which abound with impiety and profaneness—a treatise of Astronomy in MS. The best account of his life is by Durand, 12mo. Rotterdam, 1727.

Van-Keulen, John, a Dutchman, who edited the Flambeau de la Mer, 5 vols. fol. Amsterdam, 1687, with a supplement in 1699 in folio, with 160 maps.

Vanloo, John Baptist, a famous painter, born at Aix. He was honoured with the

patronage of some of the princes of Europe, but he preferred a settlement at Paris, where his pencil was successfully employed on portraits and on historical pieces, which are preserved in the churches and the palaces of France, &c. He died at Aix 1745, aged 61. His sons Lewis Michael, and Charles Amadeus Philip, were also good artists; the former was a painter to the king of Spain, and the latter to the king of Prussia.

Vanloo, Charles Andrew, brother and pupil of the preceding, was born at Nice 1705. After visiting Italy, and studying under Lutti, and le Gros, he settled at Paris, and became painter to the king, and professor in the academy of painting. He was also made knight of St. Michael. The best of his pieces are a lame man healed by St. Peter, Jesus washing his disciples' feet, the graces, the sacrifice of Iphigenia, &c. He died 15th Feb. 1765, aged 61. His life was written by d'Andre Bardon.

Van-Mender, Charles, a native of Courtray, eminent as a landscape and historical painter. He died 1606, aged 58. His best pieces are Adam and Eve in Paradise, and the deluge.

Vanni, Francis, a painter born at Sienna. He studied the manner of F. Baroche, and of Corregio, and chiefly excelled in devotional subjects. He was also an able architect and good mechanic. He died at Rome 1609, aged 46.

Vannius, Valentin, a native of Swabia, who warmly espoused and defended the tenets of the Lutherans in his Judicium de Missâ, published at Tubingen 1557, and Missæ Historia Integra 1563, 4to.

Van-Obstal, Gerard, a sculptor of celebrity, born at Antwerp. He died rector of the royal academy of painting and sculpture at Paris 1668, aged 73.

Van-Oort, Adam, a Dutch painter. His landscapes and historical pieces were admired. He died in his native town of Antwerp, 1641, aged 84.

Van-Orlay, Bernard, a painter, the pupil of Raphael. He was patronised by Charles V. and died at Brussels, 1550.

Van-Ostade, Adrian, a native of Lubeck, eminent as a painter. His taverns, stables, &c. possessed great merit. He died at Amsterdam, 1689, aged 75. His brother Isaac, was also an artist, but of inferior merit.

Vansomer, Paul, a native of Antwerp, known as a painter. He was for some time resident in England, where his abilities were patronised by the nobility. He died 1621, aged 45.

Van-Swieten, Gerard, a celebrated physician, born at Leyden, 7th May, 1700. After finishing his education under the great Boerhaave, he left his native country, and declining the liberal offers of patronage in England, settled at Vienna, where he became first physician to the empress Maria Theresa. To an extensive practice he joined the labours of a public professor, and it may truly be said that to his indefatigable zeal and to his enlightened mind, medicine is indebted for its present flourishing state in the capital of Germany. The most celebrated practitioners of Vienna regard him still as the cause of their eminence, and his experiments and his successful mode of treating diseases laid the foundation of that superiority which his school has so justly acquired over the other medical institutions of the continent. Though branded with the appellation of the tyrant of the mind, and the assassin of the body, by those extravagant philosophers of France, whose works he censured with merited severity, it is universally admitted that to encourage merit, and to patronise rising talents, he employed with alacrity the powerful influence which he possessed at the court of the empress. This truly great and virtuous character died 18th June, 1772, leaving two sons. His chief work is Commentaries on Boerhaave's Aphorisms de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis, 5 vols. 4to. Paris, 1771-3, which has been translated separately, into French, and also into English.

Van-Tulden, Theodore, a painter and engraver, born 1620, at Bois le Duc, and the pupil of Rubens. He chiefly excelled in the representation of fairs, markets, and village sports.

Van-Uden, Lucas, a native of Antwerp, eminent as a painter. His landscapes are particularly worthy of admiration, as his trees, his figures, and other objects are represented with all the delicacy and correctness of nature. He died 1660, aged 65.

Varchi, Benedict, a native of Fiesole, who became professor of morality at Padua. He preferred the patronage of Cosmo de Medicis to the honourable invitations of Paul III. and showed himself so correct and elegant a speaker of his native tongue that the Florentines said if Jupiter wished to talk Italian, he would speak the language of Varchi. Though admired and publicly applauded, he was not without enemies who censured him, perhaps with justice, for obstinacy of opinion, and for debauchery of morals. He died at Florence 18th Dec. 1666, aged 63. He wrote a history of the Principal Events of his time in Florence and Italy, published Cologne 1721. He wrote besides some poetical pieces called Capitoli, 2 vols. 8vo. offensive for their indelicacy—sonnets, 2 vols. 8vo.

Vardes, Francis René du Bec, marquis de, one of the favourites at the court of

Lewis XIV. As he was well acquainted with the debaucheries of his master, he had the imprudence to reveal them to the queen in a letter supposed to come from her mother the queen of Spain, but after procuring the disgrace of the duke of Noailles by fixing the suspicion of this perfidious conduct upon him, he was at last discovered and sent to ignominious exile. He was afterwards pardoned and died at Paris 1688.

Varenius, Augustus, a native of Lunenburg, well known for his deep acquaintance with Hebrew, and his extensive learning as a Lutheran divine. It is said that he could repeat the Hebrew Bible by heart, and that he was so conversant with that language that he spoke it with greater fluency than his own. He wrote, among other things, a Commentary on Isaiah, 4to. and died 1684, aged 64.

Varenius, Bernard, a Dutch physician, author of a Description of Japan and Siam, 8vo.—and of Geographia Universalis, 8vo. translated into English with notes by sir Isaac Newton, 1672, and from the English translated into French by Puisieux, 4 vols. 12mo.

Varenne de Fenille, P. C. a native of Brescia. He was an intelligent agriculturist, and published observations on the causes why fishes die in pools, memoirs on forests, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. He was guillotined at Lyons in consequence of false accusations before sanguinary judges in 1794.

Vargas, Alphonso, a native of Toledo, who died archbishop of Seville 1366. He was author of commentaries on the first book of the Master of Sentences, fol.

Vargas, Francis, a Spanish lawyer, employed by Charles V. and Philip II. in various embassies. He protested in his master's name against the transferring of the council of Trent to Bologna, and after being ambassador at Rome he became counsellor of state in Spain, and some time after retired, disgusted with the world, to the monastery of Cissos, where he died about 1560. He wrote on the jurisdiction of the pope and of bishops, a work which gave offence at Rome—and memoirs of the council of Trent.

Vargas, Lewis de, a painter born at Seville. He studied for some years at Rome, and in the Italian schools, and acquired great celebrity among his countrymen. The best known of his pieces are, a Jesus bearing his Cross, and Adam and Eve, still preserved at Seville. Some of his portraits also possessed superior excellence. He died at Seville 1590, aged 62.

Varignon, Peter, a native of Caen, known as an architect and mathematician. He was member of the academy of inscriptions at Paris, and of that of Berlin, and professor of mathematics in the college of Mazarine. This able writer, equally admired for his virtues and his modesty, died suddenly at Paris 22d Dec. 1722, aged 68. He wrote Nouvelle Macanique, 2 vols. 4to. —Conjectures on Gravity—Elements of Mathematics, 4to.—Memoires of the Academy of Sciences, &c.

Varillas, Anthony, a native of Gueret, who was patronised by Gaston duke of Orleans, and appointed one of the librarians to the king 1655. He wrote a history of France from the birth of Lewis XI. to the death of Henry III. 15 vols. 4to.—History of the Revolutions in Religion through Europe, 6 vols. 4to.—la Politique de Ferdinand the Catholic, 4to.—la Politique de la Maison d'Autriche, 4to.—Anecdotes of Florence, 12mo. and other works which betray great partiality, ignorance, and inaccuracy. He died 9th June, 1696, aged 72.

Varius, a Latin poet the friend of Horace. He was one of those to whom Augustus intrusted the revision of Virgil's Æneid. Some fragments of his poetry remain.

Varnum, James Mitchell, was appointed a brigadier general in the American revolutionary army in February, 1777, and resigned in 1779. In 1786 he was elected a delegate to congress from Rhode-Island. He resided at East Greenwich. In October, 1787, he was appointed one of the judges of the territory northwest of the Ohio, and died at Marietta, January 10th, 1789. ☞ L.

Varro, Marcus Terentius, a celebrated Roman writer, the friend of Pompey and of Cicero. His treatise de Re Rusticâ is extant. He died B.C. 29.

Varro, a poet of Gaul, who wrote a poem on the war of the Sequani, and translated into Latin verses the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius.

Vasari, George, a native of Arezzo, known as a painter and an architect. He studied under del Sarto and Michael Angelo, but though he paid much attention to the noblest monuments of antiquity, he was deficient in the colouring of his pieces, though his knowledge of architecture was respectable. He was patronised by the Medicis, and published some useful works. His memory was so retentive that at the age of nine he could repeat the whole of the Æneid. He wrote the lives of the most illustrious painters, sculptors, and architects, 3 vols. 4to. 1568, published at Rome 1758. He died at Florence 1574, aged 62. His nephew George published a treatise on painting in 4to. Florence, 1619.

Vasconcellos, Michael, a Portuguese statesman, devoted to the interests of the court of Spain. When a conspiracy was

formed by the nobles to place the duke of Braganza, on the throne of Portugal, this minister, who possessed great talents, but a character cruel and ferocious, was the first sacrificed to the safety and the liberty of the state, and his body was thrown into the street with exultation by his murderers, 1st Dec. 1640.

Vascosan, Michael de, a native of Amiens, eminent as a printer at Paris, where he married one of the daughters of Badius. Among the most valuable of his editions are Plutarch's lives and moral works translated by Amyot, 13 vols. 8vo.—Cicero's Works—Diodorus Siculus—Quintilian, &c. He died 1576.

Vasselier, Joseph, a native of Alsace, who became member of the academy of sciences at Lyons, and administrator of the post, and died there 1800. He is known in France for his poetical pieces, which were published 3 vols. 12mo. but do not always possess delicacy of sentiment, or language friendly to virtue.

Vassor, Michael le, a native of Orleans, who quitted the congregation of the oratory and retired to England, where he embraced the protestant tenets and received a pension from the prince of Orange. He was patronised by the duke of Portland and by bishop Burnet, and died 1718, aged 71. He published an history of Lewis XIII. 20 vols. 12mo. 1710-21 and 7 vols. 4to. 1756.—Treatise on Religion, &c.

Vatablus, Francis, a native of Gamache in Picardy, made Hebrew professor of the royal college by Francis I. The observations which he made in his lectures on the Scriptures were ingenious and learned, and they were presented to the public from the notes of Robert Stephens, and though censured by the divines of Paris they were applauded by the university of Salamanca. The most correct edition of these valuable commentaries is that of 1729, in 2 vols. fol. Vatablus translated also some parts of Aristotle into Latin, and he encouraged Marot in the completion of his version of David's psalms. He died 1547.

Vattel, N. a native of Neufchatel in Switzerland, author of some valuable treatises on metaphysics and jurisprudence. The best known of his works is the Right of Nations, or the Principles of the Natural Law applied to the conduct of nations and of sovereigns, 1758, 2 vols. 4to. From this composition, which abounds with singular ideas of modern philosophy, and treats religion as merely a political system, the author has derived great celebrity, and ranks with Grotius and Puffendorff, among the most intelligent writers on subjects of legislation, and of general policy. It is said that in consequence of the popularity of his work he applied in 1765 to the Austrian government to introduce a reformation in the public administration of affairs at Brussels, but his solicitations were received not only with indifference but jealousy by Maria Theresa. He died about 1770.

Vavasseur, Francis, a Jesuit, born at Paray in the diocess of Autun 1605. After teaching rhetoric and belles lettres for seven years, he came to Paris, where during 36 years he read lectures on the Holy Scriptures, and cultivated poetry and classical literature. He died at Paris 14th Dec. 1681. He wrote de Ludicra Dictione, 1658, a work of great merit, in which, with fine criticism and deep and learned research, he asserted that the Greeks and Romans knew nothing of the burlesque style—de Epigrammate, 1669, a work opposed and censured by Rapin, another Jesuit, who declared that an epigram is the most insipid of all poetry except it be admirable, and that the composition is so rare, that to make an excellent one is sufficient for the whole of a man's life. He published besides, Job, a heroic poem—the miracles of Jesus Christ, a poem—Elegies—Epic poetry—3 books of Epigrams—a Commentary on Job, &c.

Vauban, Sebastian le Prestre, Seigneur de, a celebrated French engineer. He was born 1st May, 1633, and early entered into the Spanish army, under Condé. He was taken prisoner by the French, and prevailed upon by the interest of Mazarine to enter into the service of the French king, and he soon distinguished himself at the sieges of St. Menehould, Stenai, Landrecies, Valenciennes, Montmedi, &c. His abilities were seen and acknowledged by the government, and his superior knowledge of fortifications, and of the defence of towns, was employed in raising impregnable ramparts around the French monarchy. He was honourably appointed governor of Lisle, which he had strongly fortified, and his genius next planned citadels for the defence of Verceil, Verue, Turin, &c. In the wars of 1672, and of 1683, he contributed much to the glory of the French arms and the victories of Lewis XIV. by the manner in which he conducted the sieges of the towns of Flanders; and for his many and eminent services, he was rewarded with the rank of marshal of France. This illustrious character, who had during his laborious and useful life been engaged in 140 actions, had conducted 53 sieges, had assisted in repairing the fortifications of 300 ancient citadels, and had erected 33 new ones, died 30th March, 1707, aged 74. Immortalized as an engineer, he was remarkable for his attachment to his country, and for his heroism in danger, and in the midst of victory he displayed the man of benevolence and humanity. From the suggestions of an active mind, always eager to add to his knowledge and to increase his resources of information, he had collected 12 large MS. volumes of observations, thoughts, &c.

which he called his Oisivetés. His works are a treatise on Fortification, or the French Engineer, 8vo.—new treatise on the Attack and Defence of Places, 8vo.—Essays on Fortification, 12mo.—Project of a Royal Tithe for abolishing the Established Taxes, and by other means increasing the Public Revenue, 4to.—Political Testament of M. Vauban, 12mo.—He was member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and his eloge was pronounced by Fontenelle. He left only two daughters who were both married.

Vaucanson, James de, a native of Grenoble, celebrated in France for his knowledge of mechanics. He constructed with wonderful ingenuity various automata, and improved and simplified the machinery of silk-mills, and advanced the interests of commerce and of science by many other curious and useful inventions. He declined the honourable offers of a settlement and a pension from Frederic king of Prussia, 1740, and died at Paris, 21st Nov. 1782, aged 73.

Vaudreuil, Marquis de, governor of Canada, was appointed to the government of Montreal in 1689, and, in 1703, to that of the whole province of Canada, which he retained till his death, October 10th, 1725. He was distinguished for bravery, firmness, and vigilance, and gave the English colonies incredible trouble by the long war he maintained against them, by exciting the savages to perpetual inroads on their frontier. ☞ L.

Vaugelas, Claude Favre lord de, a native of Bourg in Bresse. He was member of the French academy, and was engaged in the completion of their famous dictionary. In his style he was unusually elegant and accurate, and his translation of Quintus Curtius, 4to. in which he was employed for 30 years, was regarded in his time as the most correct composition in the French language, so that Balzac, a judge of literary merit, said that the Alexander of Curtius was invincible, and that of Vaugelas inimitable. He wrote besides Remarks on the French language, afterwards enriched with the notes of T. Corneille, 3 vols. 12mo. He died 1650, aged 65, in indigent circumstances, though he had received a pension from the king; but his attachment to the fortune of Gaston duke of Orleans, to whom he was chamberlain and companion, embarrassed and ruined his affairs.

Vaughan, sir John, an English lawyer, author of "reports," published by his son Edward. After the restoration, Clarendon offered him his patronage, but he refused it, and soon after joined his enemies, and was raised to the office of chief justice of the common pleas. Though a man of abilities, he was haughty and overbearing, and more admired for his talents, than beloved for his courteous manners. He died 1674, and was buried in the Temple church, near the remains of his friend Selden.

Vaughan, George, lieutenant-governor of New-Hampshire, who succeeded Usher in 1715, was the son of major William Vaughan, a wealthy merchant of Portsmouth, who was many years a member of the council, and was distinguished for his public spirit, and the firmness with which he resisted the claims of the proprietors of New-Hampshire. George was graduated at Harvard college in 1696, and was agent for the province in England before his appointment as lieutenant-governor. Having offended the governor and disgusted the council and assembly by his imprudence, he was displaced in 1717, and succeeded by Wentworth. He died in 1724. A son of the governor was a brave and enterprising officer in the expedition against Cape Breton, and died in England, whither he went to seek a reward for his services. ☞ L.

Vaumoriere, Peter Dortigue Sieur de, a French writer born at Apt, in Provence. He was an intelligent writer, pleasing in his conversation, and beloved by his friends. He died 1693. He wrote, l'Art de Plaire dans la Conversation, 12mo.—Lettres, &c. 2 vols. 12mo.—le Grand Scipion, 4 vols. 8vo. —Diane de France, 12mo.—Adelaide, and other romances, &c.

Vauvenargues, Luke Chapier de, a French writer of Provence, who died 1747, aged 35. He lost, in his youth, his eyesight by the smallpox, and supported the rest of his life, in the most Christian resignation, in the midst of his friends and family. His introduction to the knowledge of the Human Mind, with reflections, and maxims, 12mo. possesses merit. This and others of his works, were republished by Fortia, in 2 vols. 12mo. 1797.

Vauvilliers, John Francis, professor of Greek, for 20 years, in the royal college of France, struggled through the storms of the revolution, and at last when proscribed fled from the country. In his voluntary exile, he was invited by Paul I. to Russia, but the climate of Petersburg proved too rigorous for his delicate constitution, and he died there 23d July, 1800, aged 64. He published Essay on Pindar, 12mo.—Letters on Horace, 12mo.—Examen Historique of the Spartan government—notes to Brotier's Plutarch, &c.

Vaux, Nicholas lord, son of sir William Vaux of Harrowden, Northamptonshire, after finishing his university education, distinguished himself at the battle of Stoke, near Newark, 1487, and was knighted on the occasion. He continued such a favourite at the court of Henry VIII. that he attended his master in his interview with Francis I. and was afterwards raised to the rank of

baron. He wrote poems called the Paradise of Dainty Devices, and died in Northamptonshire, 1522.

Vaux, Noel Jordan de, a French general descended from a noble family in Gevaudan. He early embraced the military profession, and distinguished himself by his valour and discipline in the wars of Italy. He was at the battles of Parma and Guestalla, of Fontenoy and Rocroux, and at the sieges of Prague, Oudenarde, and Bergen-op-Zoom, at which last place he was wounded by the bursting of a shell. In 1769 he was made governor of Corsica, and completed the conquest of the island; but in his administration, he was charged with cruelty and oppression, though the French defended his conduct as just and politic. He was in consequence of his many services raised to the dignity of marshal of France, 1783, and in 1788 he was sent to Dauphiné to quell the troubles of that province. He died the same year, 14th Sept. at Grenoble, aged 83. He had been present at 19 sieges and 14 battles. He left 2 daughters.

Vecelli, Francis, a native of Cador, the brother of Titian, and also himself an able artist. His brother, who saw the genius with which he executed his pieces, dreading in him a powerful rival, persuaded him to apply himself to commercial pursuits. His nephew Horace, the son of Titian, was also an eminent artist, some of whose pieces are attributed to the pencil of his father. He died young, of the plague, 1576.

Veeninx, John Baptist, a native of Amsterdam, distinguished as a painter. He was the pupil of Abraham Bloemaert, and he painted, with great spirit and success, historical pieces, landscapes, flowers, animals, portraits, &c. He died near Utrecht, 1660, aged 39.

Vega, Lopez Felix de, a Spanish poet, born of a noble family at Madrid, 25th Nov. 1562. From an humble office in the bishop of Avila's household, he entered at the university of Alcala, and afterwards became secretary to the duke of Alva. He embarked in the celebrated Armada of Philip II. to invade England, but escaped the dangers of the sea, and of war, though his brother perished in the expedition. He next was in the service of the count of Lemos, and though unfortunate in the levities, and the immoral conduct of his first wife, he took another, whose early death so deeply affected him, that he quitted the world. When admitted into orders, Urban VII. in reward of his great poetical celebrity, bestowed on him the degree of D.D. the cross of the order of Malta, and a lucrative office in the apostolic exchequer. He died 27th Aug. 1635, aged 72. His compositions are very numerous, and form upwards of seventy volumes of prose and lyric pieces. His muse was so prolific, that he often wrote a play in the course of one day, and some of his comedies even in the short space of five hours, and in a style correct, elegant, and animated. His dramatic pieces were so popular and successful, that he acquired by them above 150,000 ducats. His poetical pieces are said to amount to the number of 1800.

Vegetius, Flavius Renatus, a Latin writer, author of Military Institutions, which give a satisfactory account of the Roman tactics. He wrote also a treatise on the Veterinary Art, preserved in the Rei Rusticæ Scriptores, 2 vols. 4to. Leipsic. His institutions, which are written in very elegant Latin, are best edited at Paris, 2 vols. 4to. 1783, with Turpin's Commentaries. They have been translated into French by Bourdon. He flourished in the fourth century, and in Valentinian's reign.

Veil, Charles Marie de, son of a Jew at Metz, was converted to Christianity by Bossuet, and entered among the Augustines, and became canon of St. Genevieve. After giving public lectures on theology at Angers, and in other universities, he came to England, 1679, where he abjured the catholic faith, and after marrying the daughter of an anabaptist, became a preacher of that persuasion. He wrote, Commentaries on Matthew and Mark, 4to. —on the Acts of the Apostles, 8vo.—on Joel, 12mo.—on the Song of Solomon, and the Minor Prophets. He died about the end of the century. His brother Lewis was also a protestant, and became known as the author of Catechismus Judæorum in Disputatione et Dialogo Magistri et Discipuli, a R. A. Jagel Monte Silicis Oriundo, Hebrew and Latin, 1679, and other works.

Velasquez, Don Diego de Sylva, a Spanish painter, the pupil of Herrera and Pacheco. He was born at Seville, and died at Madrid, 1660, aged 66. His abilities were noticed by Philip IV. who appointed him his first painter, knighted him, and bestowed on him a liberal pension, and on his death, honoured his remains with the most magnificent obsequies in the church of St. John at Madrid. His pieces are preserved in the churches and palaces of Spain, and one of the most celebrated is the representation of a man returning from a well, with bare breast, and giving water to drink to a little boy.

Velleius Paterculus, a Roman historian, in the age of Tiberius. He was author of an elegant epitome of Grecian and Roman history, part of which only is extant. As he was the friend of Sejanus, it is supposed that he shared the disgrace and the misfortunes of that guilty favourite.

Vellutello, Alexander, a native of Lucca, author of some commentaries on the works of Dante and of Petrarch. The best edition of these works, which were once

much esteemed in Italy, is 1545, in 4to. He died at the end of the 16th century.

Velly, Paul Francis, a Jesuit, born near Nismes, in Champagne. He wrote a History of France, of which he completed only 8 vols. in a plain but correct style, with every mark of candour and accuracy. He died 4th Sept. 1759, aged 48.

Velserus, Mark, a native of Augsburg, distinguished as a civilian, and author of Rerum Augusto-Vindelicarum, Libri octo. fol.—Rerum, Boicarum, Libri quinque, 4to. He died 13th June, 1614, aged 56.

Veltheim, A. F. count, a native of Brunswick, appointed in consequence of his knowledge of mineralogy, superintendent of the mines of Hartz, and made a count by the king of Prussia, and doctor of laws in the university of Helmstadt. He wrote dissertations on the Formation of Basaltes—on the vases of the Ancients—on Memnon's Statue—on the Barberini Vase—on making Glass, and other valuable works. This ingenious man died 1801.

Velthuysen, Lambert, a native of Utrecht, who studied medicine and philosophy, and was an able defender of the opinions of Des Cartes against Voet. He died in retirement 1685, aged 63. His works, consisting of theological, philosophical, and medical pieces have been collected in 2 vols. 4to.

Vence, Henry Francis de, a French ecclesiastic, author of some Dissertations and Analyses of the Old Testament, much and deservedly commended by Calmet. This pious author was preceptor to the children of the duke of Lorraine, and died at Nancy, 1st Nov. 1749.

Vendome, Cæsar, duke de, son of Henry IV. and Gabrielle d'Estrées, was made governor of Bretagne by his father, whose courage and virtues he inherited. He died 1665, leaving two sons and a daughter. His grandson Louis Joseph, also duke of Vendome, who was born 1st July, 1654, was distinguished as an able warrior. His valour was first displayed at the taking of Luxemburg, Mons, and Namur, and when raised to the rank of general, he was sent into Catalonia, where he took Barcelona, 1697. In 1702 he was sent to Italy to succeed Villeroy, who had been unfortunate, and his presence turned the tide of victory in favour of the French. The imperialists were defeated at St. Vittoria, and Luzara, Mantua was relieved, Savoy was invaded, Eugene was defeated at Cassano, at Raventlau, and Calcinito, and Turin was going to open its gates to the conqueror, when he was recalled to head the armies in Flanders. From Flanders he passed to Spain, and Philip V. who had neither troops nor resources, soon saw himself surrounded with soldiers at the call of his generous defender, and replaced on his throne at Madrid. The English forces were next pursued by the active Vendome, and lord Stanhope, and his army of 5000 men, surrendered prisoners of war, and on the morrow, 10th Dec. 1710, Stahremberg and the imperialists were defeated at the battle of Villaviciosa. These important services were honourably rewarded by the gratitude of Philip, who created him prince of the blood, and bestowed on him the most valuable presents. Vendome continued his services against the imperialists in Spain, but died suddenly of an indigestion at Tignaros, 11th June, 1712, aged 58. His remains were magnificently interred in the Escurial, and the Spanish nation put on mourning in honour of his meritorious services to their monarch.

Vendome, Philip de, brother to the preceding, was born at Paris, 23d Aug. 1655. He distinguished himself in the army under Lewis XIV. in the conquest of Holland, at the passage of the Rhine, and at the sieges of Mæstricht, Valenciennes, Cambray, &c. He afterwards served with honour under his brother in Catalonia, but he fell under the displeasure of the French king for not having joined the army at the celebrated battle of Cassano. He retired to Rome, but afterwards returned to France, and died at Paris, 24th Jan. 1727, aged 72.

Venel, Gabriel Francis, a native of Pezenas, known as an able and intelligent physician, and professor of medicine at Montpellier, where he died 1776 aged 53. He wrote an Account of the Mineral Waters of Passi—Instructions on the Use of the rouille—Analysis of the Waters of Seltz, &c.

Veneroni, John, a native of Verdun, in the 17th century, who altered his name of Vigneron to the Italian word Veneroni. He taught Italian at Paris with great success, and contributed much to render the Italian poets popular in France. He wrote Method to learn Italian, 12mo. 1770—a Dictionary, French and Italian, 4to. 1768—Fables Choisies—Letters of Loredano—Bentivoglio's Letters, &c.

Venetiano, Dominic, a Venetian painter. He was basely murdered by Castagno, to whom he had communicated the secret of painting in oil, when first introduced into Italy.

Venette, Nicolas, a French physician, who died at Rochelle, his native town, 1698, aged 65. He wrote treatises on the Scurvy—on the Human Calculus—Tableau de l'Amour Conjugal, with plates, 2 vols. 12mo. a work of licentious tendency.

Veniero, Dominic, a Venetian noble, known as a poet. His Puttana Errante, in three cantos, is a composition very dishonourable to his character as a moral man. He had also three brothers, Jerome, Fran-

cis, and Lewis, who wrote some poetry and some prose works. He died 1581.

Venius, or Veen, Otho, a painter of Leyden, who studied at Rome under Zuccharo. He was patronised by the emperor, and by the German electors, and from his attachment to his native country, he declined the liberal offers of Lewis XIII. He settled at Antwerp, and afterwards retired to Brussels, where he died 1634, aged 78, leaving two daughters, who inherited his great abilities. He was well acquainted with the claro obscuro, and very correct and animated in his pieces, the best of which are his Triumph of Bacchus, and the Last Supper, preserved in the cathedral of Antwerp. He was the master of the celebrated Rubens. He published Bellum Batavicum ex Tacito, with plates—Horace, with plates—Amorum Emblemata, 4to.—Emblemata Ducenta, &c.

Venn, Henry, a native of Barnes in Surrey, educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He became fellow of Queen's, and in 1759, obtained the living of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, which he exchanged in 1770 for Yelling, Huntingdonshire. He published Sermons on various Subjects, 8vo.—Mistakes in Religion Exposed, 8vo.—the Complete Duty of Man, and other tracts in which he showed himself strongly attached to the doctrines of Calvin. He died at Clapham, 1796, aged 71.

Venner, Tobias, author of Via Recta ad Longam Vitam, a popular work—of a treatise on the Bath Waters—and of a Censure on British Water, was a native of Petherton, near Bridgewater. He studied medicine at St. Alban's hall, Oxford, and took his doctor's degree, 1613, after which he settled at Bridgewater, and afterwards at Bath, where he died respected, 26th March, 1660, aged 83.

Venner, Thomas, a wine-cooper, who, not satisfied with the business of his profession, became a fanatical preacher, and persuaded his followers, who were called fifth monarchy men, that all human government was soon to cease, to make room for the coming of Christ and his saints. From preaching he proceeded to violence, and after representing Cromwell and Charles II. as usurpers, he headed a mob, and proclaimed the kingdom of king Jesus. This popular insurrection called for the interference of the civil power, and Venner and twelve of his followers, who considered themselves as invulnerable, were executed Jan. 1660-1, exclaiming, "that if they were deceived, the Lord himself was their deceiver."

Verdier, Anthony du, a native of Montbrisson in Forez, who died 25th Sept. 1600, aged 56. He was historiographer of France, and author of Bibliotheque des Auteurs François, and other works.

Verdier, Cæsar, a native of Molieres, near Avignon, eminent as an anatomical professor. He was in his character an amiable and benevolent man, and died at Paris, 19th March, 1759. He wrote an Abridgment of Anatomy, 2 vols. 12mo. published with the notes of Sabatier—Memoirs on the Hernias of the Bladder—Medical Observations, &c.

Verduc, Laurence, an able surgeon of Toulouse. He was a popular professor on surgery, and died at Paris, 1695. He wrote an excellent Treatise on Healing by Means of Bandages, &c. His son, John Baptist, was a physician, and wrote the Operations of Surgery, &c. 3 vols. 8vo. &c.

Vere, Edward, earl of Oxford, received his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, and was one of the judges in the trial of the unfortunate Mary of Scotland, 1588. He displayed great valour and judgment in the destruction of the Spanish armada, and was also admired for his poetical talents. Some of his poems are preserved in Percy's Reliques, and in England's Parnassus, printed 4to. 1600. He died 1604.

Vere, sir Francis, an English general. He served under Leicester in the English expedition to Holland, 1585, and was made governor of Flushing in 1596. He greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, at the battle of Nieuport, in the defence of Ostend, and against the Spaniards. He died governor of Portsmouth, 28th Aug. 1608, aged 54, and was buried in Westminster abbey. His brother Horace, served under him on the continent, and also shared his honours by his bravery at the battle of Nieuport. He was intrusted by James I. with the forces sent to the assistance of the duke Palatine, and his retreat from Spinola, the Spanish general, was regarded as a most glorious exploit. He was created baron Tilbury by Charles I. in reward for his meritorious services, and he died 2d May, 1635, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

Verelst, Simon, a Flemish painter, who resided for some time in England, and excelled in the representation of fruits and flowers. He died 1710.—A woman of that name, was also eminent for her knowledge of music and painting, and the facility with which she spoke the several languages of Europe. She was born at Antwerp, 1680, and she settled in England, where her pencil was engaged with success in historical pieces and portraits.

Vergennes, Charles Gravier, count de, a French statesman, born of a noble family in Burgundy. His abilities recommended him to the court, and in 1755 he was sent as ambassador from France to Constantinople, where his good conduct and sound policy merited the thanks of his master, and

the friendly approbation of Maria Theresa, and of Catherine of Russia. He was sent in 1771 ambassador to Sweden, and promoted the revolution which made Gustavus master of his country, and on the accession of Lewis XVI. to the throne, he was recalled to share in his councils as minister for foreign affairs. Whilst he spread the influence of France through Europe, he eagerly promoted general tranquillity, and the peace of Teschen, the reconciliation of the emperor and the Dutch, and the commercial treaty with Russia, are important proofs of his wisdom and sagacity. In his politics toward the English government he, however, greatly erred, and by supporting the American colonies against the parent country, he laid the foundation of a system which hurled his master from his throne. His treaty of peace with England in 1783, was followed by a commercial treaty, which proved beneficial to both countries. He died at Versailles, 13th Feb. 1787, aged 68, and was magnificently buried by the order of Lewis XVI. who shed tears of regret and affection on the ashes of his favourite minister. A Historical and Political Memoir on Louisiana, 8vo. published, 1802, has been attributed to him.

Verger de Haurane, John du, abbé de St. Cyran, an eminent French ecclesiastic, who was born at Bayonne, 1581. He obtained in 1620 the abbey of St. Cyran, and by reading the works of the fathers and the History of Ancient Councils, he formed a new system of faith. At Paris his insinuating manners, his learning, and his virtues, procured him adherents, and while he regarded confession as useless, and absolution unavailing, except it was attended with the total reformation of the penitent sinner, he failed not to inculcate that confirmation was a more important and more powerful ceremony than baptism, or the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. His maxims, though committed only to the secrecy of tried friends, soon became popular, and at last drew upon him the jealousy and resentment of Richelieu, who caused him to be imprisoned in 1638. The death of his persecutor restored him to liberty, but he soon after himself fell sick, and died at Paris, 11th Oct. 1643, aged 62. His works are la Somme des Fautes, &c. de Garasse, 3 vols. 4to.—Spiritual Letters, 2 vols. 4to. —Apology for Roche-Posay, &c.—Question Royale. Among the friends and pupils of St. Cyran were Jansenius, Arnauld, Nicole, Pascal, &c.

Vergier, James, a native of Lyons, who possessed great poetical talents, and was patronised by Colbert. His fondness for dissipated and licentious pleasures, however, stood in the way of his advancement. He was shot dead at Paris by some robbers in the night of the 23d Aug. 1720, aged 63.

His works are odes, sonnets, madrigals, epigrams, fables, parodies, &c. edited together, 2 vols. 12mo. 750.

Vergne, Louis Elizabeth de la, a French general, born at Mans, 1705. He was the friend of Voltaire, Fontenelle, and other learned men, and shared the glories of the campaigns of Lewis XV. in Flanders. He died at Paris, 31st Oct. 1782, aged 77. His works are numerous, consisting chiefly of Romances, &c.

Vergniaud, Peter Victorin, a native of Limoges, who left his profession of advocate at Bourdeaux, to attend the meeting of the national assembly. With commanding eloquence he recommended the violent measures against the emigrants, he proposed the suspension of the monarch, and suggested the convoking of a national convention. By degrees, however, his virulence abated, and in the convention he showed himself moderate and the friend of order, but his views did not escape the penetration of Robespierre, who saw in him a powerful rival aspiring to the sovereign power. He was accused before the revolutionary tribunal, and sent to the scaffold. He suffered, 31st October, 1793, aged 35.

Verheyen, Philip, son of a peasant at Verrebrouck in Waes, was born 1648. After working in the fields with his father till the age of 22, he was drawn from this low occupation by the curate of the parish, who observed the superior powers of his mind, and he made such rapid progress at the college of Louvain, that he soon obtained the degree of doctor of medicine, and a professorship of anatomy. He published Treatise de Corporis Humani Anatomia, 2 vols. 4to. translated into German,—de Febribus, and other medical works. This worthy character died at Louvain, 18th Feb. 1710, aged 62, universally regretted, leaving by his second wife four children, who inherited little besides their father's reputation.

Verkolie, John, an eminent painter and engraver of Amsterdam, who died at Delft, 1693, aged 43. His Venus and Adonis, his tempest, his kneeling penitent, and particularly his pieces on which little light is thrown, are particularly admired.

Vermander, Charles, a native of Meulebeck, in Flanders, known as a painter and a poet. He died 1607, aged 59. His landscapes and grotesque pieces were deservedly admired. He wrote a poem on painting —Figures of Antiquity—Lives of celebrated Painters, &c.

Vermeyen, John Cornelius, a painter, born near Haerlem. He was surnamed the Bearded, because he wore his beard so long that it touched the ground. He was patronised by Charles V., whom he accompanied in his Tunis expedition. He died at Brussels, 1559, aged 59.

Vernes, Jacob, a native of Languedoc,

who died at Geneva, where he was minister, 1788, aged 60. He wrote la Confidence Philosophique, 2 vols. 8vo.—Choix Literaire, 24 vols. 8vo.—Letters on Rousseau's Catechism—an elegant work on the death of his wife, &c.

VERNET, Joseph, a native of Avignon, who from a common cart painter became the first marine artist in France. He visited the different seaports of France which he painted with astonishing effect. He died at Paris, Dec. 1789, aged 77, and it has been said of him that his genius had neither infancy nor old age.

VERNEUIL, Catherine Henrietta de Balzac, Marquise de, a French lady who so captivated the heart of Henry IV. that he promised to marry her. When the monarch gave his hand to Mary de Medicis, this haughty mistress was so offended that she conspired with the Spanish court to dethrone him, and to place the crown on the head of her own son, whom she had borne to Henry. Their intrigues were discovered, and her accomplices punished. She died in exile, 1633, aged 54.

VERNEY, Guichard Joseph du, professor of anatomy in the royal gardens, was born at Feurs en Forez, 5th Aug. 1648. He acquired great celebrity at Paris as a professor, and died there 10th Sept. 1730. He wrote an excellent Treatise on the Ear, 12mo. &c. His works appeared together in 2 vols. 4to. 1762.

VERNON, Edward, an English admiral, born at Westminster. After serving with distinction in the navy, he was sent, 1739, against Porto-Bello, which he took, and with a small force, as he had often boasted in the house of Commons, but he was unsuccessful in his attack on Carthagena two years after. His name is beautifully introduced in the most pathetic lines written by Thomson. He died suddenly, 29th Oct. 1757, aged 73.

VERNULÆUS, Nicholas, professor of belles lettres at Louvain, was author of a Latin History of Louvain University, 4to. —Historia Austriaca, 8vo.—Latin Tragedies—and Institutiones Politicæ. He died at Louvain, 1649, aged 79.

VERONESE, Paul Caliari, a celebrated painter, born at Verona, 1532. He studied under his uncle, and soon acquired such reputation as to rival Tintoret and the most illustrious artists. The most celebrated of his pieces are the marriage of Cana and the supper in the house of Simon the leper. From the rich resources of a strong imagination, he painted with all the truth of nature, his characters were represented with dignity, his female figures exhibited grace and elegance, and in his draperies appeared splendour and magnificence. In commendation of his great abilities, Guido said that he wished to be what Veronese was rather than acquire the celebrity of any other artist, for as he observed, others display their art, but he paints nature in all her real charms. This admired painter, equally great as a good Christian and as an amiable man, died at Venice 1588, aged 51.

VERONESE, Alexander Turchi, a painter born at Verona. In his pieces he drew the beauty of his female figures from the charms of his wife and daughters. He died at Rome 1670, aged 70. As he suffered much from indigence in consequence of the luxurious extravagance of his wife, many of his pieces were hastily finished.

VERONESE, Carlo, a Venetian who acquired some reputation at Paris as an actor, and as a dramatic author. He died 1760, aged 58. His daughter Anna was also eminent as an actress and an elegant dancer on the French stage.

VERROCHIO, Andrew, a native of Florence, who united in his own person the various knowledge of the painter, the goldsmith, the geometrician, the sculptor, the engraver, &c. He first introduced the art of taking casts in plaster of the faces of dead or living persons. His heads of Alexander, Darius, &c. in bronze are much admired, but his paintings possessed not equal merit. He died 1488, aged 56.

VERSCHURING, Henry, a native of Gorcum, who studied painting under John Bois of Utrecht, and afterwards in the Italian schools. He followed the Dutch army in 1672, and drew views of its various encampments, &c. He was made public magistrate at Docum, but did not abandon his profession. He was drowned in a storm on the coast near Dordrecht 1690, aged 63.

VERSE, Noel Aubert de, a native of Mans, who embraced the Calvinistic doctrines and afterwards became a Roman Catholic. He was rewarded with a pension by the French clergy for his theological works. He died 1714.

VERSKOVIS, James Francis, a Flemish artist, who settled in England and died there 1749. His vases and figures in wood, ivory, &c. were much admired. His son was eminent as a painter.

VERSTEGAN, Richard, a native of London. His parents were of Flemish descent, and after studying at Oxford he went to settle at Antwerp, where he died 1625. He wrote a restitution of decayed intelligence in antiquities concerning the noble and renowned English nation, 4to. a curious work, reprinted London 1634, and again 1674, 4to.—The Regal Government of England, —Antiquitates Belgicæ, 12mo.—Theatrum Crudelitatum Hæreticorum, 4to. &c.

VERT, Dom Claude de, an ecclesiastic of the order of Cluni. He studied at Avignon, and travelled into Italy, and devoted himself to inquiries on the ecclesiastical ceremonies of Rome. He died at Abbe-

ville, 1st May, 1708, aged 63. He wrote a simple and historical history of the Ceremonies of the Church, 4 vols. 8vo. &c.

Vertot d'Auboeuf, René Aubert de, a native of Bennetot in Normandy. He entered among the Capuchins, but quitted the order in 1677, to be admitted among the regular canons of Premontré. In 1701 he abandoned the solitude of the monastery for an ecclesiastical life, and a residence in Paris, where he found great and powerful patrons. He became in 1715, historiographer to the order of Malta, and was selected for the office of sub-preceptor to Lewis XV. but the appointment never took place. The abbé suffered much from the infirmities of age, and died 15th June, 1735, aged 80. In his character he was an amiable man, and united the virtues of private life to great intelligence, deep penetration, and an elegant taste. He wrote the History of the Revolutions of Portugal, 12mo. —History of the Revolutions of Sweden, 2 vols. 12mo.—History of the Revolutions of Rome, 3 vols. 12mo. his chief work— History of Malta, 4 vols. 4to. and 7 in 12mo.—History of the settlement of the Britons in Gaul, 2 vols. 12mo.—Origin of the greatness of the Court of Rome, 12mo. Dissertations on the Memoirs of the Academy of Belles Lettres, &c.

Vertue, George, a native of London, bound apprentice to an engraver of arms. He afterwards studied painting and engraving, and by degrees emerged into reputation and consequence by the patronage of sir Godfrey Kneller and lord Somers. He made a collection of materials for a history of painting and painters, which was bought of his widow and digested and published from his MSS. by Horace Walpole, in 4 vols. 4to. 1762, and afterwards republished 5 vols. 8vo. 1782. He died 1757, aged 73.

Verus, Lucius Ceionius Commodus, son of Ælius, distinguished himself against the barbarians in the East, and was adopted by Marcus Aurelius, and admitted to share the throne. He died of an apoplexy in his German expedition, aged 39.

Verwey, John, a learned Dutchman, who presided with great reputation over the school of Goude, and afterwards that of the Hague, where he died about 1690. He is author of a Medulla Aristarchi Vossiani— and Nova Via docendi Græce, 8vo. two grammars of singular merit and general utility.

Vesalius, Andrew, a celebrated anatomist, born at Brussels of a family long distinguished for their knowledge of medicine. After studying at Louvain, where he displayed the strong bent of his genius by dissecting dogs, cats, moles, &c. he came to Paris and applied himself laboriously to anatomy, a science then in its infancy. He next visited Pisa, Bologna, and the other universities of Italy, and in 1537, was appointed anatomical professor at Padua. He next removed to Spain to be physician to Charles V. and there acquired the most extensive reputation by his skill and sagacity. From this high popularity, he, however, all at once formed the project of going to the Holy Land, and while some attribute it to the wish of flying from the jealousy and persecution of his enemies at court, or to the troublesome peevishness of his wife, others ascribe the cause to a more extraordinary circumstance. He obtained, it is said, permission to open the body of a young nobleman, whom during a severe illness he had attended, but dreadful to relate, he no sooner uncovered the heart of his patient, than he perceived it still palpitating with life. This circumstance so irritated the weeping family of the nobleman, that the unhappy physician was summoned before the inquisition, but Charles V. interfered and saved him from the most excruciating torments, on condition that he should undertake a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. On his return from Cyprus and Jerusalem, which was hastened by the invitations of the senate of Venice, who solicited him to fill the medical chair of Padua, vacant by the death of Fallopius, the wretched pilgrim was shipwrecked and thrown upon the barren shores of the island of Zante, where he soon after perished through famine and hardship, Oct. 1674, aged about 60. His body when found was buried in St. Mary's church in the island. The chief of his works is, de Humani Corporis Fabrica, Leyden, 2 vols. fol. 1722. Vesalius may be truly considered as the great restorer of anatomy in Europe, as before his time it was not only neglected, but the study of it was impeded by the gross superstition and the ignorant prejudices of the age.

Vespasian, Titus Flavius, an obscure native of Riti, who by his merits and virtues rose to consequence in the Roman armies, and headed the expedition against Jerusalem. On the death of Vitellius A. D. 69, he was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers, and the wisdom, moderation, and firmness of his reign showed the propriety of the choice. This truly virtuous monarch, the liberal patron of learning, and the friend of morality and order, died A. D. 79, aged 71.

Vesputius Americus, the discoverer of the new continent, was a native of Florence. *Vid.* Americus.

Vicars, John, a native of London, educated at Christ's hospital and Queen's college, Oxford, after which he officiated as undermaster in Christ's hospital. He was author of God in the Mount, or England's Remembrancer, a poem, 4to.—Looking Glass for Malignants, and other pamphlets

in favour of the Presbyterians against the royalists. He died 1652.

Vicary, Thomas, a native of London, sergeant surgeon to Henry VIII. and his three successors, and surgeon to St. Bartholomew's hospital, was the first anatomical writer in the English language. His book "a Treasure for Englishmen, or the Anatomy of a Man's Body," 12mo. 1577, and other medical and surgical tracts, are chiefly compiled from the works of Galen and of the Arabians.

Vicente, Giles, a famous dramatic poet of Lisbon in the 16th century, whose works have served as models to the labours of Lopez de Vega, and to Quevedo. He wrote with great facility, and his pieces were so popular among the Portuguese, that he was called the Plautus of Portugal. It is said, that Erasmus learned the Portuguese to be able to read his works, which were published by his children in five parts, 1562.

Vico, John Baptist, a native of Naples, who became professor of rhetoric in the university there. The best known of his works is Scienza Nuova. He died 1740, aged 70.

Vicq d'Azir, Felix, a native of Valone, who like his father became eminent as a physician. He came to Paris in 1765, and acquired such celebrity that in 1775 he was sent by the minister Turgot to stop a contagious distemper which raged among the people of Languedoc, and in this he was happily successful. He was one of the founders of the society of medicine, and pronounced the eloges of Haller, Linné, Pringle, and other illustrious men, and with such applause, that he was elected member of the academy of sciences in the room of Buffon. He died universally respected, 20th June, 1794, aged 46. Besides his eloges he wrote memoirs—Anatomical Observations—Description of the Nerves, &c.

Victor I. pope after Eleutherus 193, suffered martyrdom under Severus 202. During his age there were violent disputes in the church about the time most proper for the celebration of Easter.

Victor II. Gebehard, elected pope after Leo IX. 1055, died two years after. He was an active pontiff, who devoted himself attentively to the reformation of his clergy.

Victor III. Didier, was elected pope 1086. He hurled a bill of excommunication against the anti-pope Guibert, and died soon after, 16th Sept. 1087. Some of his epistles, dialogues, &c. are extant. There was an anti-pope of that name after the death of Anicletus, 1138.

Victor, Amadeus, duke of Savoy, and first king of Sardinia, was born 14th May, 1666, and succeeded his father Charles Emanuel in 1675. By his marriage with the niece of Lewis XIV. he ensured the cooperation of France, but he was no sooner established in his power, than he declared against his new allies. He was consequently attacked and defeated by Catinat at Staffarde 1690, and lost all Savoy, but two years after he entered Dauphiné and seized upon Gap and Embrun. Another victory at Marseilles, obtained over him by Catinat, robbed him of all his newly acquired dominions, but though he was obliged to make peace in 1696, he took up arms again in 1701, encouraged by the promises of the emperor, who flattered his ambition by the hopes of possessing a large territory between the Po and Tanaro. His troops were now defeated by Vendome, and Turin his capital besieged by the duke de la Feuillade, but the timely succour of prince Eugene saved him from ruin, and restored him to his independence. Peace was restored in 1713, and Victor, acknowledged king of Sicily by the king of Spain, soon after resigned his title in favour of the emperor, who in return supported his assumption of the name of king of Sardinia. Tired with the intrigues and labours of greatness, Victor at last in 1730, after a reign of 55 years, abdicated the throne in favour of his son, but the next year, with the same capricious inconsistency, he reclaimed the regal honours. The son might have complied, but when he saw that the crown was claimed by the suggestions of an ambitious mistress, who tyrannized over the affections of his father, he wisely refused, and the fickle old man soon after died at Rivoli near Turin, 31st Oct. 1732.

Victorius, or Vettorin, Peter, a learned Florentine, appointed by Cosmo de Medicis, professor of eloquence in the college of his native town. He was universally respected for his learning and abilities, and served his country in some embassies. He died 1585, aged 87. He is to be regarded as one of the first restorers of learning in Italy, and he ably devoted his time in elucidating the classics, especially Cicero. His works are Critical Notes on Cicero, Cato, Varro, and Columella—Commentaries on Aristotle's Rhetoric, &c.—Collection of Latin Epistles and Harangues, &c.

Victorius, Benedict, a native of Faenza, professor of medicine at Bologna. He wrote Empyrical Medicine, 8vo.—de Morbo Gallico, 8vo.—la Grande Pratique, 2 vols. fol. &c. and died about 1552, aged 72. His uncle Lionel was also professor of medicine at Bologna, where he died 1530. He wrote a Treatise on the Diseases of Children, 8vo.—Practice of Medicine, 4to. &c.

Vida, Mark Jerome, a celebrated modern poet, born at Cremona 1470. After finishing his studies at Padua and Bologna, he entered into the order of the regular canons of St. Mark at Mantua, which he soon after exchanged for the order of St. John Lateran at Rome. His poetical fame reached the ears of Leo X., who rewarded

him with his friendship and the priory of St. Sylvester at Tivoli. In this charming retreat he devoted himself to the composition of his Christias, and though his labours were interrupted by the death of his patron, he soon emerged from the dissatisfaction which the neglect shown to literary merit during the short reign of Adrian VI. had created, and under the next pope, Clement VII., he received the rewards due to his talents, and was made bishop of Alba, 1532. This truly benevolent prelate, and learned man, died 27th Sept. 1566, aged 96, and was buried in his own cathedral; and his countrymen of Cremona honoured his momory by the erection of a noble monument in their cathedral. The tributes of praise paid to the genius and merits of this great man, have been numerous, and among them, the words of Pope are particularly striking. Speaking of Leo's golden days, the poet thus celebrates his name:

With sweeter notes each rising temple rang,
A Raphael painted, and a Vida sang.
Immortal Vida! on whose honoured brow,
The poet's bays, the critic's ivy grow,
Cremona now shall ever boast thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame.

The poetical works of Vida were collected by himself, 2 vols. 8vo. 1550. They consist of Ars Poetica, a valuable poem—de Bombyce Libri Duo, the most correct of his works—Scacchia Ludus—Hymni de Rebus Divinis—Christiados Libri Sex—Bucolica, Ecloga, et Carmina, &c.—Besides these he wrote, Dialogi de Republicæ Dignitate—Orationes Tres adversus Papienses, &c.—Constitutiones Synodales Albæ, &c. The best edition of his poems is that of Oxford, 1733, in 3 vols. 8vo.

Vieta, Francis, master of requests to queen Margaret, was born at Fontenay, in Poitou 1540, and acquired great celebrity as a mathematician. He was the first who used in algebra the letters of the alphabet to mark known quantities, as they could express every variety of number, and he also introduced some important improvements in that science, and in geometry. He made afterwards some alterations in the Gregorian calendar, and showed himself so exact and sagacious in deciphering the secrets of the Spanish government in their intercepted letters, that the divulging of the contents which were obscurely clothed in 500 different characters, was ascribed to magic. He died 1603. He published Apollonius of Perga, under the name of Apollonius Gallus, 4to. 1610, and his works were collected together in 1646, in 1 vol. folio, by F. Schooten.

Vieussens, Raymond de, a native of Rouergue, who became physician to the king of France, and distinguished himself by his publications on his profession, one of which, on Internal Diseases, in 4 vols. 4to. was published by his grandson 1774. He died at Montpellier, where he had retired for his health, 1715.

Vigand, or Wigand, John, a Lutheran divine, born at Mansfield. He was engaged in the publication of that important work, the Centuries of Magdeburg, printed at Basil, 13 vols. fol. 1562, and afterwards presided over the churches of Pomerania. He wrote several works in favour of the reformation, and died 21st Oct. 1587, aged 64.

Vigilius, an African bishop, about 484. He ably opposed the heretics of his age, in his sermons and in his writings, which have been published separately at Dijon, 4to. 1665.

Vigilius, a Roman, who was elevated to the papal throne by the intrigues of Theodora the wife of Justinian, to whom he promised, as the price of his elevation, that he would cancel all the decrees of the council of Constantinople, against the Eutychian bishops, whose cause she embraced. Though thus raised to the pontificate in 537, he afterwards ventured to oppose Theodora, and even excommunicated her, for which he was banished from Rome, but died soon after at Syracuse 555. Eighteen of his letters have been published at Paris, 8vo. 1642.

Vignes, Peter des, a native of Capua, who rose from the obscurest situation to the dignity of chancellor of the German empire. After receiving his education at Bologna, by the charity of some benevolent persons, he rose to consequence, and became the favourite of the emperor Frederic. It is said that he attempted to poison his master, for which his eyes were put out, but others attributed this severe treatment to the malice and misrepresentation of his enemies. Disgusted with the confinement of a prison, and the tyrannical conduct of his sovereign, he dashed his head against the column to which his galling chains were fastened, and thus expired 1249. Des Vignes was very eminent in the knowledge of jurisprudence. Some of his works have been printed.

Vignole, James Barozzio, an eminent architect, born at Vignole in the dutchy of Modena, 1507. He studied at Rome, and was afterwards employed in France by Francis I. in the construction of several splendid edifices, after which he returned to Italy to finish the magnificent palace of cardinal Farnese. He died at Rome, 7th July, 1573, aged 66. He wrote a treatise on the Five Orders of Architecture, in Italian, translated into French by Davilier, 3 vols. 4to. and another, sur la Perspective Pratique.

Vignoles, Stephen de, better known by the name of la Hire, was of an illustrious family, settled at Languedoc. He was one of the ablest generals in the service of

Charles VII. and he obliged the duke of Bedford to raise the siege of Montargis, and assisted Joan of Arc in the relief of Orleans. After contributing by his valour to the restoration of Charles to his throne, he died at Montauban, 1447.

Vignoles, Alphonso de, a native of Aubais in Languedoc, who, as a Calvinist, left France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and retired to Prussia. He was patronised by the king of Prussia, and made director of the royal academy of sciences at Berlin, where he died 24th July, 1744, aged 95. He wrote the Chronology of the Holy Scriptures, &c. 2 vols. 4to.—Epistola Chronologica—Conjectures on Virgil's fourth Eclogue, &c.

Villalpandus, John Baptist, a Jesuit of Corduba, well skilled in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. He wrote Desultory Commentaries on Ezekiel, in 3 vols. 1596, in which he gives an interesting description of the Temple and the city of Jerusalem. He wrote besides, Explanatio Epistolarum S. Pauli, &c. and died 22d May, 1608.

Villaret, Claude, a native of Paris, who first became known by his romance of la Belle Allemande. In consequence of some domestic distresses he quitted Paris, and to support himself began the life of an actor at Rouen, Compiegne, Liege, &c. but he afterwards abandoned a profession in which he had acquired some celebrity. He again settled at Paris, and obtained the place of first commissary of the chamber of accounts. On the death of Velly he was appointed his successor in the completion of a History of France, which he ably continued from the 8th volume, and the reign of Philip VI. to the 348th page of the 17th volume. He wrote besides, Considerations sur l'Art du Theatre, 8vo.—et l'Esprit de Voltaire. He died at Paris, March 1766, aged 61.

Villars, Andrew de Brancas de, a French general, who espoused the interests of the league against Henry IV. He was afterwards gained over by the interference of Sully, and when taken prisoner at the battle of Dourlens by the Spaniards, 24th July, 1595, he was basely murdered by the conquerors.

Villars, Louis Hector, marquis and duke of, peer of France, was born at Moulins in Bourbonnois, 1653. He embraced early the profession of arms, and distinguished himself on the Rhine, at the siege of Maestricht, at the battle of Senef, and on various occasions, and for his services was raised to the rank of marshal of France, 1690. At the peace of Ryswick, he went ambassador to Vienna, and when afterwards placed at the head of the French armies, he defeated the prince of Baden, and gained the battle of Hochstet; but after supporting the character of a brave and active general against the superior genius of Marlborough, he was at last routed and dangerously wounded at the battle of Malplaquet, 1709. He afterwards regained his reputation at Denay on the Scheldt, and by the fall of Douay, Quesnoy, and other places, and he assisted in the establishment of peace as plenipotentiary at Radstadt, 1714. After the death of Lewis XIV. he supported the administration of the duke of Orleans, and in 1733, when a new war broke out, he was sent to take the command of the French armies in Italy. He took Pisighitone, but soon after was taken ill, and died at Turin, 17th June, 1734, aged 82. His memoirs were published in Holland, 3 vols. 12mo.

Villefore, Joseph Francis Bourgoin de, a native of Paris, who devoted himself laboriously to literary pursuits, and published various works on history, &c. He died 2d Sept. 1737, aged 85.

Villena, marquis of, a Spanish poet, allied to the royal house of Arragon. He preferred retirement and solitude to the intrigues of the court, and translated at the request of his relation John, king of Navarre, Virgil's Æneid into Spanish verse. His Gaya Sciencia, a system of poetry, rhetoric, and oratory, describing the ceremonies and public exhibitions of the Troubadours, is his most celebrated performance. He also translated Dante into prose, a work still esteemed by the Spaniards, and died of the gout, 1434.

Villeneuve, Gabrielle Susanne Barbot de, widow of John Baptist de Gaalon de V. lieutenant-colonel of French infantry is distinguished as an elegant and interesting novel-writer. Her romances are numerous, the best known of which are, la Jeune Americaine, 12mo.—le Phenix Conjugal—le Juge Prevenu—la Jardiniere de Vincennes, &c. She died 29th Dec. 1755.

Villers, Charles Francis Dominic de, a French writer, was born in 1764, at Belchen, in Lorraine. He became a lieutenant in the artillery at the age of eighteen, but in the revolution he joined the prince of Condé at Triers, in consequence of which, on the failure of the royal cause, he was obliged to seek an asylum in Germany. After many removals he settled at Lubec, where he wrote several works, particularly an "Essay on the Influence of the Reformation of Luther," which obtained the prize of the national institute. He next removed to a professorship of philosophy at Gottingen, but was deprived of it on the restoration of peace; though he obtained a pension from the Hanoverian government, and was made a knight of the polar star by that of Sweden. He died, Feb. 26, 1815. He was also the author of "a Letter to Fanny de Beauharnois;" in which he drew such an affecting picture of French enormity in

Germany, as brought upon him the vengeance of Davoust. Besides this, he wrote "Rapport à l'Institut sur l'Etat actual de la Littérature ancienne et de l'Histoire en Allemagne."—*W. B.*

Villette, Charles, marquis de, a native of Paris, known as a writer. He married Voltaire's niece, and was one of the members of the convention. He died 10th July, 1793, and his remains were attended to the grave by a deputation of the French senators. His eloges of Charles V. Henry IV.—poetical pieces, &c. were collected together, 1784, 8vo.

Villiers, George, duke of Buckingham, was born of a respectable family at Brookesby, Leicestershire, 20th Aug. 1592, and after receiving an indifferent education, he travelled into France, where he acquired all the personal accomplishments of the gentleman and the courtier. He was introduced to the notice of James I. at the play represented for his entertainment by the students of Cambridge, and the monarch was so captivated with his handsome person and his fine clothes, that he soon succeeded to the honours of the discarded Somerset, and became cup-bearer to the king. By degrees honours were heaped upon him; he was knighted, and rapidly rose to the rank of a baron, an earl, a marquis, and a duke, and was made master of the horse, warden of the cinque ports, and obtained the disposal of all the offices of honour and emolument, in the church and state, in the three kingdoms. In 1620 he married the earl of Rutland's daughter, the richest heiress in the kingdom, and three years after he persuaded the prince of Wales to go to Spain, in disguise, to solicit the hand of the Infanta, his intended bride. On the death of James, Villiers retained all his influence with the new monarch, but while he was the favourite of the court, he was regarded with odium by the parliament and the people. His unpopularity was increased by rashly advising his master to dissolve the parliament and to raise supplies without the consent of the people. In the midst of these popular discontents a war broke out with France, and the duke took upon himself to carry hostilities into the enemy's country, but instead of landing on the continent, he made an imprudent attack on the isle of Rhé, in which he lost the flower of his army. This disaster was to be repaired by a more formidable armament, for the relief of Rochelle, which Richelieu was besieging with all the powers of the French monarchy, and the duke made the most extraordinary preparations for the expedition, but before he sailed he was stabbed at Portsmouth by Felton, a lieutenant of the army, who was dissatisfied with his conduct, and had vowed his death. This happened 23d Aug. 1628, in the 36th year of his age. In his disposition Buckingham was generous and humane, but in his attachments he was violent and headstrong. Immoderately ambitious, he viewed the cautious measures of the parliament with distrust and contempt, and to carry into effect his favourite measures, he hesitated not to sacrifice the interests of his master, and the happiness of the people. For the information which he possessed on public affairs, he was indebted to the partiality of the monarch, who, with ridiculous fondness for his person, resolved to make him a masterpiece, and to mould him, as it were, platonically to his own ideas.

Villiers, George, duke of Buckingham, son of the preceding, was born at Wallingford house, London, 30th Jan. 1627, the year before his father's murder. After being at Cambridge he went on his travels, and at his return he was presented to the king, who was at Oxford, and he entered at Christ church. On the fall of the royal power he went with prince Charles to Scotland, and shared afterwards his dangers at the battle of Worcester, but after accompanying him on the continent he returned to England, and retrieved his fortunes by marrying, in 1657, the daughter of lord Fairfax. Though thus connected with republicans, he did not lose the royal favour, but preserving his property, he at the resturation was possessed of an estate of 20,000*l.* a year, and added to his honours the place of master of horse to the king. The favours which he enjoyed at court were, however, soon forfeited, when he joined a conspiracy against the government, yet so forgiving was the king's temper, that he was restored, on his submission, to his honours, and to confidence. The flagitious attempt which he made with Blood on the duke of Ormond's life, did not again expose him, as he deserved, to the royal displeasure, but he was made chancellor of Cambridge, and employed as ambassador to Lewis XIV. He afterwards resigned the chancellorship, and capriciously favoured the cause of the nonconformists, and afterwards was sent to the Tower for contempt, by order of the house of lords. He died at Kirkby Moorside, Yorkshire, 16th April, 1688, after a short illness of three days, of an ague, in consequence of sitting on the ground when fatigued with hunting. His remains were buried in Westminster abbey. Though a man of abilities, of great vivacity, and of quickness of parts, he did not possess a single virtue. His wit was malevolence, his generosity was profuseness, and so debauched was his character, that the whole business of his life seemed to be the gratification of the most sensual appetites. His character has been well delineated under the name of Zimri in Dry-

den's Absalom and Achitophel, but though a debauchee he has acquired celebrity as a poet and a man of letters. His poems, though few in number, are great in merit. Besides the Rehearsal, a comedy of singular merit, in which he ridicules the dramatic writers of his age, he wrote the Chances, altered from Fletcher—the Restoration—the Battle of Sedgemoor—the Militant Couple—an Essay on Reason and Religion—on Human Reason—Discourse on the Reasonableness of having a Religion and Worship of God, &c.

VILLOISON, John Baptist Gaspard d'Ansse de, a learned critic, was born at Corbeille-sur-Seine in 1750. He studied under Capperonnier, professor of Greek in the royal college; and in 1773 published the Greek Lexicon to Homer by Apollonius, from a manuscript in the library of St. Germain-des-Pres; for which he was admitted a member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres. His next publication was an edition of the pastoral of "Longus," with a commentary. In 1781 he went to Venice to search for Greek manuscripts in the library of St. Mark, where he found several unedited works, from which he made extracts, and published them in two quarto volumes, under the title of "Anecdota Græca." But his most important discovery was a copy of Homer of the tenth century, which he published in folio in 1788. From Venice, Villoison went to the court of Saxe-Weimar, at the invitation of the duke, and, while there, formed the collection of critical letters, which he printed at Zurich, under the title of "Epistolæ Vinarienses." He next published a translation of part of the Old Testament, made by a Jew in the ninth century. Soon after this, he travelled into Greece, and left numerous observations for a history of that country, and for a new edition of Montfaucon's "Palæographia Græca." In the French revolution he lost all his property; but was appointed professor of ancient and modern Greek, which office he had just entered upon when he died, April 26, 1805.—*W. B.*

VILLOTTE, James, a Jesuit of Bar-le-duc, who travelled into Armenia, and returned to Europe 1709. He died at St. Nicholas, near Nancy, 14th June, 1743, aged 87. He wrote an explanation of the Catholic Faith—Christian Armenia, &c.—Commentaries on the Gospels, 4to.—Armenian Dictionary, &c.

VINCENT, Thomas, author of God's Terrible Voice in the City, by Plague, and Fire, 8vo.—of an Explanation of the Catechism, and other religious tracts, was ejected for nonconformity from the living of St. Mary Magdalen, in Milk-street, and died at Hoxton, 1671. During the plague he continued in the city, and by his discourses from the pulpit greatly contributed to support the spirits, and relieve the terrors of the afflicted inhabitants.

VINCENT, Nathaniel, author of the Conversion of a Sinner, and the Day of Grace, 8vo.—sermons, and other religious books, was of Magdalen college, Oxford, and was ejected from the living of Langley Marsh, Bucks, for nonconformity. He adhered so strenuously to his dissenting principles that he was imprisoned for preaching in a conventicle at Southwark. He died 1697.

VINCENT, William, a learned divine, was born in London, Nov. 2, 1739. He received his education in Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1762 he was appointed usher of the school where he had been bred; and in 1771, second master. He was also made chaplain in ordinary to the king; and in 1778, being then doctor of divinity, he was presented to the vicarage of Longdon, in Worcestershire; which he resigned the same year, on being instituted to the rectory of Allhallows, Thames-street. In 1788 he became head master of Westminster school, which office he held till 1801, when he obtained a stall in the collegiate church of St. Peter. On the translation of bishop Horsley to St. Asaph, in 1803, he was made dean of Westminster, with which preferment he held the rectory of Islip, in Oxfordshire. He died, Dec. 21, 1815. His principal works are, 1. A Charity Sermon at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1792. 2. "De Legione Manliana." 3. The Conjugation of the Greek Verb; and the Greek Verb analyzed. 4. A Commentary on Arian's Voyage of Nearchus, 4to. 6. The Periplus of the Erythean Sea, 2 vols. 4to. The two last he afterwards printed together, with the title of "The Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean," 2 vols. 4to. 7. A Defence of Public Education, 8vo. A volume of Sermons, with his life prefixed, was published after his death.—*W. B.*

VINCI, Leonard, a celebrated painter, descended of a noble family, and born in the castle of Vinci near Florence 1445. He studied under Verrochio, and soon became a most accomplished painter, well skilled in the knowledge of anatomy, of optics, of geometry, and of all the arts which could add correctness, grace, and delicacy to the efforts of a great genius. He was patronised by Lewis Sforza, duke of Milan, and not only introduced the simplicity and purity of the Greeks over the rude Gothic, but he contributed much to ornament the city, and as well acquainted with architecture and engineering, he supplied it with water by a new canal 200 miles in length. The wars of Milan, and the misfortunes and captivity of the duke influenced the destinies of the painter, and

Leonard quitted a city which he had adorned with his paintings and the labours of his genius. He removed to Florence, where he found protection and friendship with the Medicis. From Florence he went to Rome, and soon after visited France by the liberal invitations of Francis I. The fatigues of the journey, however, were too much for his constitution, he languished for some months at Fontainebleau, and during one of the visits which he frequently received from Francis, he raised himself in his bed to show the gratitude of his heart, and at that moment being seized with a fainting fit, he expired in the arms of the monarch, who had eagerly stooped to support him. This was in 1520. The best of his pieces was our Saviour's last supper, painted in oil, on the wall of a church of Milan, long since defaced from moisture and the ravages of time, though a copy of it was taken by order of Francis I. which is preserved at St. Germain's. At Florence he was engaged with Michael Angelo in painting the council chamber of the city, but this union of talents produced unfortunately not only rivalship, but lasting jealousy. According to Rubens, his chief excellence was in giving every thing its proper character. His pieces are mostly preserved at Florence and in France. He wrote treatises on the Nature, Equilibrium, and Motion of Water; on Anatomy; on Perspective; on Light and Shadows; on Painting, &c.

Viner, sir Robert, a goldsmith and banker of London, who was much noticed by Charles II. to whom he lent large sums of money. When he was lord mayor of the city the monarch honoured him with his presence at dinner, and showed him many marks of kindness and favour.

Vines, Richard, an English divine, born at Blaston, Leicestershire. He was educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, and afterwards became master of Hinckley school, and when in orders he obtained the living of Weddington, Warwickshire. The civil wars drove him from his parish to Coventry, but on the establishment of the presbyterian government in 1644, he was nominated one of the assembly of divines, and proved himself by his eloquence, an able champion of the republican cause. From London, where he obtained St. Clement Danes, and St. Lawrence, Jewry, he removed to Cambridge, where he was appointed master of Pembroke hall, which he resigned soon after, as he would not take the engagement. In the conferences which he had with the monarch as one of the deputies from the parliament, he conducted himself with becoming propriety and marked respect towards his unfortunate sovereign, and on the morning of his execution he offered him his spiritual consolation and assistance. He died 1656, and was buried in St. Lawrence, Jewry, where his monument perished in the great fire of London. Though a strong and violent Calvinist, he was a benevolent man, void of pride and flattery, and as a scholar distinguished for his perfect knowledge of Greek, and eminent as a philologist, invincible as a disputant, and as a preacher most persuasive. He often preached before the parliament, and of the sermons which he composed, 32 have been published.

Vinnius, Arnold, professor of law at Leyden, was author of commentaries on the institutes of Justinian, 2 vols. 4to. and on the ancient lawyers, 8vo. and died at Leyden 1657, aged 69.

Viot, Marie Ann Henrietta Payan de l'Estang, a native of Dresden, distinguished for her learning, her wit, and the great versatility of her genius. She married d'Antremont at the age of 12, and was a widow at 16, and afterwards she took for her second husband de Bourdic of Nismes. Her mental accomplishments recommended her to the notice of the learned, she was honoured with a seat in the academy of Nismes, and read on her admission an eloge on her favourite author Montaigne. Among her compositions are known an Ode to Silence; the Summer; Fauvette, a romance, la Floret de Brama, an opera: Epistle to Tremblaye, &c. This ingenious and excellent woman died of a fever in the summer of 1802, aged 56, at Bagnols.

Virgilius, Publius Maro, a celebrated Latin poet. He was born at Andes near Mantua, and died at Brundusium, B.C. 19, aged 51. He was happily patronised by Mecænas and Augustus, and the independence which he enjoyed permitted him to devote the great powers of his genius to the composition of the sublimest efforts of the Italian muse. His 10 Eclogues, his four Georgics, and his Æneid in 12 books are well known, and will be read and admired so long as the labours of genius can command the applauses of mankind.

Virginia, daughter of Virginius, was stabbed to the heart by her father, and thus saved from the violence which Appius the tyrannical decemvir meditated against her person, under the pretence that she was the slave of one of his freedmen. This created a revolution in the state and the abolition of the decemviral power, 449, B.C.

Visconti, Ennius Quirinus, an Italian antiquary, was born at Rome, in 1753. His father, John Baptist Visconti, was keeper of the Pontifical Museum; and under him the son imbibed a taste for antiquarian research, which was encouraged by several cardinals and princes. His great-

est work is "A Description of the Museum Pio-Clementinum;" in which he has explained a vast number of obscure inscriptions, medals, and basso-relievos. When the French carried off the ancient monuments, and works of art, to Paris, M. Visconti was called thither, and appointed keeper of the museum. There also he published his "Iconographie Grecque et Romaine;" which, however, he did not live to complete. He died in 1818.—*W.B.*

Vitellio or Vitello, a native of Poland, author of a treatise on Optics, collected from the works of Euclid, Archimedes, and others, in the middle of the 13th century. His works were best edited in 1572.

Vitellius, Aulus, a Roman emperor. After sharing in the debaucheries of Tiberius, and administering to the vices of Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, he was proclaimed emperor in Germany by his troops, in opposition to Otho. Though defeated in three battles by his rival he prevailed on the fourth, but instead of reigning like a father, he disgraced himself by every species of licentiousness, and at last was assassinated, and Vespasian placed on the throne A.D. 69.

Vitringa, Campegio, a native of Leeward in Friesland, who became professor at the university of Franeker, where he died of an apoplexy 3d March, 1722, aged 63. He was author of a Latin commentary on Isaiah, 2 vols. fol.—Apocalypseos Anachrisis, 4to.—Typus Theologiæ Practicæ, 8vo.—Synagoga Vetus, 4to.—Archisynagogus, 4to.—De decem Viris Otiosæ Synagogæ, 4to.—Observationes Sacræ, 4to. His son of the same name died also at Franeker 1723, aged 31, professor of theology, and author of a valuable abridgment of Natural Theology, 4to. 1720.

Vitruvius, M. Pollio, a famous architect of Antiquity. He lived in the age of Julius Cæsar, and dedicated his valuable work on architecture, in 10 books, to Augustus Cæsar; but few particulars are known of his history. The best edition of this work is that of Amsterdam, 1649, in fol.

Vivaldi, Antonio, a famous Italian musician. His execution on the violin was particularly admired, and his symphonies, and four seasons, are still popular pieces. He died about 1743, at Venice.

Vivares, Francis, an engraver of great eminence, born at St. John de Bruel, a village of Rouergue. He came to London in 1727 with the intention of following the business of his uncle, a master tailor, but his partiality to engraving prevailed, and by the instructions of Amiconi the Italian painter, he acquired an extensive reputation. His landscapes, and trees were particularly admired. He died 1780, aged 71. He was three times married, and by his first wife, had 16 children, and by the two last 15.

Vivens, Francis de, a French physician, who died at Clairac 1780, aged 80. He was author of tracts on the Flight of Birds—on the Principles of Physics—new Theory of Motion, &c.

Vives, John Lewis, a native of Valencia, in Spain, who taught belles lettres at Louvain, and came to England, where he taught Latin to Mary the daughter of Henry VIII. He was highly favoured by the monarch, but when he presumed to speak and to write against the divorce of Catherine of Arragon, he was arrested, and for six months sent to prison. When he recovered his liberty he returned to Spain, and died at Bruges 6th May, 1540, aged 48. He wrote Commentaries on Augustin's Civitas Dei—a treatise on the Corruption and Decline of Arts and Siences—treatise on Religion—and other theological works.

Viviani, Vincent, a famous mathematician, born at Florence, 5th April, 1622. He was the pupil and the friend of Galileo, and acquired such reputation that he received a pension from Lewis XIV. and was appointed first mathematician to the grand duke of Tuscany. He died 22d September, 1703, member of several learned societies in Europe. He published Divination on Aristeas, a work of merit, fol.—de Maximis et Minimis Geometricæ Divinatio in Quintum Conicor. Apoll. Pergæi, &c. fol.—Enodatio Problematum Universis Geometris Propositorum, a Cl. Commieres, 4to.—a treatise on Proportions, 4to.

Vivien, Joseph, a painter, born at Lyons. He studied under le Brune, and was patronised by the electors of Cologne and Bavaria. His pieces are much admired for correctness of delineation, and a happy manner which gave to the features the very feelings of the soul. He died at Bonn in Germany, 1735, aged 78.

Vlodomir, grand duke of Russia, embraced Christianity in 989, and enforced the observation of its mild tenets among his heathen subjects. His good intentions were powerfully seconded by his daughter-in-law, the daughter of Boleslaus duke of Poland, who brought in her retinue Reinhern, bishop of Colberg, an active and intelligent missionary. Vlodomir, by an old age of repentance, made amends for the cruelties and the debauchery of his former years, and after his death he was regarded by his subjects as an apostle and a saint, and his tomb at Kiow has long continued an object of veneration among the Rus-

sians. An order of merit was established by the second Catherine, which bears his name.

Voetius, Gisbert, a learned divine, born at Heusden, 3d March, 1589. He was appointed in 1634, professor of theology, and of oriental languages at Utrecht, where he continued an active instructer for 40 years, and died 1st November, 1677, aged 87. His accusation of Des Cartes, whom he charged with atheism, was believed by the magistrates of Utrecht, and the two Apologetical letters of the philosopher were condemned to ignominy. His followers were called Voetians. He published Exercitia et Bibliotheca Studiosi Theologi—Politica Ecclesiastica, 4 vols. 4to.—Diatribe de Cœlo Beatorum, &c.—His son Paul was professor of law at Utrecht, and died 1667, aged 48. He wrote de Usu Juris Civilis et Canonici, &c.—de Jure Militari—Commentar. in Institutiones Imperiales, 2 vols. 4to.—de Mobilium et Immobil. Naturâ, 8vo.—John, the son of Paul, was professor of law at Leyden, and at Herborn, and died 1714, author of an excellent Commentary on the Pandects, 2 vols. folio, 1698–1704, &c.

Voglerus, Valentine Henry, a native of Helmstadt, who became professor of medicine, and died there, highly respected as a physician, 1677, aged 55. He wrote an Account of Writers, &c. improved by Meibomius—Institutionum Physiologicarum Liber, 4to.—Diæticorum Comment. Dissertationes, &c.

Voigt, Godfrey, a learned Lutheran divine, who was born at Misnia, and died at Hamburgh, 1682. He wrote a treatise on the Altars of the Primitive Christians, 8vo. &c.

Voisenon, Charles Henry de Fusée de, a native of Voisenon, near Melun, who quitted the ecclesiastical profession for the pleasures of the world, and for the writing of dramatic pieces. He was author of various romances; fugitive pieces of poetry; several comedies; lyric poems; historical fragments, &c. written in an easy and pleasing style, and collected together in 5 vols. 8vo. 1782, by Madame de Turpin. He died 22d Nov. 1775, aged 67.

Voisin, Joseph de, a native of Bourdeaux, who became counsellor in the parliament of his native town, and afterwards entered into orders. He wrote Theology of the Jews, in Latin, 4to.; a treatise on the Divine Law, 8vo.; and other treatises, and died 1685.

Voisin, Daniel Francis, counsellor of the parliament of Paris, rose by his merits to the highest offices of the state, and in 1714 was made chancellor of France. His integrity and virtues were eminently displayed in a conference with Lewis XIV. The monarch, who had promised pardon to some worthless culprit, directed his chancellor to affix the seals to the pardon, and when the upright magistrate refused, he took the seals, and sealed the pardon himself. When Lewis desired his minister to take the seals back, he declined it, saying, "they are contaminated, I wish no longer to hold them." Astonished at his firmness, the king, with an exclamation of admiration, threw the pardon into the fire; "now," rejoined the chancellor, "I can properly resume the seals, as fire purifies every thing." This excellent character died suddenly, 1st Feb. 1718, aged 62.

Voiture, Vincent, an eminent French writer, son of a wine-merchant, born at Amiens, 1598. His wit and literary reputation soon recommended him to the notice of the court, where he was liberally patronised and pensioned. He was sent to Spain on political affairs, and during his stay at Madrid, he wrote verses in Spanish with such elegance that they were ascribed to the muse of Lopez de Vega. He afterwards visited Rome, where he was courteously treated, and he was the bearer of the information of the birth of Lewis XIV. to the court of Florence. Though loaded with pensions, he was, in consequence of his fondness for gaming, always poor. He died 27th May, 1648. Though he wrote verses with elegance in French, Spanish, and Italian, yet few of his poetical pieces are preserved. His letters form nearly the whole of his works, and they have often been printed in 2 vols. 12mo. They are elegant, polite, and easy, and have deserved the highest commendations of Boileau, who regards him not only as a polisher and refiner of the French language in a barbarous age, but as a sensible and graceful writer. Voltaire, however, speaks differently of his merits, and describes his letters as the mere pastime of a wanton imagination, with nothing instructive, nothing flowing from the heart, but rather an abuse than an exercise of wit.

Volder, Burchel de, a native of Amsterdam, professor of philosophy and mathematics at Leyden, where he died, 1709, aged 66. He wrote Harangues and Dissertations on Philosophical Subjects.

Volkof, Feodor, the Garrick of Russia, was the son of a tradesman at Yaroslaf, and was born 1729. He was educated at Moscow, but instead of devoting himself to the business of a manufacturer of saltpetre and sulphur in the house of his mother's second husband, he took pleasure in frequenting the German theatre at Petersburg, and on his return to Yaroslaf, he erected a stage in his father's house, and provided himself with all the apparatus necessary for dramatic representation. His four brothers shared his theatrical labours, and by degrees acquired such reputation,

that a regular theatre was built for the reception of crowded audiences. The fame of the young performer was no sooner reported at Petersburg, than the empress, in 1752, sent for him to the capital, and nobly allowed him a handsome pension, and enabled him to represent with effect and magnificence the finest productions of Sumorokof and of Moliere. Under the patronage of the court, not less than 2200*l.* were annually granted for the salaries of the actors, and Volkof and his brother were ennobled, and presented with extensive estates. The last character which this eminent actor performed was in the tragedy of Zemira, at Moscow, and he died soon after, 1763, aged 35.

Volmar, Isaac, a German statesman, who assisted as ambassador from the emperor at the conferences before the peace of Westphalia. He wrote in Latin, Memoirs of the Transactions which happened at Munster and Osnaburgh between the Catholics and Protestants from 1643 to 1648. He died 1662.

Volney, Constantine Francis Chassebeuf de, a French writer, was born at Craon in 1757. After finishing his education he went to Egypt and Syria, of which countries he published a description in 2 vols. 8vo. 1787. At the beginning of the revolution he became a member of the States-general; but afterwards he purchased an estate in Corsica, where he gave such offence by his opinions that he was obliged to leave the island. In the reign of terror, he suffered imprisonment; but in 1794, he was appointed one of the professors in the new school of education. On the failure of this project Volney went to America, where he had a controversy with Priestley on the origin of Christianity. At the peace he returned to Europe, and died at Paris, April 20, 1802. His other works are,—1. On the Simplification of the Oriental Languages. 2. Chronology of the Twelve Centuries preceding the entrance of Xerxes into Greece. 3. The Ruins, or Meditations on the Revolutions of Empires. 4. The Law of Nature, or Physical Principles of Morality. 5. Account of Corsica. 6. Lectures on History. 7. On the Climate and Soil of the United States of America. 8. The Chronology of Herodotus. 9. New Researches on Ancient History, 3 vols. &c.—*W. B.*

Voltaire, Marie Francis Arouet de, a French writer of great celebrity, born at Paris, 20th Feb. 1694. He was so feeble at his birth, that it was long doubtful whether he could be reared by the kindest attention of his parents. From his earliest years he evinced superior powers of mind, and a sprightly imagination, so that he said he wrote verses before he left his cradle. He was educated in the college of Lewis the Great, where he made so astonishing a progress, that Ninon de l'Enclos left him 2000 livres to buy him a library. He was intended for the law; but the muses had greater charms for him, and in the society of the courtiers of Lewis XIV. he acquired those graces of delicate humour and easy expression by which he was so much distinguished. His fondness for satire directed against the government, procured his imprisonment in the Bastile for one year, from which he was liberated by the interference of the duke of Orleans, who was pleased with the representation of Œdipus, the first tragedy which he wrote, 1718. Some of his plays were afwards unsuccessful on the stage, and the poet, indignant at the severe censures of his countrymen, left Paris, and came to England, where he was much noticed by George I. and queen Caroline, under whose patronage he published his Henriade. Flattered with his reception from the English, and with the handsome property which he had realized by the liberality of his subscribers, he in 1728 returned to Paris, and while with avaricious eagerness he laboured by commerce, and by adventurous undertakings to improve his income, he devoted the best part of his time to literary pursuits. His Brutus, the most nervous of his tragedies, appeared in 1730, and was soon succeeded by Zara, the most pathetic of his dramatic pieces. His Lettres Philosophiques at this time gave such offence for their profane and indecent witticisms, that they were burnt by a decree of the parliament, and the author for a while withdrew from the public indignation to the seat of Madame de Chatelet on the borders of Lorraine. His Alzire, Mahomet, and Merope, produced soon after, placed him at the head of the dramatic poets of France, and introduced him to the court as the favourite of Madame Pompadour. He was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to the king, and historiographer of France, and in 1746 was gratified in the long coveted honour of a seat in the academy of sciences. Though thus in the possession of popularity, and universally admired for the bold effusions of his muse, he yet found a host of rivals and detractors, and to fly from their persecution, he retired to the court of Berlin. The confidence and familiarity of the Prussian monarch, and a liberal pension of 22,000 livres, for a while commanded his attachment and partiality; but a quarrel with Maupertuis, who was at the head of the Berlin academy, and that spirit of independence and inconstancy which always marked his conduct, soon after brought on his disgrace, and after being dispossessed of a volume of royal verses, which he wished to carry away, he was permitted to leave the kingdom. The pub-

lication of an obscene and impious poem at that time rendered his return to Paris dangerous, and, therefore, after staying one year at Colwar, he purchased an estate near Geneva, where he fixed his residence. This place he soon abandoned for Ferney, on the borders of France, where he established a little colony of industrious artisans, and received, in progress of time, the homage and the respect of the learned of Europe. In this peaceful retreat, where he received the adulation of the great, and the liberal presents of crowned heads, especially of his ancient friend the king of Prussia, and of the empress Catharine, he continued long to direct the taste and the literature of the world. At last, in 1778, he ventured to exchange the tranquillity of Ferney for the incense of the capital, and, surrounded with glory and with wealth, he appeared at Paris, where he was received with unusual honours by all the learned bodies, and crowned with the poetic wreath, in the full theatre, amidst applauding thousands. These honours, and the complimentary visits of ceremony which they produced were, however, too burdensome for the great age of the poet, and change of regimen, and continued fatigue, inflamed his blood, and brought on a hæmorrhage. As if foreboding his approaching end, he declared, when he reached Paris, that he came to seek glory and death; and when presented by an artist with a picture of his triumph, he observed, "a tomb would be fitter for me than a triumph." When unable to enjoy his usual rest he took a large dose of opium, which deprived him of his senses, and he died soon after, 30th May, 1778. He was buried at Selieres, between Nogent and Troyes, and his remains were, during the fervour of the revolution, removed to the church of St. Genevieve, at Paris, by a decree of the convention. Voltaire was an extraordinary character; as the leader of a new sect he has caused a revolution in wit and morals, and whilst he has often exerted his powerful talents to promote the cause of reason and of humanity, to inspire princes with toleration, and with a horror for war, he has too often, and too successfully, exerted himself in extending principles of irreligion, anarchy, and libertinism. Ever inconstant and wavering, he was the free-thinker at London, the Cartesian at Versailles, the Christian at Nancy, and the infidel at Berlin. From the high character of the moralist, he frequently descended into the buffoon; from the philosopher he became an enthusiast; from mildness he passed to passion; from flattery to satire, from the love of money to the love of luxury; from the modesty of a wise man to the vanity of an impious wit; and from the faith of the humble Christian to the foul language and effrontery of the blasphemous atheist. It has been said, that his physiognomy partook of that of the eagle and of the ape, and his character exhibited him occasionally with sensibility, but void of affection, voluptuous, but without passions, open without sincerity, and liberal without generosity. As a man of letters, he must stand on very high ground in the eye of posterity, for versatility of talents, for brilliancy of imagination, for astonishing ease, for exquisite taste, and for vast extent of knowledge. Besides the pieces already mentioned, he wrote several tragedies, the last of which was Irene—several comedies, the best of which are, l'Indiscret, l'Enfant Prodigue, and Nanine—operas—fugitive pieces—Essai sur l'Histoire Generale—Les Siecles de Louis XIV. et Louis XV.—History of Charles XII.—of the Czar Peter—Melanges de Literature—Dictionaire Philosophique—Philosophie de l'Histoire, and other works of impious tendency—Theatre of Peter and Th. Corneille, &c. These very voluminous works have appeared in various forms, and by several editors. The most correct edition is that of Geneva, in 30 vols. 4to. and the most copious that of Basil, in 71 vols. 8vo.

Vondel, Justus, or Josse du, a Dutch poet, born 17th Nov. 1587. His parents were anabaptists, but he quitted their sect for the Roman catholic tenets. With strong natural powers, he for a while disregarded the rules of art, and at the age of 30, began to learn Latin, to enjoy in their original the beauties of the ancient muse. He wrote various poems, collected together in 9 vols. 4to. The best known of these are, the Taking of Amsterdam by Florent V. count of Holland, a work of merit, though wild and irregular—the Destruction of Jerusalem, a tragedy—Palamedes, or Innocence Oppressed, a work which described the fate of Barneveldt, and for which the author was fined 300 livres by the influence of the offended Maurice—Satires, bitterly severe against the ministers of the reformed religion, &c. He lived regardless of worldly affairs, and consequently, died poor, 5th Feb. 1679, aged 91.

Vopiscus, Flavius, a Syracusan in the reign of Diocletian, author of the Lives of Aurelian, Tacitus Florianus, &c. printed with the Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores.

Vorstius, Conrad, a native of Cologne, who studied at Heidelberg, where he took his doctor's degree. He succeeded Arminius in the divinity chair at Leyden, 1611, an appointment which so displeased the Calvinists, that James I. not only caused his book De Deo to be burnt publicly in London, but prevailed upon the states of Holland, by entreaties and by threats, to banish the offending divine. This persecuted man at last found protection in Holstein, and died at Tonningen, 1622. His remains were

conveyed to Frederickstadt, the newly built city of the Arminians, and buried with great pomp. His works are chiefly on controversial and theological subjects. His son William Henry was minister of the Arminians at Warmond, in Holland, and wrote several tracts, &c.

Vorstius, Ælius Everard, a native of Ruremonde, professor of medicine at Leyden, where he died 1624, aged 59. He wrote De Annulorum Origine—the Fishes of Holland—an Historical Voyage, &c. in Magna Græcia, &c. His son Adolphus was also professor of medicine at Leyden, and died 1663, aged 66. He published a Catalogue of the Plants in the Botanical Garden of Leyden.

Vortigern, a British chief, elected king after the departure of the Romans from the island, 445. To repel the invasion of the Picts and Scots, he called to his assistance the Saxons, and when these warlike tribes landed under the command of Hengist and Horsa, Vortigern granted them large domains. He afterwards married Rowena, Hengist's daughter, and granted him the kingdom of Kent, after which he retired to Wales, and was it is said burned in his castle about 484.

Vos, Martin de, a painter of Antwerp. He studied in Italy, and was intimate with Tintoret. His landscapes, historical pieces, &c. possessed singular merit. He died in his native town, 1604, aged 70.

Vossius, Gerard John, a learned writer, born near Heidelberg, 1577. He studied at Dort, and in 1595, removed to Leyden, and he acquired such reputation for learning and for merit, that though young, he was, 1599, elected to the office of director of the college of Dort. He was in 1614 appointed director of the theological college of Leyden, and four years after was placed in the chair of eloquence and chronology. Though he endeavoured to avoid all controversy, he incurred the displeasure of the Gomarists in his history of Pelagianism, and was expelled from the communion of the Antiremonstrants. Thus persecuted in Holland, he found friends and protection in England, and by the influence of Laud he obtained a prebend in Canterbury cathedral, and was honoured with the degree of doctor of laws at Oxford 1629. On the erection of the university of Amsterdam in 1630, Vossius was regarded as a most proper person to support by his learning and abilities the new establishment, and notwithstanding the clamours of his enemies and the opposition of Leyden against the institution, he was called to fill the chair of history. He died there 1649, aged 72. His works were published in 6 vols. fol. 1695. The best known of these are, Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ —de Origine et Progressu Idolatriæ—de Historicis Græcis—de Hist. Latinis—de Arte Grammatica, &c. By his first wife, whom he married at Dort 1602, and who died 1607, he had three children, and by the second he had five sons and two daughters, of whom only one son survived him.

Vossius, Francis, brother of the preceding, was author of a poem on a naval triumph obtained by Von Tromp, and died 1645.

Vossius, Dionysius, son of Gerard John V. was celebrated for his learning, which it is said, in consequence of his intense application, hastened his death. He wrote valuable notes on the work of Moses Maimonides, with a Latin translation, and died 1633, at Amsterdam, aged 22.

Vossius, Gerard, third son of Gerard John V. was an able critic, who edited, with valuable notes, Velleius Paterculus, 1639, in 16mo. and died 1640. His brother Matthew, wrote a valuable chronicle of Holland and Zealand in Latin, 4to. and died 1646.

Vossius, Isaac, youngest of the children of Gerard John V. was born at Leyden 1618. He was educated under the care of his father, and acquired such celebrity that he was invited to Sweden to teach queen Christina the Greek language. He received in 1663, a handsome present from Lewis XIV. with a flattering letter from Colbert, and on his visit to England in 1670, he was courteously received by Charles II. made doctor of laws at Oxford, and appointed canon of Windsor, with apartments in the castle, where he died 10th Feb. 1688. The valuable library which he left was regarded as the best in the world, and it was purchased by the university of Leyden. Though learned and well informed, Vossius was weak and credulous, and though he wrote a book to prove the Septuagint to be the work of inspired writers, he ventured in private conversation to dispute the truths and reality of a revelation, in consequence of which Charles, well acquainted with his belief in fabulous stories, exclaimed, "there is nothing which Vossius refuses to believe, except the Bible." His works are very numerous, but may perhaps be regarded as less valuable than those of his father. The character of these two illustrious men has been drawn by the journalists of Trevoux, with great accuracy. Nothing, say they, is more different than the make of their understandings. In the father judgment prevails, imagination in the son; the father labours slowly, the son goes on with ease; the father distrusts the best founded conjectures, the son loves nothing but conjectures; bold and daring, the father's aim was to instruct, the son's to parade and make a noise; truth was the father's object, and novelty the son's. In the father we admire vast erudition orderly arranged, and clearly expressed, in the son a dazzling turn of

style, singular thoughts, and a vivacity which pleases even in a bad cause. The father was a man of probity and religion, and regular in his manners, the son was a libertine in principle and practice, he made religion the object of his insults, and only studied to find the weak sides of it, and as to his morality his obscene notes on Catullus will too fully prove the licentiousness of his heart.

Vossius, Gerard, a Roman catholic ecclesiastic, distantly related to the preceding. He died at Liege, where he was born 1609. He edited and enriched with Latin versions and with notes, the works of Gregory Thaumaturgus, Ephrem Syrus, and some of the pieces of J. Chrysostom and Theodoret, besides a commentary of Cicero's Somnium Scipionis.

Vouet, Simon, a celebrated painter, born at Paris 1582. After studying under his father, who was a painter, he visited Constantinople, Venice, and Italy, and settling at Rome he was patronised by pope Urban VIII. and made prince of the Roman academy of St. Luke. He was recalled in 1627, after a residence of 14 years at Rome, by Lewis XIII. and he was employed in adorning the palaces of the Louvre, Luxemburg, St. Germain's, and other places. Though he had no genius for grand compositions, and was unacquainted with the rules of perspective, he was a great master in colouring, and to him France is indebted for banishing the insipid and barbarous manner which then prevailed. As the founder of the French school, he had numerous and respectable pupils, le Brun, Perrier, Mignard, le Sueur, Dorigny, and others, who in acquiring celebrity to themselves, reflected high honour on their instructer. He died, worn more with labour than with years, 1641, aged 59. The best part of his work was engraved by his son-in-law Dorigny.

Vroon, Henry Cornelius, a native of Haerlem, who in a voyage to Spain was shipwrecked on the coast of Portugal. As he was well skilled in painting he drew a representation of the storm which had nearly proved fatal to him, and with such success that he met with general approbation. When the earl of Nottingham wished to have the defeat of the armada transmitted to posterity on a suit of tapestry, Vroon was selected for the work, and his execution was equal to the celebrity of the subject. It remains still in the house of lords a monument of his genius, and of the glorious victory of Elizabeth's navy. The time of his death is unknown.

Wace, Robert, a native of Jersey, clerk of the chapel to Henry II. of England, and canon of Baycux, flourished in the middle of the 12th century, and wrote, Rhon, or the Dukes of Normandy, in French verse.

Wading, Peter, a native of Waterford, in Ireland, who entered among the Jesuits, and was professor of theology at Prague, and afterwards at Louvain for 16 years. He was also chancellor of the universities of Prague and Gratz, in Stiria, and was highly esteemed for his virtues and learning. He wrote poems, and various other works in Latin, and died at Gratz, 1644, aged 58.

Wading, Luke de, an Irish cordelier, who settled at Rome, where he died 1655, author of Annals of his Order, 4 vols.—Bibliotheque des Ecrivains Cordeliers, &c.

Wadsworth, Thomas, a native of St. Saviour's, Southwark, educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. He obtained Newington Butts, and was remarkable for his charity, but at the restoration he was ejected from the living of St. Laurence Pulteney. He afterwards preached at Newington Theobald's, &c. and died of the stone, 29th Oct. 1676, aged 46, much respected for his piety and learning. His works are the Immortality of the Soul, and on theological subjects.

Wadsworth, Benjamin, president of Harvard college, Massachusetts, was born at Milton in 1669, and graduated in 1690 at Harvard. He was ordained pastor of the first church in Boston in 1696, and preached there till his election to the presidency in 1725. His mind was marked by strength more than brilliancy, and his style of preaching more by gravity than animation. He possessed a most tenacious memory. His learning was considerable, and his piety exemplary. He died in 1737. ☞ L.

Waffer, Lionel, a surgeon of London, who made several voyages to the South Seas, of which he published an account 1699, translated into French by Montirat, 1706, 12mo.

Wagenseil, John Christopher, a learned German, born at Nuremberg, 26th Nov. 1633. He studied at Stockholm and Altorf, and afterwards travelled as tutor to some persons of distinction, with whom he visited Holland, France, Spain, England, and Italy, and received every where those marks of respect and attention which his reputation and learning deserved. Louis

XIV. treated him with great liberality, and the university of Orleans honoured him with the title of doctor of laws, but though solicited to settle abroad, he preferred literary distinction at home, and after an absence of six years he was placed in the chair of law and history at Altorf. He afterwards exchanged the professorship of history for that of oriental languages, and after being honoured with the confidence of the count Palatine of the Rhine, and the notice of the emperor, he died 9th Oct. 1705, aged 72. He wrote a treatise de Urbe Noribergæ, 4to.—Pera Librorum Juvenilium, 12mo.—Tela Ignea Satanæ, 2 vols. 4to. &c.

Wagner, John James, a Swiss physician, librarian to the town of Zurich, and member of the academy of the curious in nature. He published Historia Naturalis Helvetiæ Curiosa, 12mo. and died 1695, aged 54.

Wagstaffe, Thomas, a native of Warwickshire, educated at the Charter-house, and New Inn hall, Oxford, where he took his degrees in art. He obtained Martinsthorp rectory in Rutlandshire, and in 1684, was made chancellor of Litchfield, and rector of St. Margaret Pattens, London. At the revolution he refused to take the oaths, and was deprived of his ecclesiastical preferments, and then practised physic for some years with success. He was in 1693, consecrated suffragan bishop of Thetford, and died Oct. 17th, 1712, aged 67. He wrote several tracts in defence of the constitution, according to the tenets of the non-jurors, and he ably supported the title of Charles I. to be author of the Eikon Basilike.

Wailly, Noel Francis de, a native of Amiens, distinguished as a philologist. He wrote a French Grammar of great merit, often republished—Principles of the Latin tongue—on Orthography—translations of Cæsar's Commentaries, and Cicero's Orations, 4 vols. 12mo. &c. He died at Paris, 1801.

Wake, William, an eminent prelate born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, 1657. He was in 1672 admitted at Christ church, and when in orders he became preacher to the Grays-inn society. In 1689 he took his degree of D.D. and was appointed deputy clerk to the closet, and chaplain to William and Mary, and soon after canon of Christchurch, in 1694 rector of St. James's, Westminster, dean of Exeter 1701, bishop of Lincoln 1705, and translated to Canterbury, Jan. 1715-16. He was engaged, 1697, in a severe controversy with Atterbury with respect to the rights of convocation, but though several of the clergy entered the lists on both sides, the State of the Church and Clergy of England, &c. fol. by Dr. Wake, was the most masterly, luminous and satisfactory performance, published on the subject. In other writings he also ably vindicated the church against the papists, and while he earnestly wished in his discourses, and in his correspondence, to form a union between the churches of England and France, he was indefatigable in supporting the rights and tenets of the protestants. This truly learned and virtuous man died at Lambeth, 24th Jan. 1736-7, leaving several daughters. Besides his controversial works he published a translation of the epistles of the Apostolical Fathers, 8vo.—Exposition of the church Catechism, often edited—Tracts against Popery—sermons and charges.

Wake, Isaac, a native of Northamptonshire, educated at Merton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1598. He was public orator to the university, and afterwards went as ambassador from England to Venice, Savoy, and France. He was knighted, and died abroad 1632. He was author of Rex Platonicus—Discourse on the 13 Helvetic Cantons—on the State of Italy—on the Proceedings of the king of Sweden, &c.

Wakefield, Robert, an eminent divine, born in the north of England, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards travelled abroad, and acquired such reputation that the emperor appointed him, 1519, professor of Hebrew at Louvain. He, however, soon left the continent for the patronage of Henry VIII. and he became Hebrew professor at Oxford, 1530, and canon of Christ church. He was author of several Latin pamphlets on the abuses of the papal power—on the Celibacy of the Clergy—Syntagma Hebræorum—a paraphrase of Ecclesiastes, &c. and died in London 1537.

Wakefield, Gilbert, a native of Nottingham, educated under Mr. Woodeson, at Kingston on Thames, where his father was minister, and at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he took his first and only degree 1776. When in deacon's orders he obtained Stockport curacy, Cheshire, and soon after removed to Liverpool and married. He quitted the church in 1779 for the situation of tutor in the dissenting academy at Warrington, and on its dissolution he removed to Hackney college where he continued about one year. The French revolution at this time gave rise to several political publications, and among others Mr. Wakefield excited the public attention by the violence of his attacks, and the animosity of his observations on the conduct of government. These publications were disregarded by the ministry, as the efforts of virulent licentiousness or disappointed ambition, but his letter to the bishop of Landaff appeared so hostile to the interests of the state, and to the safety of the establishment, that he was prosecuted by the attorney-general, and immured for two years

in Dorchester jail. His imprisonment expired May, 1801, but a fever carried him to his grave the following September, in his 45th year. As a scholar he is entitled to high and unreserved praise, and had his talents been always directed in the paths of classical literature, he might have acquired greater fame, and added much to his domestic happiness from the respect and good opinion of men of all parties, and of every denomination. Unfortunately, however, attached to Socinian and levelling principles, he was restless and dissatisfied under a government which afforded him protection and safety; and while he wished to prostrate in the dust the noblest monuments of human wisdom in legislation and in government, he boldly claimed the exercise of an unlimited sway over the opinions, the prejudices, and the attachments of his fellow-subjects. The best known of his publications are a collection of Latin poems, with notes on Homer, 1776—Inquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the three first Centuries concerning the Person of J. C. 4 vols. 8vo.—Sylva Critica—a pamphlet against Public Worship, which gave general offence, and was answered chiefly by dissenters—translation of the New Testament, 2 vols. 8vo.—Tragœdiarum Græcarum Delectus, 2 vols. 12mo.—Lucretius edited, 3 vols. 4to.—Horace edited, &c. He also published Memoirs of himself, 8vo. little interesting.

Waldeck, Christian Augustus, prince of, an Austrian general, employed in 1789 against the Turks, and in 1792 against the French. He lost an arm at the siege of Thionville, and afterwards distinguished himself with Wurmser in carrying the lines of Weissemburg. He continued to serve his country with high distinction, and in 1798 passed into Portugal, where he was named commander-in-chief. He died 1798, aged 54, highly respected as a general, and as a warrior.

Waldo, Peter, a merchant of Lyons, who, in the 12th century, became the founder of the new sect of the Waldenses. The sudden death of a friend by his side, had such an effect upon him that he made a vow of consecrating himself more immediately to the service of God. He distributed his goods to the poor, and as preacher of the gospel, collected around him thousands of followers in Dauphiné, Provence, and other provinces of France, but notwithstanding the correct conduct and inoffensive morals of his sect, as he entertained opinions contrary to the interests of Rome, he was declared an enemy to the church, and persecution and war were raised against him. Though thousands fell in this bloody and unequal contest, the sect spread from France to Piedmont, and long maintained itself against all opposition.

Wales, William, an English mathematician who accompanied captain Cook in his first voyage round the world, as astronomer, and was recommended on his return, to the place of mathematical master at Christ's hospital. He was author of Account of Astronomical Observations in the Southern Hemisphere, 4to.—remarks on Foster's account of Cook's voyage—inquiry into the Population of England and Wales—Robertson's Elements of Navigation improved—a Dissertation on the Achronical Rising of the Pleiades, inserted in Dr. Vincent's Periplus. He died 1799.

Wales, Samuel, D.D. professor of divinity in Yale College, was graduated at that institution in 1767, and was not long after settled in the ministry at Milford, Connecticut. He was appointed to the professorship in 1782, and continued in the office till his death, February 18th, 1794. He was distinguished for talents, learning, and piety. ☞ L.

Walker, Clement, a native of Cliffe, Dorsetshire, educated at Christ church, Oxford. He was usher to the exchequer, and member for Wells, and ably supported the royal cause, during the civil wars. His opposition to the republican government, was so determined that Cromwell sent him to the Tower, where he died, 1651. He was author of the History of Independency, 4to. a curious work—the High Court of Justice, or Cromwell's Slaughter-house, 4to. &c.

Walker, Edward, a native of Somersetshire, who was made secretary at war 1639, and assisted the king at the battle of Edgehill. He was also garter-king at arms, and received from Charles I. the honour of knighthood, and at the restoration was made one of the clerks of the privy-council. He was author of Historical Discourses, fol.—Order of the Ceremonies observed at the celebration of St. George's feast at the Windsor 1674—Acts of the knights of the Garter in the Civil Wars, &c. and died 1676.

Walker, Robert, chief painter to Cromwell, died some time before the restoration in an apartment in Arundel-house. One of his pictures of the Protector, was sold to the grand duke of Tuscany for 500*l.* according to the anecdote mentioned by Horace Walpole.

Walker, John, a native of Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, and made rector of St. Mary's, Exeter, where he died 1725. His attempt towards recovering an account of the sufferings of the clergy, in the great rebellion, fol. 1714, was so honourably received by the public, that the university of Oxford complimented him with the degree of D.D.

Walker, William, the master of Sir Isaac Newton, was successively appointed

to the grammar-schools of Lowth, and of Grantham, and was rector of Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, where he died 1684, aged 61. He was author of a valuable treatise on English Particles, 8vo.—and other useful works in grammar, rhetoric, and logic.

Walker, Samuel, an English divine, descended from bishop Hall, and born at Exeter, 16th Dec. 1714. He studied at Exeter college, Oxford, and travelled with the son of lord Rolle, and became in 1740, minister of Lanlivery, and in 1746, obtained the living of Truro in Cornwall, where he died 19th July, 1761. He was author of two vols. of Sermons, 8vo.—and discourses on the Catechism, 2 vols. 8vo.

Walker, George, an Irish clergyman, born of English parents in the county of Tyrone, celebrated as the governor of Londonderry, which he gallantly defended against the attacks of James II. till relieved by the English. His valour was handsomely rewarded by king William, whom he accompanied in his Irish campaigns. He was slain at the battle of the Boyne, as he crossed the water.

Walker, Obadiah, a native of Yorkshire, educated at University college, where he became fellow. Though deprived of his fellowship by the parliament in 1648, he was made master of the college at the restoration, and turned papist to keep his place under James II. He was dismissed from the headship at the revolution, and returned to the house of his pupil Dr. Radcliffe, where he was honourably maintained till his death 1698. He was buried in St. Pancras's churchyard. He wrote among other things a violent pamphlet against Luther and his opinions—Life of Christ, &c.

Walker, John, an ingenious writer, author of "the pronouncing Dictionary of the English language," and several other works of excellence, on grammar, and elocution. He was for nearly 40 years teacher of elocution, and with such reputation and success, that he acquired a very comfortable competence. His literary as well as his many virtues recommended him to the notice of the learned, and he had among his particular friends and patrons, Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, and other eminent characters. He died 1st Aug. 1807, in his 76th year, at his apartments, Tottenham-court road.

Walker, Adam, a philosophical lecturer, was born in Westmoreland, and brought up to the weaving business. While thus employed, he amused himself in constructing the models of mills, and devoted so much time to study, that, at the age of fifteen, he was qualified to be an usher in a school. He next became writing-master and accomptant to the free-school at Macclesfield; after which he travelled as a lecturer, and in 1778 settled in London, where he met with great encouragement. He invented the Eidouranion, or transparent orrery; the rotatory lights in the islands of Scilly; and various useful engines. His literary works are—1. Lectures on Experimental Philosophy. 2. Ideas suggested in an Excursion through Flanders, Germany, Italy, and France. 3. Remarks in a Tour to the Lakes of Westmoreland and Cumberland, &c. 4. A System of Familiar Philosophy. 5. A Treatise on Geography and the Use of the Globes, &c. He died at Richmond, aged 90, Feb. 11th, 1821.—*W. B.*

Walker, George, a mathematician, was born about 1735 at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He studied at Glasgow; and in 1757 was ordained pastor of a congregation of dissenters at Durham; from whence, in 1761, he removed to Great Yarmouth, where he remained till 1771, when he accepted the office of mathematical tutor at Warrington. In 1774 he went to Nottingham, and in 1798 to Manchester. He died in London in 1807. As a mathematician he is known by a "Treatise on the Doctrines of the Sphere;" and papers in the transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a member. He was also president of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, in whose memoirs are some of his essays. His sermons and political tracts were published after his death, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*W. B.*

Wall, Martin, M.D. a native of Powick, Worcestershire, educated at Worcester school, and Worcester college, Oxford. He was in 1735 elected fellow of Merton, and afterwards settled at Worcester, where he practised with great reputation. He died at Bath 27th June, 1776, aged 68, and was buried in the Abbey church. He had a strong genius for painting, and would have excelled in the art if he had practised it. Two of the frontispieces to Harvey's Meditations were by his pencil. He wrote a treatise on the Malvern waters—some medical tracts, &c. edited by his son at Oxford in 8vo. 1780.

Wallace, sir William, a celebrated Scotchman, descended from a poor but ancient family. Feeling for the miseries of his country, he determined to free it from English slavery, and collecting a small but resolute band, fell unexpectedly upon the enemy's troops amounting to 40,000 men, and slew their leader lord Warren. Thus deservedly regarded as the saviour of his country, he was appointed regent of the kingdom during the captivity of John Baliol, and penetrating into England, laid waste the county of Durham with fire and sword. These victories recalled Edward I. from Flanders, he hastened to meet the Scotch, and totally routed their forces, but though defeated, Wallace retired in security to the impregnable fastnesses of the

mountains, and defied the power of the English. Disgusted with the jealousy of the nobles, Wallace abdicated his important offices, and lived in privacy, but his valour was so formidable to the English monarch, that he was meanly betrayed into his hands, and treated as a traitor, and after being executed in 1303, his four quarters were hung in derision in the four principal towns of England.

Waller, Edmund, an English poet, born 3d March, 1625, at Coleshill in Herts, near Amersham. He was educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, and was chosen, when scarce seventeen, member for Amersham, in the last parliament of James I. He became early known to the public, by carrying off a rich heiress against a rival whose pretensions were espoused by the court, but his matrimonial happiness was of short duration, as he was a widower at the age of 25. Though noticed by the court, and flattered by the nobility on account of his wit and vivacity, he did not neglect the muses, but imbibed a deep taste for the beauties of ancient writers, by his acquaintance with Morley, afterwards bishop of Winchester, who for several years enjoyed the comforts of hospitality and friendship under his roof. In his parliamentary conduct he warmly opposed the measures of the court, and in the impeachment of judge Crawley, he spoke with such eloquence and animation, that 20,000 copies of his speech were sold in one day. He was in 1642 one of the commissioners who proposed conditions of peace from the parliament to the king at Oxford, but the following year his popularity vanished on an accusation of a conspiracy to reduce the city of London, and the Tower, to the service of the monarch. In this design he was assisted by some members of parliament, and other inferior persons, but though they were all condemned to death, only two were hanged, and Waller purchased his life and liberty after one year's imprisonment, by a heavy fine of 10,000*l*. After this disgrace he retired to France, and lived chiefly at Rouen, and on his return to England, after some time he paid his court to the men in power, and became a great favourite with Cromwell, whose death he embalmed in the most fulsome language of panegyric. So great was the versatility of his talents, and of his disposition, that after being in confidence with the usurper, he became the favourite of the second Charles, and celebrated the restoration as the happiest of events. He continued also in the good graces of James II., and died of a dropsy at Beaconsfield 1st. Oct. 1687, and was buried in the churchyard there, where a monument is erected over his remains. In his character Waller was agreeable and insinuating, his discourse was admired for its keenness, and vivacity, and in the house of commons his speeches were heard with unusual attention, not only from the elegance of his delivery, but the force of his wit, and the quickness of his remarks. Though courted however as a man of the world, he was in other respects, says Clarendon, of an abject temper, without courage to support him in any virtuous undertaking, and of the most insinuating and servile flattery. The virulence which he showed in joining the persecution of Clarendon is not free from censure, and though he was refused, by his means, the office of provost of Eton, he ought to have shrunk from the appearance of an accuser against the virtuous chancellor. As a poet Waller is entitled to the highest praise. He may be called, as has been observed, the parent of English verse, and the first who showed us that our language had beauty and numbers. The English tongue came into his hands like a rough diamond, he polished it first, and to that degree, that all succeeding artists have admired the workmanship, without pretending to mend it. Waller was twice married, and left several sons and daughters. The best edition of his works is that of 1730 in 4to. containing his poems, speeches, and letters, with valuable notes by Fenton.

Walley, John, judge of the superior court of Massachusetts, in 1690 commanded the land forces in the expedition of sir William Phips against Canada. He was a principal founder of the town of Bristol, Rhode Island. He was for some time a member of the council of Massachusetts, and a judge of the superior court, and discharged the duties of those stations with ability, and was highly respected for talents, integrity, and amiableness. ☞ L.

Wallis, John, an able mathematician, son of a clergyman, born at Ashford, in Kent, 23d Nov. 1616. From Felsted school, he removed in 1632, to Emanuel college, Cambridge, and soon after taking his degree he was elected fellow of Queen's. After living for some time as chaplain in the family of sir Richard Darley, and of lady Vere, he became in 1644 secretary to the Westminster assembly of divines, and married. In 1649 he was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and he removed thither from London, where he had long resided, and by his efforts laboriously assisted in laying the foundation of the learned body, afterwards denominated Royal Society. He entered at Exeter college, and in 1654, was admitted to the degree of D. D. and four years after he was appointed, after some opposition, keeper of the university archives. At the restoration he was received with kindness by Charles II. made his chaplain, and not only confirmed in his academical offices,

but selected as one of the divines to review the liturgy. He died at Oxford, 28th Oct. 1703, aged 88, and was buried in St. Mary's church at Oxford, where a monument has been erected to his memory. He left one son and two daughters. Respected as a man of learning, Dr. Wallis was, during the turbulent times in which he lived, universally esteemed for the moderation of his principles, and the mild demeanour which marked his compliance with the various powers in being. Whilst he regarded only the advancement and the interests of religion, of virtue, and of the public good, he lamented the miseries which afflicted his country, and endeavoured, in the enjoyment of privacy and learned ease, to live useful and not great. His works are very numerous; but though what he wrote on divinity is most respectable, yet it is from his mathematical labours that he has real claims to lasting celebrity. The best known of his works are, Animadversions on lord Brooke's Nature of Truth, &c.—Animadversions on Baxter's Aphorisms, &c.—Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ, &c.—Elenchus Geometriæ Hobbianæ, with other pamphlets, against Hobbes—Mathesis Universalis, 4to.—Commercium Epistolicum de Quæstionibus Mathem. 4to. —de Cycloide, &c.—de Æstu Maris Hypothesis, &c.—the works of Archimedes edited, and also Ptolemy's Opus Harmonicam—Appendix de Veterum Harmonicâ, &c. His theological works appeared in 1699, 3 vols. folio, dedicated to king William.

Wallius, James, a native of Courtrai, distinguished among the Jesuits for his learning and his talents as a Latin poet. He died 1680, aged 81. He wrote elegies —odes—heroic pieces—paraphrases, &c.

Walpole, sir Robert, earl of Oxford, an illustrious minister, born at Houghton in Norfolk, 6th Sept. 1674. He was educated at Eton, and elected to a fellowship at King's college, Cambridge; but he resigned it on the death of his elder brother, to whose estates he succeeded. He was elected into parliament in 1700, for King's Lynn, and gradually rose to consequence in the nation. In 1705 he became one of the counsellors of George, prince of Denmark, and secretary at war, and in 1709 treasurer of the navy, but lost all his places the next year on the change of the ministry. In 1711 he was voted by the house guilty of misdemeanors, and of corruption in his office of secretary at war; but though he was expelled from the house, and confined in the Tower, it is fully evident that he owed this disgraceful sentence, not to his own misconduct, but to the violence of his political opponents, who resented his firm attachment to the Marlborough family, and were jealous of the powerful influence of his oratorical powers in the house. His ignominy was regarded as the cause of the Whigs, he was returned for King's Lynn, and though the election was declared void, his constituents nobly persisted in their choice. His attachment to the Hanoverian interest was rewarded on the accession of George I. he was made paymaster-general of the forces, and a privy counsellor, and soon raised to the arduous office of chancellor of the exchequer, and first lord of the treasury. His zeal in the impeachment of Oxford, Bolingbroke, Ormond, and Strafford, had rendered him popular in the nation, and a favourite of the court; but after two years the ministry was divided, and sir Robert gave way to the more powerful influence of Stanhope. Now engaged in the ranks of opposition, he directed the shafts of his nervous eloquence against all the measures of the court, and even shared the honours and the popularity of patriotism with Wyndham and Shippem; but by degrees his acrimony softened, and the zealous and watchful defender of public rights became again the fawning courtier, and was restored soon after to the high and responsible situation of premier. Thus the favourite minister of the king, he continued at the head of affairs during the reigns of the first and of the second George, till at last in 1742, the clamour of opposition prevailed, and sir Robert, unable to carry a majority in the House of Commons, retired from his dangerous eminence, and took shelter behind the throne. He was created earl of Orford, and as the reward of his long-tried services, the king granted him a pension of 4000*l*. This extraordinary character, who so long guided the destinies of England by the powers of eloquence as well as by intrigue and by corruption, and who, in the possession of ministerial influence, boasted that he knew the price of every man, was, in private life amiable, kind, and benevolent, and fully deserved the unsolicited, and therefore impartial praises of Pope's elegant muse. The last years of his life were spent in retirement and tranquillity on his estate in Norfolk, where he died 18th March, 1745-6, aged 71. Lord Orford was author of various pamphlets on political subjects, which have passed into gradual oblivion, with the subjects in which they originated. An interesting and well-written account of the administration of lord Orford, has appeared from the elegant pen of Mr. Coxe.

Walpole, Horace, youngest son of the preceding, was born 1717, and educated at Eton, where his acquaintance with Gray commenced. In 1734 he went to King's college, Cambridge, and there distinguished himself by his elegant verses in honour of Henry VI. the founder of Eton school. Under the patronage of his father, he ob-

tained, in 1738, the office of inspector of exports and imports, which he afterwards exchanged for that of usher to the exchequer, with which he held the place of comptroller of the pipe, and of clerk of the escheats in the exchequer for life, appointments of the annual value of nearly 5000*l*. In 1739 he was permitted by his father to travel on the continent, and accompanied by Gray he made the tour of France and Italy; but a dispute at Reggio unfortunately separated the two friends, whose intimacy was again renewed in 1744, to the honour of both. On his return to England in 1741, he was elected into parliament; but though he sat in the house for above 25 years, he never distinguished himself as a speaker, except on one occasion, in defence of his father in 1742. On giving up his seat in parliament, he retired to his favourite house at Strawberry-hill, near Twickenham, which he had purchased in 1747, and tastefully adorned with all the striking features of Gothic times. In this charming spot the literary hermit opened in 1757 a printing press, where he published first the two sublime odes of his friend Gray, and afterwards edited other works in an elegant and highly finished style. On the death of his nephew in 1791, he succeeded to the title of earl of Orford, but elevation of rank had no charms for him. He never took his seat in the House of Lords, and with reluctance submitted to the respect or adulation of his friends in assuming an empty title, which he contemptuously called a new name for a superannuated old man of 74. Respectable as a man of letters, lord Orford was distinguished for his extensive information; he was polite in his manners, facetious in his conversation, and in his sentiments, lively, intelligent, and acute. If avarice and vanity were, according to one of his biographers, his leading foibles, affability, and a companionable temper were his most distinguishing virtues. He was of a benignant and charitable disposition; but it must be confessed, that no man ever existed, who had less the character of a liberal patron. He died at his house in Berkeley square, 2d March, 1797, aged 80. The best known of his works are, a Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, re-published with great additions by Th. Park, in 5 vols. 8vo. 1806—Historic Doubts concerning Richard III.—Anecdotes of Painting enlarged from Vertue—the Castle of Otranto, an interesting romance in the marvellous style, written in eight days—Essay on Modern Gardening—the Mysterious Mother, a tragedy, &c. His works have been collected together in a splendid edition, 5 vols. 4to. Anecdotes concerning him, his family, &c. have appeared in 2 vols. 12mo. called Walpoliana, in 1800.

Walsh, William, an English poet, born at Abberley, in Worcestershire, about 1663. He entered as gentleman commoner at Wadham college, Oxford; but though he left the university without a degree, he applied himself with such assiduity to literature, at home, and in London, that he became, in Dryden's opinion, the best critic of the nation. He was for several years member of parliament, and gentleman of the horse to queen Anne; but he derives greater celebrity from the acquaintance of Dryden and of Pope, than from his intimacy with the great and the powerful. He has been praised by Pope in his Essay on Criticism, and though he possesses not the fame of a great poet, he is to be admired for the correctness of his language, and the sportive graces of his muse. The time of his death is not certain, though it is generally supposed to have happened about 1709. His works are, a Dialogue concerning Women, being a Defence of the Sex, 8vo.—letters and poems, amorous and gallant, 8vo.—Essay on Pastoral Poetry—Defence of Virgil—elegies, epitaphs, odes, and songs.

Walsingham, Thomas, a Benedictine monk of St. Albans, historiographer to the king in the 15th century. His works are, Historia Brevis from the conclusion of the third Henry's reign, where Matthew Paris ends,—and Hypodigma Neustriæ, both published by archbishop Parker, 1574.

Walstein, Albert, duke of Friedland, distinguished himself in the service of the emperor, and was rewarded with part of the lands of the revolted duke of Mecklenburg. When Germany was invaded by Gustavus Adolphus, he was placed at the head of the imperial armies, and defeated the enemy, though he was afterwards beaten at the battle of Lutzen, 1632. His popularity was such among his soldiers, that the emperor, afraid of his influence, appointed him a successor; but Walstein, unwilling to yield his power, demanded and received the sworn allegiance of his army, and declared himself independent, 1634. He was murdered a month after, by the cruel and cowardly suggestion of the emperor, who thus cut off an enemy whom he despaired of destroying in the field of battle.

Walsyngham, Sir Francis, an illustrious statesman, under Elizabeth, born at Chislehurst, Kent, of an ancient family. He was educated at King's college, Cambridge, and improved his knowledge by travelling. He was twice ambassador from England to France, and was, with difficulty, saved from the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew. His services abroad were rewarded at home, with the office of secretary of state, and his vigilance and abilities were directed in establishing the protestant religion, and in strengthening the throne of his sovereign.

He possessed such deep penetration, and such address, that he discovered the political intrigues of foreign courts, and by means of the 53 agents, and 15 spies which he entertained abroad, procured the earliest intelligence of the designs of the enemies of his country, and often removed the scruples of his coadjutors, by producing copies of the most secret articles of diplomatic confidence. He was, in 1578, sent as ambassador to the Netherlands, and he afterwards visited France and Scotland in the same capacity. This celebrated statesman, whose labours were indefatigable, dedicated to advance the commerce, and the arts of his country, and to patronise literature, died so poor, in 1589, that, on account of his debts, his remains were privately buried by night in St. Paul's church, without any funeral ceremony. He was in his 90th year. He left one daughter, who had three husbands of high distinction; Sir Philip Sidney, Devereux, earl of Essex, and Bourke, earl of Clanricard. An account of his negotiations and despatches have appeared by the title of the Complete Ambassador, in fol. published by Sir D. Digges, 1655.

WALTER, Thomas, a minister of Roxbury, Massachusetts, was graduated at Harvard college in 1713, and in 1718, settled colleague with his father, and was one of the most distinguished ministers of that time. His mind was of a very superior order, uncommonly energetic, almost intuitive in its perceptions, and rich and glowing in its views. He acquired learning almost without effort, and communicated it without toil. He was a profound scholar, a keen disputant, and a popular preacher. He excelled in the knowledge of music, and published an elementary work on the subject of vocal music, which was long used in New-England. He died in 1725. ☞ L.

WALTER, Thomas, an eminent botanist, was a native of England; a man of liberal education, and much devoted to the study of natural history, and especially of botany. He migrated to America, and settled in South Carolina, a few miles from the city of Charleston, where he resided a number of years as a planter, and where he died toward the close of the eighteenth century. In 1788, he published his "Flora Caroliniana," which is much esteemed. ☞ L.

WALTERS, John, M.A. a Welsh divine, educated at Oxford, and made rector of Llandocan, Glamorganshire, where he died 1797. He published an English Welsh Dictionary, 4to. 1794—a Dissertation on the Welsh Language—sermons, &c.

WALTHER, N. a native of Nuremberg, in the beginning of the 16th century, known as the first who discovered the astronomical refraction of light. He was the friend and the associate of Regiomontanus, whose writings and astronomical instruments he purchased.

WALTHER, Michael, a native of Nuremberg, professor of divinity at Helmstadt. He published, Harmonia Biblica, 4to.—Officina Biblica, 4to.—Mosaica Pastilla, &c. and died 1662, aged 66. His son, of the same name, was divinity professor at Wittemberg, and published some valuable treatises.

WALTHER, Christopher Theodosius, a German missionary to Tranquebar, author of Doctrina Temporum Indica, &c. He died after his return, at Dresden, 1741, aged 42.

WALTHER, Augustin Frederic, professor of anatomy at Leipsic, was author of treatises, De Linguâ Humanâ, 4to.—De Articulis, Ligamentis, et Musculis, 4to.—Academical Dissertations, &c. He died about 1735.

WALTON, Brian, the learned editor of the Polyglott Bible, was born at Cleveland, Yorkshire, 1600. He studied at Magdalen college, and afterwards at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and then officiated as curate in Suffolk and in London. His learning recommended him to the notice of the great; he became rector of St. Martin's Orgar, London, and of Sandon, Essex, and in 1639, took his degree of D.D., and soon after was appointed chaplain to the king, and prebendary of St. Paul's. His activity in defending the rights of the church, rendered him very obnoxious to the presbyterians, so that, on the breaking out of the civil wars, he was accused before parliament as a great delinquent, and stripped of his benefices. He escaped with difficulty to Oxford, where he was incorporated in 1645, and where he formed the noble scheme for his Polyglott Bible. This most valuable and laborious publication was happily completed in the midst of persecution and of civil war, and made its appearance in 1657, in 6 vols. folio, exhibiting the text in the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Æthiopic, Persic, Greek, and Latin languages. His coadjutors in the collating of various copies, were Edmund Castell, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Hyde, Edward Pococke, Whelock, Thorndike, and other learned men. For his services to sacred literature, and his attachment to the royal couse, Walton was, on the restoration, made chaplain to the king, and a little after created bishop of Chester. His reception in his diocess, in the midst of the acclamations of thousands of people, was most flattering to his virtues and popularity, which unhappily was to be short-lived, as he died on his return to London, at his house, Aldersgate-street, 29th November, 1661. He was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. He published besides, Introductio

ad Lectionem Linguarum Oriental. 8vo.—an able Defence of his Bible—and a pamphlet on the Right of the London Clergy to Tithes.

Walton, Izaak, an English writer, born at Stafford, Aug. 1593. He for some time kept a shop in the royal exchange, and in Fleet-street, and retired from business with a comfortable competency. He was particularly attached to angling, and he published a most curious and valuable treatise on his favourite amusement, called the Complete Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation, 1653, in 12mo. with cuts, of which a fifth edition appeared in 1676. His time was afterwards usefully employed in compiling accounts of the lives of several of his learned friends, and those which appeared separately have been published together, and exhibit a most pleasing picture of the abilities of the indefatigable author, and abound with interesting and curious anecdotes of men eminent in rank, in talents, and in learning. The characters mentioned are Dr. John Donne, Sir Henry Watton, Hooker, author of Ecclesiastical Polity, George Herbert, and bishop Sanderson. Walton lived to a good old age, respected and beloved by his friends, in the number of whom were archbishops Usher and Sheldon, bishops Morton, Morley, King, Barlow, Drs. Fuller, Price, Holdsworth, &c. He died at the house of Dr. Hawkins, at Winchester, 15th Dec. 1683, aged above 90, and was buried in Winchester cathedral, where an ill-written epitaph marks his remains. The best edition of his Angler is by Sir John Hawkins, and that of his Lives is that by Zouch, in 4to. Another edition has also appeared at Oxford, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Walton, George, one of the signers of the declaration of American Independence, was one of the four individuals who assumed the responsibility of calling a public meeting of the citizens of Savannah, for the purpose of concerting measures for the defence of the country, in 1774; and was one of the committee which drew up the patriotic resolutions adopted on that occasion. He was active in promoting the revolution at home, and in 1776, was one of the delegates of Georgia in congress. When the enemy attacked Savannah, he was dangerously wounded and taken prisoner. He was released in 1779, and the same year was chosen governor of the state. In 1780 he was again a delegate to congress, and in 1783 was appointed chief justice of the state. In 1787 he was appointed a delegate to the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, but declined taking his seat. In 1793 he was again appointed a judge of the supreme court, in the place of Mr. Houston, and in 1795 was appointed to succeed general Jackson as a senator in congress. He died February 2d, 1804. ☞ L.

Wanley, Nathaniel, vicar of Trinity church in Coventry, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and died about 1690. He is author of a curious book, called the Wonders of the Little World, or the History of Man, folio.

Wanley, Humphrey, son of the preceding, was born 21st March, 1671-2, at Coventry. He preferred literature to the drudgeries of trade in which his father had engaged him, and by the friendship of Lloyd, his diocesan, he went to Edmund hall, Oxford, and afterwards removed to University college. By the kindness of Mr. Nelson, he obtained the office of secretary to the society for propagating Christian knowledge, and he afterwards became librarian to lord Oxford, with a liberal pension. In this occupation he arranged with judicious care the Harleian collection, and kept a curious diary of every occurrence in which he was personally concerned. He made some extracts from the MSS. of the Bodleian, and promised a supplement to Hyde's catalogue of the printed books, and intended a treatise on the various characters of MSS. &c. He travelled through England in search of Anglo-Saxon MSS. for Dr. Hickes, and died universally respected, 6th July, 1726.

Wansleb, John Michael, a native of Erfurt in Thuringia, who, after studying at Konigsberg, was employed by the learned Ludolf to come to England, to print his Æthiopic dictionary. The work appeared in London, 1661, and the author charged Wansleb with inserting several ridiculous and improper things without his permission. Wansleb afterwards assisted Dr. Castell in the completion of his Lexicon Heptaglotton, and then was employed by Ernest, duke of Saxe Gotha, to travel into Æthiopia to propagate the Christian religion. He was dissuaded from penetrating to Æthiopia by the patriarch of Alexandria, and therefore, after visiting Egypt, he returned to Europe. Afraid, however, of appearing before the duke, he repaired to Rome and Paris, and was engaged by Colbert to go into the East in search of literary curiosities, and he enriched the French king's library by the purchase of 334 MSS. His conduct, however, displeased Colbert, as it had displeased the duke of Saxe Gotha, and he was recalled to Paris as he was preparing to go to Æthiopia, and he died a few years after, neglected by the government, which had before liberally promised him protection, June, 1679, aged 44. He published some Account of Egypt, and also of the Church of Alexandria.

Wanton, William, governor of Rhode Island, was elected in 1732, and continued in office two years. He had previously

been one of the assistants of the colony, and died at Newport, May 9th, 1737, aged 57. ☞ L.

WANTON, John, governor of Rhode Island, was several years an assistant and lieutenant-governor previous to 1734, when he succeeded William Wanton as governor. He continued in office until 1741. ☞ L.

WANTON, Gideon, governor of Rhode Island, was elected in 1745, and again in 1747. He had previously been treasurer of the colony, and died at Newport, September 12th, 1767, aged 74. ☞ L.

WANTON, Joseph, governor of Rhode Island, was elected in 1769, and continued in office until 1775, when he was succeeded by Mr. Cooke. He died at Newport, July 19th, 1780, aged 75. ☞ L.

WARBURTON, William, an illustrious prelate, born at Newark, in Nottinghamshire, 24th Dec. 1698. He was educated at Okeham school, under the care of Mr. Weston, and was brought up to the business of his father, who was an attorney and town-clerk of the town of Newark. Though he practised for some years as an attorney in his native town, it is believed that he had little business, and consequently he applied those high endowments of classical knowledge which he had industriously acquired at school, to pursuits more congenial to his taste and inclination. In 1724 he published miscellaneous translations in prose and verse from Roman historians, &c. and three years after his Critical and Philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles as related by historians appeared. His learning and abilities in the mean time recommended him to the notice of Theobald, Concanen, and other wits, and by the friendship of Sir Robert Sutton, to whom he had dedicated his two works, he was presented to the living of Burnt Broughton, worth 200*l.* a year. In 1728 he was among those created masters of arts in consequence of the king's visit to Cambridge, and he deserved the honour by his merit and his learning. In 1736, he published the Alliance between Church and State, or the Necessity and Equity of an established Religion and a Test Law, &c. and in 1738, appeared his Divine Legation of Moses, demonstrated on the principles of a religious deist, from the omissions of the doctrines of a future state of rewards and punishments in the Jewish dispensation, in six books. This work drew upon him a host of literary enemies, and he was obliged to vindicate himself against their objections and cavils. In 1739 he defended Pope's Essay on Man, and this ensured him the friendship and attention of this celebrated poet, and a warm recommendation to the learned and the great, and among these to Mr. Ralph Allen, of Prior park. At his death in 1744, Pope left the publication of his works to the judgment of his friend, a bequest worth about 4000*l.* At that time Warburton published an answer to the objections raised against his Divine Legation, and severely directed his censures against Drs. Middleton, Pococke, Richard Grey, and others. On the following year he cemented his intimacy with Mr. Allen, by marrying his niece, Miss Tucker, an event which procured to him the opulent inheritance of that gentleman's property, and paved the way to preferment and dignity. Though his abilities were now universally acknowledged as an able divine, and a zealous advocate in favour of the church establishment, he yet recevied no reward from the gratitude of government. In 1746, however, he was unanimously called by the society of Lincoln's inn to be their preacher; in 1754 he was made king's chaplain, and prebendary of Durham, and also honoured with the degree of D.D. by Herring the primate. In 1757 he was advanced to the deanery of Bristol, and two years after his services to religion and literature were rewarded by his nomination to the vacant see of Gloucester. In the last years of his life this learned prelate sunk into deep melancholy, which was aggravated by the loss of his only son, a promising youth, who fell a victim to a consumptive disease. He died in his palace at Gloucester, 7th June, 1779, aged 81, and was buried in his cathedral, where a neat monument records his virtues. His wife survived him. His works are very numerous and highly respectable. Besides the Divine Legation, which he corrected and improved, a work often reprinted, in 3 vols. 8vo. and 2 vols. 4to. and the works already mentioned, he published Julian, or a Discourse on the Earthquake and Fiery Eruptions which defeated that Emperor's Attempt to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem—sermons, 2 vols. 8vo.—a View of lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy—a tract on the Lord's Supper—a treatise against the Methodists on the Doctrine of Grace—an edition of Shakspeare, severely criticised in the Canons of Criticism by Edwards—Pope's works, 9 vols. 8vo. &c. His works have appeared together in 6 vols. 4to. edited by his friend and zealous advocate bishop Hurd, with an account of his life. Warburton was founder in 1768 of a lecture at Lincoln's inn, to prove the truth of revealed religion from the completion of the Scripture prophecies. The character of Warburton is summed up with great discrimination by Dr. Johnson. He was, as he observes, a man of vigorous faculties, a mind fervid and vehement, supplied by incessant and unlimited inquiry, with wonderful extent and variety of knowledge. To every work he brought a memory full

fraught, together with a fancy fertile of original combinations, and at once exerted the powers of the scholar, the reasoner, and the wit. His abilities gave him a haughty consequence, which he disdained to conceal or mollify; and his impatience of opposition disposed him to treat his adversaries with such contemptuous superiority, as made his readers commonly his enemies, and excited against the advocate the wishes of some who favoured the cause. He seemed to have adopted the Roman emperor's maxim, "oderint dum metuant;" he used no allurements of gentle language, but wished to compel rather than to persuade. His style is copious without selection, and forcible without neatness; he took the words that presented themselves; his diction is coarse and impure, and his sentences are unmeasured.

WARD, Samuel, D.D. scholar of Christ college, fellow of Emanuel, and in 1609 master of Sidney, Cambridge, was an able disputant. He was also archdeacon of Taunton, and Margaret professor of divinity, and so well known as a divine, that he was sent to the synod of Dordt, where he relaxed from his rigorous attachment to the doctrines of Calvin. He suffered great persecution during the civil war, and was not only expelled from his offices in the university, but treated with such harshness and severity, that he died in consequence, 1643. He was author of some theological tracts, and many of his letters appear in Usher's collection, folio.

WARD, Edward, a man of low extraction in the 17th century, known as the uncouth imitator of Butler's Hudibrastic rhymes. He wrote the Reformation, a burlesque poem—the London Spy—and Don Quixote in Hudibrastic verse. He was in his principles a great Tory, and the public-house which he kept was frequented by persons of his political opinions.

WARD, Seth, an English prelate, well known as a mathematician and astronomer. He was born at Buntingford, Hertfordshire, 1617, and after studying in the school of his native town, he removed in 1632 to Sydney college, Cambridge. By application and good conduct, he recommended himself to the notice of the master of the college, who though not a relative, was of his own name, and he was elected fellow of the society, but was ejected for refusing to take the covenant. After leaving Cambridge, he was employed as tutor in various respectable families, and on the expulsion of Greaves from the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford, he was appointed to succeed him, and entering at Wadham college, he took the requisite oaths in 1649. In 1654 he had a dispute with Dr. Wallis about precedency in taking their degrees of D.D. and three years after he was chosen principal of Jesus college, but was disappointed by the nomination of Howell to that office by Cromwell. In 1659 he was elected president of Trinity college; but at the restoration he resigned it, and obtained the rectory of St. Lawrence, Jewry, and was installed into the precentorship of Exeter church, which a few years before had been presented to him by the expelled bishop. In 1661 he was made fellow of the Royal Society, and dean of Exeter, and the next year bishop of that see. In 1667 he was translated to Salisbury, and 1671, obtained the chancellorship of the garter, an honour which he had the interest to annex to his successors in the see of Sarum. He unfortunately, in the last years of his life, was deprived of the use of his faculties, and died 1689, a melancholy instance of weak mortality. In his character he was a prudent, pious, and ingenious man, admirably skilled not only in mathematics, but also in all kinds of polite literature, and he was, as bishop Burnet has observed, one of the greatest men of his age. He was author of a Philosophical Essay on the Being and Attributes of a God, &c.; Exercitatio Epistolica in Hobbii Philosophiam, 8vo.; Sermons; a Lecture on Comets; an Idea of Trigonometry; Geometrical Astronomy, &c.

WARD, John, LL.D. a native of London, educated at Utrecht, where he took his law degrees. He was brought up for the ministry among the dissenters, but obtained the place of clerk in the navy office, which he afterwards resigned, and kept an academy in Moorfields. He was in 1720 elected professor of rhetoric at Gresham college, and three years after fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1752 one of its vice-presidents. He was in 1751 created doctor of laws at Edinburgh, and in 1753 elected a trustee of the British museum, and he died at Gresham college, 17th Oct. 1758, aged 80. He was author of the Lives of the Gresham Professors, 2 vols. folio—Dissertations on Difficult Passages of Scripture, 8vo. besides editions of Lily's Grammar, and of the Westminster Greek Grammar, and he assisted Horsley in his Britannia Romana, and Ainsworth in his Dictionary, &c.

WARD, Richard, two years governor of Rhode Island, succeeded Mr. Wanton in 1740. He had previously been secretary of the colony from 1714 to 1733, and deputy governor. His ancestors, one of whom was an officer in Cromwell's army, were among the first and most respectable settlers of Rhode Island. ☞ L.

WARD, Thomas, son of the preceding, a distinguished scholar. Some few of his manuscripts are still preserved among the members of his family, and many of his classical books, full of valuable notes in his own handwriting were presented by him to the Redwood library, where part of them still re-

main. He was secretary of Rhode Island, from 1746 till his death, in Dec. 1760. ☞ L.

Ward, Samuel, brother of the preceding, governor of Rhode Island, and a distinguished patriot, held the office of chief justice of the supreme court of that state, for some time. He was chosen governor in 1762, 1765, and 1766. At the commencement of the revolution, he exerted himself vigorously in the cause of liberty; and was elected a member of congress in 1774, and held a seat in that august body till his death by the smallpox in March, 1776. ☞ L.

Ward, Henry, brother of the preceding, was a member of the congress which met at New-York in 1765. He succeeded his brother Thomas as secretary of Rhode Island. In 1775 governor Wanton, being a tory, and having refused to sign the commissions for the officers of the Rhode Island brigade destined for the siege of Boston, Mr. Ward assumed that responsibility as secretary. He, with his brother Samuel, were the principal advocates and supporters of the revolution in that state. He held the office of secretary till his death in December, 1797. It may be worthy of remark, that this same office was held by the father and two of his sons for 70 years of the last century. ☞ L.

Ward, Artemas, the first major-general in the army of the American revolution, was graduated at Harvard college in 1748. He served in the army during the French war, and held a seat for a number of years in the house of representatives and council of Massachusetts, and on the bench of the court of common pleas for Worcester county. He was chosen a member of congress in 1774, and in 1775 appointed the first major-general. He commanded the right wing of the army at Roxbury for some time. He resigned his commission in 1776, and was elected to a seat in congress both before and after the adoption of the present constitution. He was greatly esteemed for his integrity, independence, and fidelity. He died at Shrewsbury, in 1800. ☞ L.

Ward, William, English missionary at Serampore, was born at Derby, October 20th, 1769, and was bred a printer. He was for some time at the head of a printing establishment in Hull, but in May, 1799, embarked with several others for India, and established a press at Serampore, for the purpose of printing the Scriptures, where with the exception of a visit to England and America, for the purpose of collecting funds for the missionary college at Serampore, he continued to labour with great zeal and success, both in his department in the printing establishment, and in his pastoral office until his death, March 7th, 1823, in his fifty-fourth year. ☞ L.

Ware, Sir James, a native of Dublin, the son of the secretary of the lord deputies of Ireland. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and in 1629 he was knighted, and three years after he was, on the death of his father, appointed his successor as auditor-general of the kingdom. In 1639 he was made a privy counsellor; but during the rebellion he was a great sufferer from the violence of the republicans. He came in 1644 as deputy from lord Ormond to Charles I. at Oxford, but was taken at sea on his return, and sent to the Tower. When liberated, he returned to Dublin, and after the surrender of that city, on which occasion he was delivered as an hostage, he was permitted to go to France, and continued at Caen and Paris. On the restoration he recovered his places of auditor-general and of privy counsellor, and died at Dublin, 1st Dec. 1666, aged 62. His works are chiefly on the history and antiquities of Ireland, the best known of which are, de Præsulibus Hiberniæ, folio—the Antiquities of Ireland, folio, &c. His valuable collection of MSS. passed into the hands of lord Clarendon, and afterwards came into the possession of the primate Tenison.

Wargentin, Peter, a learned Swede, born 22d Sept. 1717. He became knight of the order of the Polar-star, member of the various learned societies of Europe, and secretary to the academy at Stockholm, where he died at the observatory, 13th Dec. 1783. He published tables for computing the eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, a valuable work, and contributed 52 memoirs to the transactions of the Stockholm academy.

Warham, William, a native of Okeley in Hampshire. He was educated at Winchester school and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, 1475. In 1488 he practised as an advocate in the court of Arches, and five years after was sent as ambassador to the court of Burgundy, to solicit the duke not to support the imposture of Warbeck, and he conducted himself so much to the king's satisfaction, that he was appointed chancellor of Wells, and master of the rolls. He was afterwards raised to the dignity of lord chancellor and made bishop of London, and in 1504 translated to Canterbury. The death of Henry VII. greatly altered his situation in the kingdom, and Wolsey the favourite of the new king was raised in his room to the office of chancellor, and soon after acquired the superiority in ecclesiastical affairs, by being nominated legate a latere from the pope. Warham remonstrated in vain against the pride and encroachments of his rival, and died at St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, after filling the see 28 years, and was buried in his cathedral without funeral pomp. His memory is entitled to respect, not only from his munificence,

piety, and moderation, but his liberal patronage of Erasmus and other learned men.

Warin, John, a native of Liege, famous as an engraver and sculptor. His abilities recommended him to the patronage of Lewis XIII. who appointed him inspector of the royal mint, and engraver general. He engraved the seal of the French academy representing Richelieu, which is regarded as his most perfect piece. His two busts of Lewis XIV. in bronze, and of cardinal Richelieu in gold, are also deservedly admired. He was so avaricious in his character, that he compelled his daughter to marry a man greatly deformed but very rich, and this had such an effect upon the feelings of the unfortunate bride that she poisoned herself ten days after her nuptials, by swallowing sublimate in an egg. He was poisoned himself at Paris by some rival artist, 1672.

Waring, Edward, a native of Shropshire, educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge. He was appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics in 1760, and two years after published his valuable book, Miscellanea Analytica, 4to. He was admitted to the degree of doctor of medicine 1767, and died 1798. He was author besides of Meditationes Analyticæ; Proprietates Algebraicarum Curvarum, besides communications to the philosophical transactions, &c.

Warner, Ferdinando, LL.D. vicar of Roude, Wilts, rector of St. Michael's, Queenhithe, London, and of Barnes, Surrey, was author of a system of divinity and morality, on the most important points of natural and revealed religion, &c. 5 vols. 12mo. reprinted in 4 vols. 8vo. 1756. He published besides some single sermons; Life of sir Thomas More; the History of Ireland, 1 vol. 4to.; History of the Rebellion and Civil War in Ireland, 4to; Bolingbroke, or a Dialogue on the Origin and Authority of Revelation; an Account of the Gout, &c. This laborious author died of the gout, Oct. 3d 1768, aged 68. His son John was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. 1773. He obtained Hockliffe and Chalton livings in Bedfordshire in 1771, and afterwards Stourton, Wilts. He was author of a learned treatise on the pronunciation of Greek, called Metron Ariston, and he also translated from the Spanish the life of Friar Gerund, in 2 vols. 8vo. He was for some time chaplain to the English embassy at Paris, and died 1800.

Warner, Richard, a learned botanist, educated at Wadham college, Oxford. Though called to the bar he never followed the profession, but chiefly passed his time at his seat at Woodford Green, Essex, employed in those botanical pursuits which he loved. He wrote Plantæ Woodfordienses, or a catalogue of the plants in his neighbourhood, 8vo.; Letter to Garrick on a Glossary to Shakspeare, 8vo.; Translations of some of Plautus's Comedies, &c. He left his valuable library to Wadham college, and died 1775.

Warren, James, who acted a conspicuous part in many of the civil transactions during the contests of the American colonies with Great Britrin, was born at Plymouth in 1726, and graduated at Harvard college in 1745. He employed himself a number of years in merchandise. In 1757 he was appointed high sheriff, and held the office till the opening of the war of the revolution. He took a decided and bold part in opposing the aggressions of the British government. In 1766 he was elected a member of the general court, and distinguished himself in maintaining the rights of the colony. In 1773 he proposed the establishment of committees of correspondence, which were instituted and became highly useful. After the death of general Warren he was appointed president of the provincial congress, and in 1775, while the army was at Cambridge, was made paymaster general, but he resigned the office on its removal to New-York. He was afterwards appointed a major general of the militia. After the adoption of the constitution of Massachusetts, he was for many years speaker of the house of representatives; and held a seat at the navy board. He was solicited to accept of more important offices, but preferred retirement. In 1804 he was chosen elector of president. He died at Plymouth in 1808.

☞ L.

Warren, Joseph, major general in the army of the American revolution, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1740, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1759. He studied medicine, and settling in Boston, rose to eminence in the profession. He distinguished himself at an early period by a zealous opposition to the unjust measures of the British government toward the colonies. He was bold, ardent, decisive, circumspect, eloquent, elegant in his manners, and accomplished in literature, and soon rose to the first place in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was a principal member of a secret association formed in Boston in 1768, which exerted a very important influence, by originating plans for resisting the designs of the British ministry, designating individuals for office, and instituting means to excite the people to the defence of their rights. He delivered two of the Boston 5th of March orations, so called, the last under extraordinary circumstances in 1775. Boston was then filled with British troops; the office of giving the public oration was considered danger-

ous. He presented himself for the purpose, and his offer was accepted. On the appointed day the church designated was crowded with citizens, but the British officers took possession of the aisles and stairs leading to the pulpit. He succeeded in entering by a window; and in the presence of this mixt audience, where every man's heart was on fire, and every hand ready to be lifted; with absolute self-command, not intimidated by the menacing looks and gestures of the officers surrounding him, he pronounced a most animated and touching declamation on the injuries done the country by the British government, and the necessity of resisting them by force of arms. It was he, who, on the evening before the battle of Lexington, obtained intelligence of the intended expedition of the British to Concord, and apprised Hancock and Adams of it, and he was one of the most active in the battle of the next day. He exerted a high influence in preserving order among the troops which soon after assembled at Cambridge. On the departure of Hancock to the congress at Philadelphia, he was chosen president of the provincial congress. Four days before the battle of Bunker's hill, he was appointed major general, and on the day of that battle, to encourage the soldiers within the lines, joined them as a volunteer, and just as the retreat commenced, was struck by a ball, and died in the trenches, aged 35. He was the first person of rank who fell in the war, and was deeply lamented. In 1776 his remains were removed from the battle ground and interred in Boston. ☞ L.

Warren, Mercy, was the wife of general James Warren of Plymouth, and a daughter of the honourable James Otis of Barnstable, Massachusetts. Her connexion with these distinguished individuals was the means of introducing her to extensive literary acquaintance, and led to a correspondence between her and several of the leading revolutionary characters. The advantages she thus enjoyed led her to write a "History of the American Revolution," which was published in 3 volumes, 8vo. Boston, 1805. She also published "The Adulator," and "The Group," two political pieces, before the revolution, and a volume of poems, containing tragedies, and miscellanies. She died at Plymouth, October, 1814. ☞ L.

Warren, John, M.D. professor of anatomy and surgery in Harvard university, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, July 27th, 1753. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1771; and prepared himself for his profession under the direction of his brother, general Joseph Warren, then a physician of Boston. He first settled at Salem, and when the revolutionary army was organized, had an appointment as hospital surgeon. Two years after, he was appointed to superintend the hospital at Boston, which was from that time the place of his abode. In 1780 he commenced the first course of lectures on anatomy, which were given in New-England, and in 1783 was appointed professor on the foundation of doctor Hersey. He was among the original members of the medical society of the state, and several years its president. He was also president of the humane society, and a counsellor of the American academy. His life was a scene of great industry and professional usefulness. He early attained, and through life enjoyed as a physician, and still more as an anatomist, a very high reputation. He died April 4th, 1815. His chief publications were a dissertation on the use of mercury in febrile complaints, and occasional essays in the periodical journals. ☞ L.

Warren, sir John Borlase, baronet, admiral in the British navy, was educated at Cambridge, and became a lieutenant in the navy as early as the American war. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1781, vice admiral in 1805, full admiral in 1810, and was commander-in-chief of the fleet on the coast of North America, during the last war with the United States. He was some time in early life a member of parliament, and ambassador to Russia after the truce of Amiens. His principal naval battles were in April, 1794, in October, 1798, and in March, 1806, in all of which he defeated the French fleets opposed to him, and captured several of their vessels. He died February 27th, 1822. ☞ L.

Warton, Thomas, a native of Godelmin, Surrey, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was professor of poetry at Oxford from 1718 to 1728, and obtained the living of Basingstoke, Hants, and Cobham, Surrey. He died 1745, and two years after appeared a volume of his poems, 8vo. He is particularly known by his ingenious epigram on the occasion of George the second sending a troop of horse to Oxford, and a collection of books to Cambridge.

Warton, Joseph, son of the preceding, was born 1722, at Dunsfold, Surrey, where his mother's father, the Rev. Joseph Richardson, was rector. He received his education at Winchester school, but as he was superannuated and thus disabled from admittance on the New college foundation, he entered at Oriel college, Oxford. In the university he distinguished himself by his application and regularity, and published there his Enthusiast, his Dying Indian, and a satire on Ranelagh house. He left Oxford after taking his first degree, and was created M.A. in 1757 by diploma, and

in 1768 he was admitted to the degree of D.D. In 1751 he went to France as the companion of the duke of Bolton, to whom he was chaplain, with the intention, it is said, of marrying him at Paris on the expected death of his dutchess, to Polly Peachum of licentious memory, but he returned to England soon after, and thus was prevented from solemnizing the nuptials of his amorous patron. He obtained from the duke Wynslade rectory in Hampshire, to which was added in 1755 Tunworth living. In 1755 he was elected to the second mastership of Winchester school, and in 1766 he was placed at the head of this celebrated foundation, which after an honourable and laborious service he resigned in 1793. In 1782 he was presented to a prebend of St. Paul's by Lowth, and to the living of Chorley, Hertfordshire, and in 1788 he obtained a stall in Winchester cathedral and Easton rectory, which he afterwards exchanged for Upham. This amiable and deservedly respected character died at his living of Wickham, in Hampshire, 23d Feb. 1800, and his remains were deposited in Winchester cathedral, where the gratitude of his pupils has erected a monument, and paid a due and becoming tribute of reverence to the abilities, the genius, and the virtues of their beloved instructer. Dr. Warton married in 1748 Miss Daman, who died 1772, and the year after he took for his second wife Miss Nicholas. His elegant and interesting essay on the genius and writings of Pope appeared in 1756, and to it he added a second volume in 1782. He projected the history of the revival of literature, but little progress was made in the work. In 1797 he published his edition of Pope's works, and soon after began an edition of Dryden's works which he never completed, though the first 2 vols. were published with notes. As a poet his character is very respectable, but his merits are still greater as a critic and commentator, and the services which he has rendered to the public as an active, vigilant, and enlightened preceptor, have deservedly endeared him in the esteem and the affection of numerous pupils, on whose minds his superior abilities, and his sound judgment, deeply imprinted a lasting taste for elegant literature, and for all the beauties of poetical composition. Memoirs of his life and writings have been published in 2 vols. 4to. by his respectable pupil Dr. Wooll.

Warton, Thomas, D.D. brother of the preceding, was born in 1728, and educated at Winchester school and Trinity college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship in 1751. He had already distinguished himself by the publication of five pastoral eclogues, when on the appearance of Isis, a poem by Mason, he was encouraged by Dr. Huddersford, the head of his college, to stand forth the champion of the university, and he soon after produced the Triumph of Isis, a poem of great merit, which rivalled the elegance and the popularity of the Cantabrigian bard. In 1753 he published his Observations on Spenser's Fairy Queen, and the following year he was particularly honoured with the notice of Dr. Johnson in his visit to the university. In 1756 he was elected professor of poetry for ten years, and in his lectures he evinced his abilities as a polished scholar, and an acute critic. The Anthologia Græca by Cephala, was edited by him in 1766, and four years after his Theocritus issued from the press in 2 vols. 4to. with valuable notes. He was admitted into the antiquarian society in 1771, and in that year obtained from lord Lichfield the small living of Kiddington, Oxfordshire. The life of sir Thomas Pope, the founder of his college appeared in 1771, and in 1774 his first volume of the history of English Poetry, and the second, which brings the account down to the accession of Elizabeth, four years after. Though in some respects a tedious performance from the long quotations of obsolete passages, the whole is a valuable acquisition to British literature, and the records of our more ancient poets are presented to view in a pleasing and interesting form, whilst the genius of the author enriches and diversifies the dry narrative with acute remarks, judicious explanations, and appropriate anecdotes. The death of Whitehead in 1785, made room for his appointment to the laureateship, and at the same time he was chosen Camden professor of history. His last publication was Milton's smaller poems, elucidated with curious notes, illustrative of the allusions and beauties of the great poet. Blessed with an uninterrupted flow of health, and in the possession of comfort and independence in the midst of the enlightened society of his college, Warton knew little of the concerns or calamities of life, till in his 62d year he felt a serious attack of the gout. A journey to Bath removed the troublesome complaint, and he promised himself more years of health and of intellectual enjoyments, when after spending a cheerful day in the common-room of his college, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, 20th May, 1790, which terminated his existence on the following day. He was buried with academical honours in the college chapel, and a short inscription on the pavement marks the spot where his remains were deposited. In his character, Warton was affable and easy, his conversation was full of anecdotes, and he aspired to the name of a ready and frequent punster. As a critic he displayed great judgment, elegant taste,

and strong discriminating powers, and as a poet he is entitled to no mean praise. In his imagery he is bold, clear, and lively, he paints with correctness, and in his descriptions of rural scenes he is singularly happy, rich, and interesting. The best of his poems are, the Progress of Discontent—the Suicide—and the ode on the king going to Cheltenham; and among the various subjects which he has attempted it is remarkable that he never sung of love. He has, as one of his biographers observes, visited many a Grecian isle, but he never touched at Paphos. His Mons Catharinæ is also an elegant Latin poem; but the chief work on which his fame is built, is his History of Poetry, of which a third volume, collected from his papers, has appeared.

Warwick, sir Philip, an eminent writer, born in St. Margaret's parish, Westminster, 1608. He was educated at Eton, and after travelling over France, and visiting Geneva he returned to England, and became secretary to Juxon, the treasurer and clerk to the signet. He was also in parliament, and opposed the impeachment of Strafford, but on the breaking out of the civil war he retired to Oxford with the king, whose confidence he much enjoyed. He was in 1646 one of the royal commissioners empowered to treat with the parliament, and the next year he attended his master in the isle of Wight as his secretary. At the restoration he was returned member for Westminster, and was knighted and replaced in his situation of clerk to the signet. He died 15th Jan. 1682, and was buried in Chiselhurst in Kent, where he had purchased an estate. His chief work is, Memoirs of the reign of Charles I. continued to the restoration, 8vo. 1701, a work of great merit, candour, and integrity. He wrote besides discourses on government, &c.

Waser, I. H. an ecclesiastic of Zurich, known for his writings, and chiefly for his sufferings. He inserted in a German journal, some severe animadversions on the administration of public affairs in Zurich, for which he was arrested by the magistrates, and condemned to death. He was beheaded 27th June, 1780.

Waser, Anna, daughter of a senator at Zurich, excelled as a painter in oil, and particularly in miniatures. She died 1713, aged 34.

Washington, George, the illustrious founder of American independence, was born 1732, in the county of Fairfax in Virginia, where his father, Augustus Washington, was possessed of great landed property. He was descended from an English family, which emigrated from Cheshire, about the year 1630 for a settlement in Virginia. He was educated under the care of a private tutor, and after making rapid progress in mathematics and engineering, he embraced the military profession. His abilities were first employed by general Dinwiddie in 1753, in making remonstrances to the French commander on the Ohio, for the infraction of the treaty between the two nations, and he afterwards negotiated a treaty of amity with the Indians on the back settlements, and for his honourable services received the thanks of the British government. In the unfortunate expedition of general Braddock he served as his aid-de-camp, and when that brave but rash commander fell in an ambush, he displayed great military talents in conducting the retreat to the corps under colonel Dunbar, and in the saving the remains of the army, from a dangerous and untenable position. He retired from the service with the rank of colonel, but while engaged in the peaceful employments of an agriculturist at his favourite seat of Mount Vernon, he did not refuse the civil offices of his country, but appeared as a senator in the national council for Frederic county, and afterwards for Fairfax. In the unhappy quarrel which separated the American colonies from the mother country, he was early selected by the leaders of the insurrection, as a proper person to command the provincial troops, to inspire them with confidence, and to unite under his standard their wavering and undisciplined ranks. From the moment when he took upon himself the important office of commander-in-chief, at Cambridge, June 1775, he employed the great powers of his mind to his favourite object, and by his prudence, his valour, and his presence of mind he deserved and obtained the confidence and the gratitude of his country, and finally triumphed over all opposition. Distinguished by the name of the American Fabius, he showed himself master of the knowledge of military stratagems, and while some presumed to blame his precautions as cowardice, he proved that he could fight, whenever he calculated upon the prospect of decisive advantages, or certain victory. A more rash general might have endangered the safety of his country, by venturing to face openly the disciplined troops of England in the field, but the sagacious general knew that cautious operations, and vigilant delay would prove, without loss to himself, more decisive than the most brilliant victory over an enemy, whose resources were supplied with difficulty from the distant shores of Europe. After seeing the independence of his country established in the treaty of peace of 1783, the heroic chief resigned his high office of commander to the congress, and in the midst of the applauses, the admiration, and the tears of his fellow-citizens, he retired to the obscurity of a private

station. With becoming firmness he declined the honours offered to his active administration, by the gratitude of America, he defrayed all his military expenses, during the long period of the eight years of the war, and modestly declared himself satisfied with the recollection of the services which he had performed, and with the good opinion of his fellow-citizens. Such patriotism naturally pointed him out for the highest offices of the state, and in 1789 he was called to fill the dignity of president, for which his wisdom and moderation so fully qualified him. It was a period of great difficulty, the unsubdued spirit of liberty in America was again kindled into a flame by the revolutionary events of France, and not a few of the Americans sighed at home for that freedom and equality, which seemed to promise more extensive happiness, and more lasting blessings to the renovated subjects of Lewis XVI. Washington foresaw and anticipated the plans of the factious, the prudence and firm moderation of his administration checked insurrection, discontent was silenced, and the people of the Alleghany and Washington counties, which the intrigues of Genet the French envoy had roused to rebellion, were convinced of the wildness of their measures, and of the wisdom of their governor. The virtuous president completed in 1796 the business of his temporary office by signing a commercial treaty with Great Britain, and then resigned his power, at a moment when all hearts and all hands were united again to confer upon him, agreeable to the general wish, the sovereignty of the country. Restored to the peaceful retirement of Mount Vernon he devoted himself to the cultivation of his lands, and though he accepted the command of the army in 1798, it was more to unite together the affections of his fellow-citizens, to one general point, the good of the country, than to gratify any desires of ambition or of pride. This great man expired at his seat, rather unexpectedly, after a few days' illness, 14th Dec. 1799. He was buried with due national honours, America, in a public mourning, deplored in him the loss of her father and of her friend, and a new city was erected on the borders of the Potomack, which, in becoming the capital of the United States, records to distant times, in bearing his name, the services, the patriotism, and the glories of her great and illustrious founder. Wisdom, says a contemporary writer, was the predominant feature in the character of Washington, in his military and political career. His patience, his forbearance, his firmness, in adverse as well as in prosperous events proved of more solid advantage to his country than his bravery and his talents. Though perhaps inferior to other great characters in the extent of his ideas, and the boldness of his plans, he surpassed them far in wisdom, in moderation, in integrity. The history of his life, is the history of American independence, and though there may be in America men who decry his services, while they forget his noble disinterested resignation of sovereign authority, it is much to be feared that many generations shall not elapse, before some equally fortunate, but more ambitious chief, may boldly seize the reigns of absolute dominion, and establish a usurped power, over the rights, the fortunes, and the liberties of his bleeding, but enslaved country. A copious account of his life has lately been published by judge Marshall, in five large vols. 8vo. collected from the private papers of his family, and from the public records of the state.——

General Washington joined the army at Cambridge, July 2d, 1775. The British having evacuated Boston on the 17th of March, 1776, he proceeded to New-York in April. The battle of Long Island was fought on the 27th of August, he evacuated New-York on the 15th of September, and fought the battle of White-plains on the 28th of October. He passed into New-Jersey in November, and into Pennsylvania in December. He recrossed the Delaware the 25th of December, and on the 26th captured a body of Hessians at Trenton, and soon gained a victory over another British detachment at Princeton. He fought the Battle of Brandywine September 11th, 1777, that of Germantown on the 4th of October following, and that of Monmouth February 28th, 1778. He continued during the years 1779 and 1780, in the vicinity of New-York, and closed the important military operations of the war by the capture of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781. The cessation of hostilities was proclaimed in the American camp on the 19th of April, 1783, and the British evacuated New-York on the 25th of the following November, when he entered the city, and bidding farewell to the army, proceeded to Annapolis, and resigned his commission on the 3d of December. ☞ L.

Washington, William, colonel in the army of the American revolution, was a native of Stafford county, Virginia, and descended from the same ancestors as general Washington. He entered the army as a captain under general Mercer, and was at the battle on Long Island, and at Trenton, in the latter of which he particularly distinguished himself. He was soon after appointed major, and served in the northern and middle states until 1780, when he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and joined the army under general Lincoln. In the battle at the Cowpens he had command of the cavalry, and contributed greatly to the victory. His intrepidity on

that occasion was rewarded by the gift of a sword by congress. In the battle of Eutaw Springs, he was wounded and taken prisoner. After the war terminated, he settled at Sandy Hill, South Carolina. In 1798 General Washington selected him as one of his staff, with the rank of brigadier-general. He died March 6th, 1810. He was dignified in person, eminently enterprising and intrepid as a soldier, and in private life amiable and unassuming.

☞ L.

WASSE, Christopher, author of a translation of Grotius's catechism into Greek verse, and of Gratius's Cynegeticon into English, was for some time fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards superior beadle in law at Oxford. He died 1690.

WATELET, Claude Henry, receiver general of finance, member of the French academy, and of several foreign learned societies, paid much attention to literature, and travelled to Italy, and the low countries, to improve himself. He died poor 13th Jan. 1786, aged 68. He is author of a poem on the art of painting, in 4to. and 8vo.—and of some comedies—operas—and a prose poem from the Aminta of Tasso—a Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving. His Opuscula were published together 1788.

WATERLAND, Daniel, an English divine, born 1683 at Wasely, Lincolnshire, where his father was rector, and educated at Lincoln school, and Magdalen college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and in 1713 master. He became successively rector of Ellingham, Norfolk, chaplain to the king, rector of St. Austin, and of St. Faith, London, chancellor of York, archdeacon of Middlesex, canon of Windsor, and vicar of Twickenham. He died 1740, and was buried at Windsor. He was author of sermons preached at lady Moyer's lecture, of which he was the first preacher—treatise on the Eucharist—history of the Athanasian creed—a vindication of the Trinity against Dr. Samuel Clarke, with whom he was engaged in a long and acrimonious controversy—and other theological works.

WATERLOO, Anthony, a native of Utrecht, distinguished as a painter in the 16th century—His pictures are scarce, but bear a very great price.

WATRIN, Henriette, Helen, and Agatha, three sisters at Verdun, who were accused of having strewed flowers in the way of the king of Prussia, when he entered their town. Tinville, the public accuser of the revolutionary tribunal, recommended to them to deny the charge, but they refused to purchase their liberty by a falsehood, and perished on the scaffold in 1793, pitied by thousands.

WATS, Gilbert, D.D. a native of Yorkshire, educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He translated into English, Davila's History of the Civil wars, and lord Bacon's treatise de Augmentis Scientiarum, fol. and died 1657.

WATSON, John, a native of Rengworth, Worcestershire, educated at All Souls college, Oxford. He studied medicine, but under Elizabeth he took orders, and rose in 1572 to the deanery, and eight years after to the bishopric of Winchester. He wrote among other things a Latin tragedy called Absalom, and died 1589.

WATSON, Thomas, M.A. minister of St. Stephen, Walbrook, was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and lost his preferment, for nonconformity, at the restoration. He wrote the body of Divinity, a course of sermons on the assembly's catechism, fol. and some other theological works, and died 1673.

WATSON, James, a native of Aberdeen, brought up to the printing business under his father. In 1711 he obtained a patent from queen Anne, with Mr. Freebairn, and then published several valuable works. He printed in an elegant manner a Bible in 8vo. 1722, and in 4to. 1726, and another in very small size, and of great beauty. He died at Edinburgh, 1728.

WATSON, David, M.A. a native of Brechin, in Scotland, educated at St. Leonard's and St. Andrew's, where he became professor of philosophy. On the union of his college with St. Salvador's in 1747, he retired to London, where he published his prose translation of Horace, 2 vols. with notes, a popular work. His manner of life was very irregular, and brought him into many difficulties, and he at last sunk a victim to his licentious pursuits, and was buried at the expense of the parish 1756. He published also the history of the heathen Gods and Goddesses.

WATSON, Robert, a native of St. Andrew's, educated in his native town, from which he passed to Glasgow, and to Edinburgh. He took his degree of doctor of laws, and became professor of logic, rhetoric, and belles lettres at St. Andrews, and afterwards principal of the college. He died 1780, and three years after his death, appeared his History of the Reign of Philip III. of Spain, in 1 vol. 4to. and in 2 vols. 8vo.

WATSON, John, a divine born 26th March, 1724, at Lyme-cum-Hanley, in Prestbury parish, Cheshire. From Manchester school he came to Brazen-nose college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and afterwards he obtained the living of Meningsby, Lincolnshire, which he resigned, in 1769, for the valuable rectory of Stockport, Cheshire. He devoted himself to the compilation of the History of Halifax, which appeared in 1775, and died

March 14th, 1783. He wrote besides a History of the ancient earls of Warren, and Surrey, to prove the claim of his patron, sir George Warren, to these ancient titles.

Watson, Henry, a native of London, eminent as a lecturer in anatomy, and as the author of an Account of the Absorbents of the Urinary Bladder, was elected, in 1761, surgeon of Westminster hospital, and died 1793, aged 91. He contributed besides some papers to the Philosophical Transactions.

Watson, sir William, a native of London, educated at Merchant Tailors'. He applied himself to the medical profession, and in 1741 was made member of the Royal Society. He was complimented in 1757 with the degree of M. D. by the universities of Hasle, and Wittemberg, and in 1762 he became physician to the Foundling hospital. He was made member of the college of physicians in 1784, and two years after knighted by the king. He wrote various tracts on electricity, collected into one vol. 8vo. and as he had paid particular attention to that branch of philosophy, and contributed some curious experiments to the Royal Society, in 1744 he was honoured with the Copley medal from that learned body. He died universally respected, 1787.

Watson, Richard, a celebrated prelate, was born in 1737, at Heversham, in Westmoreland, where he was educated under his father, who was master of the grammar-school at that place. In 1754, he became a sizar in Trinity college, Cambridge, where, in 1760, he was elected fellow. In 1764 he was chosen to the chymical professorship, and in 1771 he succeeded to that of divinity. In 1776 he printed "An Apology for Christianity," addressed to Gibbon, with whom he held a friendly correspondence. In 1782 he was advanced to the bishopric of Llandaff, with permission to hold the archdeaconry of Ely, his professorship, and other ecclesiastical preferments. On this promotion, he published a letter to the archbishop of Canterbury, containing a plan for equalizing church revenues. In 1785 he printed six volumes of "Theological Tracts," selected from various authors, for the use of students. The year following, Mr. Luther, of Ongar, in Essex, though noway related to the bishop, left him an estate worth twenty-four thousand pounds, which he sold to lord Egremont. During the king's illness, in 1788, Dr. Shipley, of St. Asaph, died, on which bishop Watson made a speech in the house of lords, advocating the right of the prince of Wales to the regency; and it was expected that his lordship's translation to the vacant see would have followed; but the king recovered, and the bishop was disappointed. In 1796 he published an Answer to Paine's Age of Reason, in a volume called "An Apology for the Bible," which passed through many editions. In 1798 he printed "an Address to the People of Great Britain," recommending large sacrifices to repel the French, for which he was attacked by Gilbert Wakefield. The bishop died at Calgarth-park, in Westmoreland, July 4, 1816. Besides the works already mentioned, he published five volumes of Chymical Essays, several sermons, charges, and tracts. After his death appeared the Memoirs of his Life, written by himself.—*W. B.*

Watt, James, an engineer, was the son of a tradesman at Greenock, and born there, in 1736. He became a mathematical instrument maker, and in 1757 was appointed in that capacity to the university of Glasgow, with apartments in the college, where he resided till 1763, when he married and established himself in that city. About a year after this, he made his famous improvement of the steam-engine, and from this time entered almost wholly upon the business of civil engineer, particularly in planning and surveying canals, to aid him in which he invented a new micrometer and machine for drawing in perspective. In 1774 he removed from Glasgow to Soho, near Birmingham, where he entered into partnership with Mr. Boulton in the business of constructing steam engines, which they carried to the height of perfection. Mr. Watt also invented a method of copying writings by a simple machine. He was a member of the royal societies of London and Edinburgh; and in 1806 the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by the university of Glasgow. He died Aug. 25, 1819.—*W. B.*

Watteau, Anthony, a native of Valenciennes, of obscure origin. Self-instructed, he gradually rose to eminence, and after visiting Italy, and stydying the beauties of Rubens, and other illustrious artists, he was admitted member of the French academy of painting, and obtained a pension from the king. He afterwards visited England, which he was obliged to quit on account of the ill state of his health. He died soon after at Nogent near Paris, 1721, aged 37. His pieces are particularly striking for their originality, the grace of his attitudes, the lightness of his figures, and the delicacy of the whole. His conversation pieces are his best performances, and in these the airs of the heads deserve particular admiration.

Watts, Isaac, a respectable divine among the dissenters. He was born at Southampton, 17th July, 1674. His great abilities early displayed themselves, and he was, in 1690, placed under the care of Mr. Thomas Rowe, in London, where he completed his studies, and where he had among

his fellow-students Horte, afterwards archbishop of Tuam. In 1696 he went into the family of sir John Hartop, Stoke Newington, as tutor to his son, and in 1702 he was appointed successor to Dr. Chauncey in the pastoral office. Though his constitution was weak, and his health disordered by frequent illness, he not only paid particular attention to the duties of his office, but wrote some valuable works on subjects of divinity. In the latter part of life he became acquainted with sir Thomas Abney, in whose family he found an asylum of friendship and hospitality, and where he died 25th November, 1748, aged 75. He had been, in 1728, honoured in a very flattering manner, and unsolicited, by the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, with the degree of D.D. and the useful publications which he sent to the press deserved the high distinction. In his character he was an amiable man, mild, generous, and charitable, and it may be said of him, that few have left behind such purity of conduct, or such monuments of laborious picty. His works are very numerous and respectable, the best known of which are, a Treatise on Logic—an Essay on the Improvement of the Mind—Introduction to Astronomy and Geography—Hymns—and a poetical version of the Psalms sung in dissenting congregations—Horæ Lyricæ, chiefly on religious subjects—Scripture History in Question and Answer—Miscellaneous Thoughts, 12mo.—two volumes of sermons—Philosophical Essays, &c. The whole have been collected into six vols. 4to.

Wayne, Anthony, major general in the army of the United States, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1745. He was chosen to a seat in the legislature of that state in 1773, and took a vigorous part in opposing the injustice of Great Britain. In 1775 he entered the army as a colonel, and accompanied general Thompson to Canada. He afterwards served under general Gates at Ticonderoga, and was highly esteemed as an engineer, as well as a brave and skilful officer. At the close of that campaign he was advanced to the rank of brigadier general. In the campaign of 1777, in the middle states, he acted an important part. At the battle of Brandywine, being stationed at the ford, he made a brave defence against the attack of the British under general Kniphausen, but in a few days after, being detached with 1500 men to hang on the British rear, he was surprised and defeated. He fought also in the battles at Germantown and Monmouth. In 1779, being detached for that purpose, he stormed the fortress at Stony Point, and succeeded in capturing it. In 1781 he was ordered to join the southern army under La Fayette; and while on his march, falling in with the army of Cornwallis, amounting to 4000, supposed it to be only a rear guard till he had approached too near to allow an unmolested retreat. He extricated himself by intimidating the enemy. Advancing at the head of his troops, amounting only to 800, he made an attack on the British for a few minutes so furious, that it inspired them with the belief that other troops must be in the vicinity to sustain him, and deterred them from pursuing him on his retiring. After the capture of Cornwallis he was detached to Georgia, and was victorious in several battles with the British and Indians, and received from that state the gift of a plantation as a reward for his services. In 1787 he was a member of the convention of Pennsylvania which ratified the constitution of the United States. In 1792 he was appointed to the command of the western army, as successor of St. Clair, and at the battle of the Miamis, in 1794, gained a complete victory: the next year he concluded a peace. He remained in that region till the 15th of December 1796, when he died at Presque Isle in his fifty-second year. ☞ L.

Weare, Mesheck, president of New-Hampshire, was a native of that state, and graduated at Harvard college in 1735. He was early elected to a seat in the house of representatives, and was its speaker for several years. In 1754 he was sent a commissioner to the congress which met at Albany. He was afterwards appointed judge of the superior court, and in 1777, chief justice. On the establishment of a new form of government, in 1776, he was elected president, and held the office of chief magistrate and chief justice during the whole war. On the formation of a new constitution, in 1784, he was again chosen president, but soon resigned the office on account of his age. He died in 1786, aged 72. His talents, though not splendid, were highly respectable. His understanding was vigorous and clear, his judgment accurate, and his knowledge extensive; and he was distinguished for uprightness, fidelity, and amiableness. ☞ L.

Weaver, John, author of the Loves of Mars and Venus—of Orpheus and Eurydice—of Perseus and Andromeda, pantomimic dramas—of a History of the Mimes and Pantomimes of the Ancients—of the Art of Dancing—with a Treatise on Action and Gesture, &c. was a dancing master, and died in London about 1730.

Webb, Philip Carteret, an able antiquarian, born 1700. He was bred up to the law, and acquired great eminence as a parliamentary and constitutional lawyer. He published in 1747, Observations on the Course of Proceedings in the Admiralty, and in 1751 he was employed in obtaining the charter of incorporation for the Anti-

quarian Society, to whose labours he sent some valuable communications. He was returned member for Haslemere in 1754 and 61, and became one of the joint solicitors to the treasury; but during the question about general warrants, and in the prosecution of Wilkes, he expressed his disapprobation of the measures of the government, and published some pamphlets on the occasion. He died at his house at Busbridge, near Haslemere, 22d June, 1770, aged 70. His valuable library and MSS. were sold by public auction for 17 days, and his other curiosities also passed into the hands of different collectors. He wrote several pamphlets of considerable merit, and chiefly on temporary subjects in law, antiquities, &c.

Webb, Benjamin, son of a shoemaker at Redcross, became known as the master of Bunhill-row school, where he died 1774, aged 49. He was very ingenious in his calculations, &c. and he was employed in writing copies of honorary freedoms bestowed by the city of London on eminent persons, and that which he prepared for the king of Denmark in 1768 was particularly admired.

Webber, Samuel, D. D. president of Harvard University, was a native of Byfield, Massachusetts. His father removed when he was two years old to Hopkinton, New-Hampshire. He early discovered an attachment to study, and at the age of twenty entered Harvard university. While there he exhibited a strong predilection for mathematics, and attained to uncommon eminence in them. When he had concluded his college life, in 1784, he devoted himself to the study of theology, but in 1787 was appointed a tutor in the university, in 1789 succeeded Doctor Williams as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and continued in that office until the death of president Willard, when he was elected his successor. His inauguration took place May 6, 1806, and he devoted himself with great assiduity to the duties of the station. He died suddenly, at Cambridge, July 17th, 1810, aged 51. Dr. Webber was a fellow of the American academy, and philosophical society. In 1796 he was employed by the government to ascertain the boundary between the British provinces and the United States. He published a system of mathematics, intended to be a text book in the university, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1801, a judicious work, which has been adopted in other seminaries. ☞ L.

Webster, William, an able writing master, author of a Compendious Course of Mathematics, 3 vols. 8vo. translated from the French of la Hoste—Book-keeping—and a Treatise on Arithmetic, often edited. He kept a school in Castle-street, near Leicester-square, where he died 1744, aged 60.

Webster, John, governor of Connecticut, one of the principal settlers of Hartford, was elected a magistrate of the colony in 1639, and governor in 1656. About four years after, he, with three others of the name, the reverend Mr. Russel, of Wethersfield, and a number of associates, purchased the territory now included in the towns of Hadley, Hatfield, Granby, and Amherst, Massachusetts, and removed thither. He died in Hadley in 1665. ☞ L.

Wechel, Christopher, an eminent printer, at Paris. He began to print Greek books in 1530, and with such correctness that scarce an error could be discovered in a folio volume. This accuracy is attributed to his able corrector, the learned Sylburgius. He exposed himself to the persecution of the church for printing some offensive and controversial books, and died soon after, 1552. His son Andrew retired from Paris, because he was a protestant, and settled at Frankfort, where he carried on with great success the printing business. A catalogue of the books which he and his father printed, was published in 8vo. He died 1581.

Weever, John, a native of Lancaster, educated at Cambridge. He is author of Funeral Monuments, lastly edited in 4to. 1767, a work of singular service to antiquarians and historians, though greatly deficient in point of accuracy. He died about 1632, and was buried in St. James's church, Clerkenwell.

Weimar, Bernard, duke of Saxe, early distinguished himself in arms against the house of Austria, whose severities to his family he strongly resented by espousing the cause of Gustavus Adolphus. Though defeated at Nordlingen, he repaired his losses, and at the head of a large army, intrusted to his command by Lewis XIII. he quickly overran Franche Comté, Burgundy, and Alsace, and would have obtained more important advantages had not death stopped his career. He died 18th July, 1639.

Welby, Henry, a native of Lincolnshire, of a very eccentric character. In consequence of an attempt on his life by his brother, he quitted his native county, where he had extensive estates, and retired to the privacy of an obscure house in Grub-street, London, where for 44 years, either through superstition or melancholy, he suffered himself to be seen by no one till his death in 1636.

Wellens, James Thomas Joseph, bishop of Antwerp, is distinguished for his learning, and his private and public virtues. He published Exhortationes Familiares de Vocatione Ministrorum, &c. 8vo. and died at Antwerp, 1784, aged 58.

Weller, Jerome, a native of Freyberg, in Misnia, known as the friend and favour-

ite of Luther. He wrote Commentaria in Libros Samuel et Regum—Consilium de Studio Theolog. &c.—Commentaria in Epistol. ad Ephesios, &c. all collected into 2 vols. fol. and he died at Freyberg, 1572, aged 73.

Weller, James, a native of Newkirk, in Voigtland, professor of theology, &c. at Wittemberg, where he died 1664, aged 62. He wrote Specilegium Quæstion. Hebræo-Syriac—and a Greek Grammar.

Welles, Samuel, M. A. an English divine, born at Oxford, 18th Aug. 1614, and educated at Magdalen college there. He proved an active minister during the civil wars, though he retired from persecution, and settled at Remenham, Berks, from which he afterwards removed to Banbury, Oxfordshire. He was much beloved by his parishioners for his eloquence as a preacher, and his charitable and benevolent deportment as a man. He wrote a Spiritual Remembrancer, and died after the restoration.

Welles, Thomas, governor of Connecticut, was one of the earliest settlers of Hartford, and was elected a magistrate and treasurer of the colony in 1639. He was deputy governor in 1656, governor in 1657 and 1658, and died in 1660. ☞ L.

Wells, William Charles, a physician, was born, of Scotch parents, at Charleston, in South Carolina, in 1753. He was educated at Dumfries, and next at Edinburgh, from whence he returned to his native place, and was put apprentice to a medical practitioner. On the breaking out of the war, he quitted America, and in 1779 was appointed surgeon of a regiment in Holland. The year following he graduated, and went back to Carolina, where he distinguished himself by his loyalty. In 1784 he visited London, and in 1788 was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College. He afterwards became a zealous manager of the dispute with the same learned body, on the claims of the licentiates to the right of being admitted fellows. In 1793 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, to whose Philosophical Transactions he communicated several valuable papers, for some of which, containing Experiments on Dew, he received the gold and silver medals. He died Sept. 18, 1817. Dr. Wells was also the author of an "Essay upon Single Vision with Two Eyes;" and a defence of it in answer to Dr. Darwin; also several memoirs and medical papers in different journals.—*W. B.*

Wells, Edmund, a native of Corsham, Wilts, educated at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his degree of D. D. He became professor of Greek in the university, and obtained the living of Cotesbach, Leicestershire, where he died, 1730, aged 65. He wrote, besides pamphlets against the dissenters, and an Answer to Dr. Clarke on the Trinity—a Course of Mathematics for Young Gentlemen, 3 vols.—a work of merit on the Geography of the Old and New Testaments, 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

Wells, John, eminent as a lawyer, was born at Cherry-Valley, New-York, in 1769, or 1770. While on a visit at Schenectady, in 1778, the celebrated colonel Brandt attacked the settlement of Cherry-Valley, and, murdering its inhabitants, left him the only survivor of his father's family. He was not long after placed in a grammar-school, at Newark, New-Jersey, and at length entered Princeton college, where he was graduated in 1788. He was admitted an attorney of the supreme court in 1792, and to the degree of counsellor in 1795. He established himself in the city of New-York, and devoting himself assiduously to his professional studies, at length rose by the superiority of his talents and knowledge, to the first eminence at the bar. He possessed a mind of great strength and penetration, an enlightened judgment, and a classical taste: was an accomplished and eloquent speaker, and eminently distinguished in his professional and private life by urbanity, uprightness, and the social virtues. His death took place September 7th, 1823. ☞ L.

Wellwood, James, M. A. a native of Perth, educated at St. Andrews. The troubles of the times prevented him from entering into the ministry, and after concealing himself from the persecution of his political enemies, he was attacked by a fever, and died at Perth, 1680, aged 32. He was author of Immanuel's Land, and other tracts.

Wellwood, Thomas, M. D. a native of Edinburgh, educated at Glasgow. He fled to Holland with his father, who had been suspected of being concerned in the murder of archbishop Sharpe, in 1679, and after studying medicine at Leyden, and taking his degrees, he returned with William at the revolution, and was nominated one of the royal physicians for Scotland. He acquired a respectable fortune by his extensive practice, and died at Edinburgh, 1716, aged 64. In his principles he strongly favoured the republican government, and published Memoirs of England from 1588 to 1688, well written, though with the spirit of party.

Welsted, Leonard, a native of Abington, Northamptonshire, educated at Westminster school. He obtained a place in the ordnance office by by the friendship of lord Clare, but in the midst of his occupations he devoted much of his time to the muses. He wrote epistles, odes, &c.—a translation of Longinus on the Sublime, from Boileau's version—the Genius, or the

duke of Marlborough's Apoplexy—an Epistle on the duke's Death—the Triumvirate, &c. which was considered as an attack on Pope, and consequently procured the author an honourable place in the Dunciad. He wrote besides, the Dissembled Wanton, a comedy, 1726, and other things, which were much applauded in his day, and which appeared, collected into one vol. 8vo. 1787, with a Vindication of his Character by a relation. His little poem called the Apple-Pie, written at Westminster school, was for a long time attributed to Dr. King, and printed among his poems. Welsted was much noticed by the great and the learned, and his poetical talents were respectable, and displayed genius, and though he did not perhaps rise to the sublimer flights of the muse, his compositions were entitled to praise. He was twice married, but left no children. He died at the house which he held from his official situation in the Tower, 1747, aged 58.

Wenceslaus, son of Charles IV. emperor of Germany, succeeded his father in 1378, at the age of 15. Though he promised the highest virtues for the ornament and the glory of the throne, he became debauched, capricious, and tyrannical, and at last he was deposed, in 1400, by the electors of the empire. He died king of Bohemia, 1419, aged 58. In his character he united all the extravagance of Antony, the infamous cowardice of Heliogabalus, and the bloody passions of Tiberius. Though twice married, he left no issue.

Wentworth, Thomas, earl of Strafford, was born in London, 1594. After finishing his education at Cambridge, he travelled abroad, and succeeding to a family estate of 6000*l.* per annum, in Yorkshire, he was elected into parliament, and became a leading member of the house. His eloquence in opposition to the measures of the court was so powerful, that he was named sheriff of Yorkshire, that he might not be elected into parliament; after, however, maintaining such determined opposition to the king, he was gained over by the ministry, and the grant of a peerage, and the office of president of the council in the northern counties, rendered him a loyal subject. This dereliction of principle highly offended his old political friends, and Pym, to whom he wished to justify his conduct, told him, "though you have left us, I will not leave you while your head is on your shoulders." In 1631 he was sent as deputy to Ireland, and in his government he was a most zealous and active representative. He redeemed the encumbrances of the royal revenue; he improved the yearly income 40,000*l.* a year, and prevailed upon the clergy of Ireland to conform to the doctrines and the discipline of the English church. Notwithstanding these important services, he was arbitrary in his conduct, and his severity towards lord Mountmorris, whom, in the course of two hours, he caused to be condemned to death, because he had spoken disrespectfully of him, reflects eternal disgrace on his memory. The king rewarded the faithful administration of his viceroy with every mark of favour and honourable distinction, but while he was secure of the royal confidence, he lost the good opinion of the nation. Pym, too true to his promise, inveighed against him in parliament, and at last accused him before the house of lords, as the cause of all the acts of tyranny that prevailed, and as the greatest enemy to the liberties of his country. His impeachment, drawn up in 28 articles, engaged the attention of the nation for 18 days, but when his noble and energetic defence seemed to influence the decision of the lords, the commons, with persecuting virulence, passed a bill against him, attainting him of high treason. The king used all his influence to save this faithful minister, but his compassion was answered by the cries of the factious, who insulted him with the exclamations of justice! justice! and even threatened his person if he refused to sacrifice him to the popular indignation. Charles was relieved from his deep distress; and when the earl, with ill-requited generosity, entreated him, by letter, not to hazard his safety, nor the peace of the kingdom, for his sake, but to assent to the sacrifice of his life, which might become a means of reconciliation between the injured sovereign and his rebellious subjects, the monarch, after two days and two nights of dreadful perplexity, signed, with the greatest reluctance, the fatal instrument which conducted his friend to the scaffold. He suffered with great resignation, on Tower-hill, 12th May, 1641. At the restoration his attainder was reversed, as dishonourable to the nation. His letters have appeared, in 2 vols. fol. 1739, by Dr. Knowles.

Wentworth, Benning, governor of New-Hampshire, was a native of that state, and graduated at Harvard college in 1715. He resided at Portsmouth, and employed himself in merchandise. After having held a seat both in the house of representatives and in the council, he was, in 1741, when that colony obtained a distinct government, appointed its governor, and held the office nearly twenty years. He was superseded in 1767, and died in 1770, in his seventy-fifth year. He was passionate and resentful, addicted somewhat to favouritism, and partial towards the Episcopalians, yet his administration was on the whole useful. Bennington, in Vermont, obtained its name from him. He gave a lot of 500 acres to Dartmouth college, on which the college buildings were erected. ☞ L.

Werdmuller, John Rodolph, a histori-

cal and landscape painter of Zurich. He was unfortunately drowned in crossing a river near Zurich, 1668, aged 27.

Werenfels, John James, a divine of Basil, author of sermons in German, of homilies in Latin, &c. He died 1655. His son Peter became professor of theology at Basil, and died there, 23d May, 1703, aged 76. He was author of some learned dissertations, sermons, &c.

Werenfels, Samuel, son of Peter, was born at Basil, where he filled some professorial chairs with great celebrity. He travelled into Holland, Germany, and France, and was the correspondent of the learned of Europe. He died at Basil, universally respected for his learning and for his many virtues, 1st June, 1740, aged 83. His works, which are chiefly on subjects of theology, philosophy, and philology, have appeared in 2 vols. 4to. The best known of his works is de Logomachiis Eruditorum.

Werff, Adrian Vander, a painter of Rotterdam. His portraits and historical pieces were finished with correct taste and judgment, and procured him the patronage of the great and the powerful. His pieces are preserved in the Dusseldorf gallery. The best are his 15 pieces on the mysteries of the Christian religion. He died in his native town, 1727, aged 68. His brother Peter was his pupil, and became eminent also in historical pieces. He was a hypochondriac in the latter part of his life, and died 1718, aged 53.

Werner, Abraham Gottlieb, a mineralogist, was born at Wehraw, in Upper Lusatia, in 1750. At the age of twenty-four he published a valuable treatise "on the external Characteristics of Fossils;" which procured him the professorship of mineralogy at Frieberg, where his lectures were attended by students from various parts of Europe. He was also keeper of the cabinet of natural history, and held a situation in the council of Mines. He was employed in very extensive works and mineralogical surveys, and his system is now almost universally adopted. Werner died at Dresden in 1817.—*W. B.*

Wesenbec, Matthew, a native of Antwerp, professor of law at Jena, and at Wittemberg, where he died, 1586, aged 55. He wrote Observations on the Pandects, 4to. and fol. and other works on jurisprudence.

Wesley, Samuel, a native of Winterborne Whitchurch, Dorsetshire, where his father was vicar. He was educated at Dorchester school, and then entered as servitor at Exeter college, Oxford, 1684. By means of the duke of Buckingham he obtained the living of South Ormesby, Lincolnshire, and afterwards Epworth, in the same county, where he died, 25th April, 1735. The best known of his publications are the Life of Christ, a heroic poem, folio —the History of the Old and New Testament, attempted in verse, &c. 3 vols. 12mo. —Maggots, or Poems, &c.—Elegies on queen Mary, and on Tillotson—a letter concerning the Education of the Dissenters, &c.—treatise on the Sacrament—Dissertations on Job, &c. He has been ridiculed by Garth for the inelegance of his poetry, but though indifferent as a poet, he was very respectable as a man. He left a large family, four of whom are not unknown in the history of English literature. The eldest of these, Samuel, was educated at Westminster, and elected to Christ church, Oxford. He was afterwards usher of Westminster school for near 20 years, and then obtained Blundel's school, at Tiverton. He was presented to no ecclesiastical benefice, and died at Tiverton, 6th Nov. 1739, aged 49, and was buried in the churchyard there. He is author of the Battle of the Sexes—the Prisons Opened, two poems of merit, and the Parish Priest—a eulogy on his Wife's Father, &c. His poems appeared in 1736, 4to. and in 1743, 12mo. He is said to have presented to the Spalding Society an amulet that had touched the heads of the three kings of Cologne.

Wesley, John, the great founder of Methodism, son of Samuel, was born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, 1703. In 1714 he was placed at the Charter house, and two years after he was elected to Christ church, Oxford, and in 1725 was ordained deacon by bishop Potter, and the next year became fellow and tutor of Lincoln college. He early expressed himself against the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian creed, and was one of that small society at Oxford which was formed on principles of greater austerity and devotion than prevailed in the university, and which consequently received the appellation of Methodists. In 1735 he embarked at Gravesend for America, at the request of the trustees of the new colony of Georgia, who were anxious for the conversion and spiritual instruction of the natives and settlers, and in this new theatre he, accompanied by his brother Charles, displayed his strong powers of eloquence and persuasion in the cause of methodism. Here, though much engaged in spiritual affairs, Wesley gave way to the emotions of love, but Miss Causton, the object of his passion, growing impatient at his delay, gave her hand to a more favoured suiter, and the modern saint, who compared the disappointment to the plucking out of his right eye, carried his pique and resentment so far as to repel the virtuous bride from the altar at the administration of the sacrament. This gross attack upon the character of a woman whom he wished to have taken for a wife, was resented by

the lady, who published to the world some transactions not very honourable to the sanctity of the preacher, in consequence of which he hurried away from the public odium of America. In 1738 he landed at Deal, and began his career of proselytism. Believing himself to be set at liberty from the bonds of sin by divine illumination, he soon saw himself followed by a crowd of admiring converts, and zealously delivered his doctrines in his conventicle, which was first established in Fetter-lane. His discourses were heard with enthusiastic admiration, and superstitious deference, the number of the faithful were rapidly increased, and the pious founder of the sect, by the solemn imposition of hands, sent forth his apostles to propagate the faith. In 1751 he married Mrs. Vizelle, a widow lady of independent fortune, but whatever might have been the motives to this union, it proved unfortunate, and showed that, however calculated he might be for the head of a sect, he was very unwilling to spare attention to the comforts or happiness of his bride, who fled in disgust from his home. The great increase of his followers, no doubt, flattered the pride of the saint, and to that he devoted the whole of his active life, in the midst of dangers, of troubles, and of corporeal fatigues. Impressed with the idea that his great success was the immediate influence of heaven, his adherents easily believed that he was inspired, and that methodism was the work of God. But while he affected humility in his intercourse with the multitude, with all the strong powers which constitute the leader, with coolness, perseverance, and popular eloquence, he kept in his own hands the supreme authority over his sect, and the whole spiritual machine was moved according to his direction, so that in the most distant corners of the empire, his censures had as much the weight of law and correction upon his delegates as if he had himself personally pronounced the sentence of reproof or dismission. This extraordinary character, who for more than half a century exercised the most absolute authority, and with undiminished effect, over his followers, died on the 2d March, 1791, in his 88th year, and the 65th of his ministry. Though the sermons which he published are superior to those of his fraternity, they must be considered as loose and desultory, conveying little to the mind, but, by familiar allusions or vulgar imagery, commanding the attention of the ignorant multitude. It has been doubted whether he was in his spiritual career hypocritical, or sincere, and actuated more by interested pride, than unspotted piety and unfeigned love; but though he was ambitious of power, greedy of pre-eminence, and impatient of contradictoin, it is plain that he was influenced by motives of benevolence, and that his zeal in the cause of methodism was directed, whether by proper or improper means, to promote the future happiness of man. He published various tracts, and controversial pamphlets, against the Calvinists and Moravians. An interesting account of the Rise and Progress of Methodism, has been published by Mr. Nightingale, and the Life of Wesley has appeared from the pen of John Whitehead, one of his followers, in 2 vols. 8vo.——

The insinuations often made, that Wesley was hypocritical, and actuated supremely by ambition, are unjust. The plan on which he organized his societies did, indeed, throw the management of them entirely into his hands, and at length elevated him to an extraordinary degree of power, which he retained till his death; but the acquisition of that influence was an adventitious consequence, not the supreme object of his exertions. No man ever gave more decisive evidence that he truly held the views which he avowed and defended, and that he regarded himself as promoting the salvation of men by the peculiar measures he pursued. He was ardent in his feelings, strong in his prejudices, confident and hasty in his opinions, and forward to make them known, and vindicate them, on all occasions. His life was a scene of almost unparalleled labour, and was marked by great frugality, temperance, self-denial, and ardour of devotion. He is supposed, in the course of his itinerancy, to have travelled near 300,000 miles, and to have preached more than 40,000 sermons. ☞ L.

Wesley, Charles, younger brother of the preceding, was born at Epworth, and from the care of his father, passed to Westminster school, of which he became captain. He was elected, in 1726, to Christ church, Oxford, and after taking his degrees, embraced, with warmth, the religious tenets of his brother John, whom he accompanied in his mission to Georgia. After various adventures in his intercourse with the Indians, he returned, in 1736, to England, and became a zealous and active preacher to the people of his own persuasion. As he was well skilled in Scripture divinity, and of a warm, lively character, his discourses were much admired among the Methodists. Though occasionally resident in London, he was chiefly employed as an itinerant preacher among his adherents. He died 1788, aged 79. He was respectable as a poet, and his religious pieces are also numerous. His two sons, Charles and Samuel, have been celebrated as very great proficients in music.

Wesselus, John, a native of Groningen, who studied at Zwool and Cologne, and afterwards at Paris. Sixtus IV. who was well acquainted with his learning, and with

his abilities, was no sooner raised to the papal chair, than he sent for him to Rome, and offered him whatever he wished. The modest Wesselus requested the gift of a Hebrew and Greek Bible in the Vatican. Why do not you ask for a bishopric, inquired the astonished pontiff, because, answered the disinterested ecclesiastic, I do not want one. He soon after returned to his country, where he died 4th Oct. 1489, aged 70. He was, in his opinions, occasionally unfriendly to the tenets of the Romish church, and many have regarded him as the forerunner of Luther. He wrote various things, some of which appeared at Leipsic 1522, and Groningen 1614, in 4to. under the title of Farrago Rerem Theologicarum.

West, Gilbert, a learned writer, educated at Eton and Christ church, Oxford, for the church. He, however, entered into the army, and afterwards held some civil offices, and was appointed clerk extraordinary to the privy-council in 1729. He married some time after, and settled at Wickham, Kent, where he devoted himself to literary and religious pursuits, and where his retirement was frequently visited by Lyttleton and Pitt, who, weary with faction and political debates, courted his society, and the tranquillity of his abode. Though thus noticed by the great, it was not till 1751 that he could obtain an increase to his narrow fortune by the appointment of a clerkship to the privy council, to which was afterwards added the place of treasurer to Chelsea hospital, by the kindness of Mr. Pitt. These honours, however, came too late; the loss of his only son, in 1755, embittered the short remainder of life, and on the 26th of March, 1756, a stroke of the palsy hurried him to his grave at the age of 50. He was a man of polished manners and great erudition, and so respectable, that, it is said, the care of the young prince's education was offered to him, which he declined, because he considered his mode of superintendence not sufficiently extensive. His works are Observations on the Resurrection, 1747, a work which obtained for him, from the university of Oxford, the honourable degree of LL.D.—Pindar's odes translated into English, a valuable, elegant, and spirited composition.

West, James, M.A. of Alscot, Warwickshire, was educated at Baliol college, Oxford, and in 1741, was elected into parliament for St. Alban's. He was soon after made one of the joint secretaries to the treasury, which he resigned in 1762, and three years after he obtained, by the favour of the duke of Newcastle, a pension of 2000*l.* a year. He was member of the antiquarian society, and for some time president of the Royal Society. He died 2d July, 1772. His valuable MSS. were purchased by lord Shelburne, and his printed books were sold by auction in 24 days, his prints and drawings in 13, his coins and medals in seven, his plate curiosities in seven, and his pictures, drawings, &c. in four.

West, Richard, of the Temple, was made king's counsel in 1717, and in 1725, raised to the dignity of lord chancellor of Ireland. He married a daughter of bishop Burnet, and died 1726. He was author of a Discourse on Treasons and Bills of Attainder—treatise on the Manner of creating Peers, &c.

West, Thomas, the ingenious author of the history of Furness abbey, and of a guide to the lakes, was for some years professor of natural philosophy in the universities on the continent. He spent much time in describing the beauties of the lakes, &c. and in visiting those spots which are so remarkable for sublimity and extent of view. He chiefly lived in the latter part of life at Ulveston, and died there much respected, 10th July, 1779, aged 63.

West, John, succeeded Sir John Harvey as governor of Virginia, when the latter was displaced by the council in 1635. Harvey was restored to his office the following year, and succeeded by Sir William Berkley in 1639. Colonel West was afterwards a member of the council. ☞ L.

West, Joseph, was a short time governor of South Carolina in 1671, was again apointed in 1674, and a third time in 1684. He was succeeded by SirRichard Kirle in 1685. The brief accounts we have of his administration represent it as having been conducted with prudence and moderation. ☞ L.

West, Francis, brother of lord Delawar, arrived at Plymouth in 1623, with a commission to be admiral of New-England. He was authorized to restrain vessels from fishing or trading on the coast without a license from the New-England council, but meeting with difficulty in executing that part of his commission, he sailed for Virginia. He was a member of the council for that colony under the old charter, and was reappointed in 1624. When governor Yeardly died, in 1626, the administration devolved on him. He was succeeded by John Pott, in 1628. During this period, the colony received large accessions of emigrants from Europe. ☞ L.

West, Samuel, D.D. minister of New-Bedford, Massachusetts, was born at Yarmouth, March 4th, 1730. He employed himself in husbandry till twenty years of age, when the superior talents he discovered induced a number of gentlemen to furnish him with the means of education, and he was graduated at Harvard in 1754. He settled at New-Bedford about ten years after, and continued there till disqualified by age for the labours of the ministry. He was one of the most conspicuous men of

his day. He possessed a mind of great originality, and extraordinary strength and activity. His investigations in theology were profound and extensive, his reasoning shrewd and demonstrative, and his memory tenacious and prompt to furnish at every call whatever had come within his knowledge. He was not, however, popular as a preacher from an ill-modulated voice, and singularly uncouth manner. About the year 1775 he engaged zealously in the political struggle against British despotism, and rendered considerable service to the country by his sermons, and by deciphering the letter of Dr. Church, designed to convey intelligence to the British. He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of Massachusetts, and of that also which adopted the constitution of the United States. During the last years of his life he suffered an almost total loss of his mental powers. He died September 24th, 1807, in his seventy-eighth year. He made himself conspicuous by some metaphysical writings in opposition to the opinions of president Edwards, published in 1793, and 1795, which were answered by Dr. Edwards. ☞ L.

West, Benjamin, LL.D. professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, in Brown University, Rhode-Island, was born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in March, 1730. He early displayed an extraordinary genius for the exact sciences, and without the aid of a public education, and amid the hinderances of other occupations, made himself acquainted with mathematics and natural philosophy, to such an extent, that he was, in 1786, appointed professor of those branches in the college at Providence, in which town he had before spent several years in instruction. He not long after received the same appointment from Columbia college, but declined it. He entered on his office at Providence in 1788, and retained it till 1799. He died August 26th, 1813, aged 83. His talents were of a superior order, and had he been able to devote himself to their cultivation, would have given him a distinguished rank among mathematicians. ☞ L.

West, Benjamin, a distinguished lawyer of New Hampshire, was born April 8th, 1746. He was a brother of Samuel West, D.D. and was educated at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1768. He studied law and established himself in practice at Charlestown, New-Hampshire, and soon rose to eminence in the profession. His superior talents and great excellence of character, caused him to be elected by his fellow-citizens to several important civil employments. The chief of which were a seat in Congress; in the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States; and the State Convention which ratified it: but his dislike to public life led him to decline them all. After a long life marked by uncommon amiableness, modesty, uprightness, and piety, which endeared him to all who knew him, he died, July 27th, 1817. ☞ L.

West, Benjamin, a celebrated painter, was born in Chester county, in the state of Pennsylvania, in 1738. His parents were Quakers, but indulged him in his propensity to the fine arts, and even the society, at a general meeting, allowed him to practise portrait painting as a profession. After exercising his pencil in different parts of America, he went to Italy in 1760, and from thence came to England in 1763. Here he was persuaded to settle, and soon met with encouragement to confirm him in that resolution. One of his earliest friends was Dr. Drummond, archbishop of York, who introduced him to the late king, and he enjoyed the patronage of that excellent monarch above forty years. On the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1791, Mr. West was elected president of the royal academy, which chair he enjoyed, with the exception of a short interval, till his death, March 10, 1820. He was interred in St. Paul's cathedral.—*W. B.*

West, Elizabeth, a native of Edinburgh, who became known for her eccentricities and mystical opinions. She wrote an account of her life, and died at Saline, 1735, aged 63.

Westfield, Thomas, a native of Ely, educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He obtained the livings of Mary-le-Bow, and St. Bartholomew's, London, and was made archbishop of St. Alban's and soon after raised to the see of Bristol by the king, who thus rewarded his soundness of judgment, his learning, and his unblamable conversation. Though at first respected and beloved in his diocess, he was exposed to the ridicule and persecution of the republicans, and at last ejected from his see. He died 25th June, 1644. His sermons were published after his death in 2 vols. He was so eloquent and so pathetic a preacher, that he was called the weeping prophet.

Weston, Richard, a native of Leicester, who though occupied in the business of a thread hosier, paid particular attention to horticulture, and contributed some valuable and curious observations to the Gentleman's Magazine on the subject. He also published various useful tracts on his favourite pursuit, and died at Leicester 19th Nov. 1806, aged 74.

Wetstein, John Rodolphus, a learned native of Basil, who succeeded his father as professor of Greek and of theology. He published among other valuable works, Dialogue of Origen against the Marcionites—Exhortation to Martyrdom, &c. and died in his native town 1711, aged 64. His brother

John Henry, was well skilled in the learned languages. He settled in Holland, and acquired great celebrity as a printer, and died 1726, aged 77. He was respected by the great and the learned, and the prefaces which he prefixed to the works which he edited, proved that he was a man of abilities and of deep erudition.

Wetstein, John James, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Basil. He travelled over Switzerland, France, England, and Germany, to examine the various MSS. of the Greek Testament, and on his return home he published his Prolegomena 1730. The work was no sooner read than it created him a multitude of enemies, who accused him before the council of Basil as a Socinian, in consequence of which he was stripped of his ecclesiastical honours, and obliged to fly from his country. He was received with distinction at Amsterdam, and placed in the professorial chair of Le Clerc, in philosophy, an appointment which he held with great reputation, till his death 24th March, 1754, in his 61st year. His edition of the New Testament with the various readings, and with critical remarks, was published in 1751-2, in 2 vols. fol. He published with that work two epistles of Clemens Romanus in Syriac, with a Latin version, of which he ably defended the authenticity. In reward for these useful labours he was honourably elected member of the royal societies of London and Berlin.

Whalley, Peter, a native of Northamptonshire, educated at Merchant Tailors' and at St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was chosen in 1768 master of the grammar-school of Christ's hospital, which he resigned in 1776, and was soon after placed at the head of St. Olave school in Southwark. He obtained some preferment in the church, St. Sepulchre's vicarage, Northampton, and afterwards St. Margaret Pattens, and Horley, Sussex. He died 1791. He wrote an Inquiry into the Learning of Shakspeare, 8vo.—Vindication of the Authenticity and Evidences of the Gospels, 8vo.—Ben Jonson's Works with notes, 7 vols. 8vo.—Verses prefixed to Hervey's Meditations—sermons, &c. and he was for some years engaged in making collections for a history of Northamptonshire, which was never completed.

Wharton, George, a native of Westmoreland, whose property was ruined in the civil wars, in consequence of his strong attachment to the royal cause. During the usurpation he maintained himself by writing almanacs, tracts on astronomy, chronological works, &c. His sufferings were rewarded at the restoration, he was made a baronet, and appointed treasurer of the ordnance. He died about 1681.

Wharton, Anne, daughter of sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, Oxfordshire, inherited conjointly with her sister lady Abingdon, her father's estates. She became the wife of Thomas, marquis of Wharton, and distinguished herself by her learning and poetical works. Several of her poems have appeared in Dodsley's and Nicholas's collections. She died about 1685.

Wharton, Henry, a learned divine, born 9th Nov. 1664, at Worstead in Norfolk, where his father was vicar. He was educated under the eye of his father, and afterwards entered at Caius college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in art. His abilities recommended him to the notice of Dr. Cave, and of Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, to whom he was appointed chaplain, and from whom he received the vicarage of Minster, and the rectory of Chartham in Kent. His application to literary pursuits was so great that his health at last sunk under it, and he died at Canterbury, 5th March, 1695, aged 31, universally lamented. His publications were numerous and valuable, the best known of which are, a treatise on the Celibacy of the Clergy against the Church of Rome—Defence of Pluralities, 8vo.—Specimens of Errors in Burnet's History of the Reformation—Historia de Episcopis et Decanis Assavensibus, 8vo.—Anglia Sacra, sive Collectio Historiarum de Episcopis, &c. 2 vols. fol.—History of Laud's Troubles, and Trials—sermons, 8vo. &c.

Wharton, Philip, duke of, an English nobleman, remarkable for his great eccentricities, born 1699. His early marriage with a woman of inferior rank, though of amiable and virtuous character, proved the beginning of his misfortunes, and flying from those domestic comforts which were within his reach, he plunged into all the follies, the crimes, and the extravagance of a licentious age. In his travels on the continent he paid his court at Avignon to the chevalier de St. George, and was complimented with the title of duke of Northumberland. His partiality for the fortunes of the exiled Stuarts was, however, forgotten; on his return home, he became the zealous supporter of the ministry, and for his eloquent services in parliament he was raised from the dignity of marquis to that of duke. Unsteady in his politics he soon changed sides, and distinguished himself not only as the bold defender of the bishop of Rochester, but as the publisher twice a week of a violent periodical paper called the True Briton. His extravagances had now so injured his property, that his creditors obtained possession of his income under a decree of chancery, and therefore to avoid that disgrace of sinking from a high station into contempt and poverty, he retired to the continent, and at the court of Spain openly espoused the cause of the pretender. After

filling Madrid and Rome with his intrigues, and deceiving by the levity of his conduct both the Spanish court and the chevalier of St. George, he formed the plan of revisiting his country, though he heard that an indictment for high treason was issued against him. He proceeded as far as Rouen, but new difficulties arose, and his want of money obliged him again to return to Spain, and he died soon after at Terragone, where he had gone for the benefit of the waters, May 1731. His remains were interred with little ceremony by the charity of the Bernardine monks, of a neighbouring convent. On the death of his wife in 1726, he married another, who, though the daughter of an Irish colonel, was one of the maids of honour to the queen of Spain.

Wheateley, William, a native of Lancashire, educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge. He obtained a living in Cheshire, and died 1613. He was an able advocate in favour of the protestant religion against the Roman catholics, and he wrote, among other things, an Exposition of the Ten Commandments, &c.

Wheare, Degory, a native of Jacobstow in Cornwall, educated at Broadgate hall, Oxford. He became fellow of Exeter college, and afterwards travelled on the continent. He was patronised by lord Chandos, and was appointed by Camden the first professor in the lecture which he had founded, and he obtained also the mastership of Gloucester hall, which he held till his death in 1647, in his 74th year. He was author of a Dissertation de Ratione et Methodo legendi Historias, 8vo. a useful work, translated into English by Edmund Bohun—Parentatio Historica, &c.—Epistolarum Eucharist. Fasciculus, &c.

Wheatley, Charles, a native of London, educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He afterwards became lecturer of St. Mildred in the Poultry, and vicar of Brent and Ferneaux Pelham, Hertfordshire, where he died 1742, aged 56. He wrote a Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer, fol. republished in 8vo.—Historical Vindication of the 85th Canon, &c.—Answer to Hoadly on the Sacrament—Private Devotions at the Sacrament—Sermons at lady Moyle's Lectures, 8vo.—Miscellaneous Sermons published after his death, 3 vols. 8vo.

Wheatley, Phillis, a poetess, was a native of Africa, and brought to America in 1761 in her childhood. She acquired a knowledge of the English language, and also learnt something of the Latin. While a slave in the family of Mr. John Wheatley, Boston, she wrote a volume of poems, indicating a very superior genius. She died in 1784, aged 31. ☞ L.

Wheeler, George, a native of Charing, Kent, was born at Breda, where his parents lived in exile during the civil wars. He entered at Lincoln college, Oxford, but before he took his degrees he began to travel, in company with Dr. James Spon of Lyons, and visited Venice, Constantinople, Asia Minor, the various countries of Greece, Zante, &c. The observations of these two learned travellers were ingenious, and as they minutely compared the relations of Pausanias, with the existing state of the country, they were enabled to trace with accuracy every striking feature of difference and of improvement. On his return to England Wheeler presented to the university of Oxford several valuable antiquities, and was in consequence complimented with the degree of M. A. Though a knight he took orders and obtained the living of Basingstoke, and besides the valuable rectory of Houghton le Spring, Durham, and a prebend in Durham cathedral. In his private character he was an amiable and devout man. He was created D.D. by diploma 1702, and died Feb. 18, 1724, aged 74. Besides his journey into Greece, in 6 vols. fol. 1682, he published an account of the churches and places of assembly of the primitive Christians, 8vo. 1689—and the Protestant Monastery, or Christian Œconomics, 12mo.

Wheelock, Eleazer, D.D. first president of Dartmouth college, New-Hampshire, was born about the year 1710, and graduated at Yale college in 1733. He studied theology, and was greatly distinguished for zeal and piety, and success in the ministry. He settled at Lebanon, Connecticut, and there instituted a school for the instruction of Indian youth for missionaries in 1754, in which he was aided by benefactions from many in the colonies, and at length by contributions in England and Scotland. In 1762 he had more than twenty Indian youth under his care. In 1770, at the invitation of New-Hampshire, he removed to Hanover in that state, and there opened a college, of which he was appointed president, and which was called Dartmouth, in honour of the earl of that name, who was at the head of the board of trustees, to whose direction the money collected in Great Britain for the Indian school was intrusted. He continued in his benevolent labours there till his death in 1779, in his sixty-ninth year. ☞ L.

Wheelock, John, LL.D. president of Dartmouth college, New-Hampshire, was the second son of the former president, and born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1754. Removing with his father to Hanover, he was educated there, and graduated with the first class in 1771. The next year he was appointed a tutor in the college. When the revolution came on he was chosen a delegate to the New-Hampshire convention, and

in 1777 entered the army, receiving first a major's commission from the state of New-York, and afterwards that of lieutenant colonel in the continental service. In the summer of 1778, he conducted a hazardous expedition into the Indian country, and in a manner highly creditable to himself. His military reputation was increased by subsequent events, until by request of general Gates he entered his family, and continued in that station until he left the service. The charter of Dartmouth college having conferred on the president the right of nominating his successor, he selected his son, who assumed the office on the death of his father in 1779. In 1782 he visited Europe for the purpose of obtaining contributions to the institution. He returned in 1784, and for the space of thirty-six years continued at its head, labouring assiduously and successfully to promote its usefulness. In addition to the duties of president, he discharged those of professor of civil and ecclesiastical history. Toward the close of his life a disaffection to him arose which led to his removal by the legislature in 1815, but a subsequent legislature and the public at large vindicated him, and he was restored to the office in February 1817. He died on the 4th of April in that year. He possessed fine talents, and extensive learning, and excelled as a speaker. He was amiable, an exemplary Christian, and distinguished for his charities. ☞ L.

Whelpley, Rev. Philip Melancthon, was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Dec. 22, 1792. Conspicuous for early exhibitions of talent, he entered the Christian ministry soon after he reached the age of twenty-one. In a few months he was called to the pastoral care of the first presbyterian church in the city of New-York, and was ordained April 25, 1815; from which charge he was removed by death, after nearly ten years devotion to its interests. Besides some anonymous pieces in the Christian Spectator, a periodical work published in New-Haven, Connecticut, he published several sermons in his lifetime; among which, one commemorative of the landing of the pilgrims upon this continent, delivered before the New-England Society in the city of New-York, in 1822, and one delivered before the United Foreign Missionary Society in 1823, are distinguished for their genuine eloquence, and are models of their kind. A volume of miscellaneous sermons from his pen is about to perpetuate his memory. He died July 17, 1824. ☞ L.

Whichcot, Benjamin, an English divine, born 1609 at Stoke in Shropshire. He was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. He afterwards obtained the living of Northcadbury, Somersetshire, from which he was withdrawn by the parliamentary visiters to become provost of King's college, in the room of Dr. Collins who was ejected. At the restoration he was removed from the headship of the college, and then settled in London, where he became minister of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, and afterwards of St. Lawrence, Jewry. On a visit to Cambridge he caught a violent cold, and died soon after, May 1683, at the house of his friend Dr. Cudworth, master of Christ college, and he was buried in his church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, where his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Tillotson. His sermons were published after his death, the first volume by Shaftesbury, the author of the Characteristics, three more by Dr. Jeffrey of Norwich, and another volume by Dr. Samuel Clarke, 1707.

Whipple, William, one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, was a delegate from New-Hampshire. In 1777 he was appointed a brigadier general of the troops of that state. He was afterwards a member of the executive council, and from 1783 until his death a judge of the supreme court. He died at Portsmouth November 28th, 1785. ☞ L.

Whiston, William, a learned English divine, born 9th Dec. 1667, at Norton near Twycrosse, Leicestershire, where his father was rector. He received his education under his father, and afterwards was two years at Tamworth school, and then entered at Clare-hall, Cambridge. In 1693 he became fellow of his college, and soon after tutor, but the labours of this important office were too great for his delicate constitution, and he resigned his numerous pupils to become chaplain to bishop Moore. His New Theory of the Earth appeared in 1696, and excited general admiration, though its principles were opposed by Dr. Keill. In 1698 he was presented by his patron the bishop to the living of Lowestoft in Suffolk, where he devoted himself assiduously to his parochial duties, till he was invited in 1700 to Cambridge, to become deputy to sir Isaac Newton, whom he soon after succeeded in the Lucasian professorship of mathematics. About this time his attachment to the principles of the church of England began to waver, he pretended to discover that the two first centuries of the church were truly Eusebian and Arian, and that afterwards doctrines less congenial to the genuine spirit of Christianity had been adopted. These opinions, which were heard with astonishment by his friends, engaged much of the public attention, but he disregarded the opposition and censures of his former associates, and wrote several works in support of his sentiments, and in vindication of his conduct. This drew upon him the severe displeasure of the university.

and in 1710 he was deprived of his professorship, and banished from the precincts of Cambridge. Regardless of the disgrace, he retired to London, where he maintained himself by giving lectures on philosophy, astronomy, and divinity, and by writing on his favourite topic of primitive Christianity. The scanty pittance which he thus derived was scarcely sufficient to supply him with the necessaries of life, yet he was cheerful and serene, and in the midst of his distresses, he often found the hand of those who revered him for his learning, his integrity, and piety, extended to relieve his wants. Though he had regularly frequented the church of England, he at last forsook it in 1747, when the officiating clergyman read, in allusion to him as he supposed, the Athanasian creed, and he then repaired to the Baptist meeting, till, as he observed, he had an opportunity of setting up a more primitive congregation himself. He died after a week's illness, 22d Aug. 1752, aged 84, and was buried near his wife, by whom he had several children, and who had died 18 months before him, at Lyndon, in Rutlandshire. He was, as bishop Hare observes, a fair unblemished character, who all his life had cultivated piety, virtue, and good learning. Constant himself in the private and public duties of religion, he promoted virtue in others, and such learning as he thought would conduce most to the honour of God by manifesting the greatness and wisdom of his works. By his useful works of philosophy and mathematics, he endeavoured to display the glory of the great Creator, and to his study of nature he early joined the study of the Scriptures. The best known of his works are, besides his Theory—Astronomical Lectures, 8vo.—translation of Josephus, with eight valuable dissertations, 4 vols. 8vo. —Astronomical Principles of Religion—History of the Old and New Testament, 6 vols. 8vo.—Vindication of the Testimony of Phlegon—Memoirs of his own Life, 2 vols. 8vo. and several theological pieces in defence or support of his favourite doctrines.

Whitaker, William, D.D. a native of Holme, Lancashire, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He became regius professor in the university, and master of St. John's college, where he died 1595, aged 47. Though he wrote some tracts against popery, and in favour of the church of England, he is supposed to have inclined to the puritans. Bishop Hall said of him, "never a man saw him without reverence, or heard him without wonder."

Whitaker, John, a learned divine, was born at Manchester in 1735. He was educated at the free-school of his native town, and next at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his degree of bachelor in divinity. In 1771 he acquired celebrity by his "History of Manchester," which was followed by the "Genuine History of the Britons asserted," in answer to Macpherson. At this time he was morning preacher at Berkeley chapel, and lived on terms of intimacy with Gibbon, who submitted to his correction the manuscript of the first volume of his history, except the offensive chapter on Christianity. In 1778 Mr. Whitaker was presented to the college living of Ruan Lanyhorne in Cornwall, where he died Oct. 30, 1808. His other works are — 1. Sermons on Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell, 8vo. 2. A Vindication of Mary, queen of Scots, 3 vols. 8vo. 3. The Course of Hannibal over the Alps, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Criticisms on Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 8vo. These were originally printed in the English Review. 5. The Origin of Arianism disclosed, 8vo. 6. The origin of Government, 8vo. 7. The ancient Cathedral of Cornwall, 2 vols. 4to. 8. The Life of St. Neot. He also wrote some poetical pieces.—*W. B.*

Whitaker, Edward W. an ingenious divine, was the son of sergeant Whitaker. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, and on entering into orders became curate of St. John's, Clerkenwell, but afterwards obtained the livings of St. Mildred and All Saints, Canterbury. Latterly he resided at Egham in Surrey, where he kept a respectable seminary for education. At the close of his useful life he succeeded in establishing the Refuge for the Destitute. He died in 1818, aged 68. His works are — 1. On the Prophecies relating to the Restoration of the Jews, 8vo. 2. Dialogues on the Trinity. 3. A letter to the Jews. 4. Sermons on Education. 5. A general and connected View of the Prophecies. 6. Family Sermons, 3 vols. 7. Commentary on the Revelation. 8. The Manual of Prophecy. 9. An Abridgment of Universal History, 2 vols. 4to. &c.—*W. B.*

Whitbread, Samuel, a politician, was the son of the eminent porter-brewer in Chiswell-street, London, and born there in 1758. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree, and then went on the continent, accompanied by the present archdeacon Coxe. Soon after his return, he married the daughter of the late sir Charles, and sister to the present earl Grey. In 1790 he was returned to the House of Commons for Steyning, where he instantly joined Mr. Fox, and continued that attachment through life. In subsequent parliaments he sat for Bedford: and was distinguished as a vigorous assailant of Mr. Pitt. He also conducted the impeachment of lord Melville; and, with the exception of the short-lived administra-

tion of the talents, was uniformly in opposition to the government. In a fit of insanity, supposed to be occasioned by his connexion with Drury-lane theatre, he destroyed himself, July 6, 1815.—*W. B.*

Whitby, Daniel, D.D. a native of Rushden, Northamptonshire, educated at Trinity college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1664. He was afterwards chaplain to Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, and under his patronage became chanter of the cathedral, rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, and prebendary of Taunton, Regis. He died 24th March, 1726, aged 88. In his character he was easy, affable, devout, pious, and charitable, little acquainted with worldly affairs, and more attentive to the business of religion, and to the pursuits of learning. His publications are more than 40 in number, and display good sense and learning. The best known of these are, the Protestant Reconciler, 1682, which gave great offence to the clergy, and was publicly burnt by the university of Oxford —five Points against Calvinism, 8vo.—Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament, 2 vols. folio, often re-edited.

White, John, a bishop in the reign of Elizabeth, deposed for preaching a seditious sermon. He wrote some theological works in Latin, and died 1559.

White, Richard, a miscellaneous writer. His works were in Latin, and chiefly on subjects of English history. He died at Douay, 1612.

White, Francis, bishop of Ely under the first James, was author of some sermons and controversial tracts against Fisher. He died 1637.

White, Thomas, lecturer of St. Andrew's, Holburn, and St. Anne's, Aldersgate-street, was author of the Art of Divine Revelation, a book of merit. After the restoration he preached to the prisoners in Ludgate, and was kindly noticed by bishop Sheldon.

White, Thomas, or Albius, a Roman catholic priest, principal of a college at Lisbon, and sub-principal at Douay. He was an able scholar, and so warm an admirer of Aristotle's philosophy, that he applied his principles to explain some of the most mysterious parts of the Christian religion. Some of his pieces have been inserted in the Index Expurgatorius. He was intimate with Hobbes, though in their opinions they widely differed. He died 1676.

White, Thomas, a native of Bristol, who studied at Magdalen college, Oxford, and obtained the livings of St. Gregory, and St. Dunstan in the West, London. He afterwards became prebendary of St. Paul's, canon of Windsor, and Christ church, and treasurer of Salisbury. He was author of some sermons, and founded an almshouse in his native town, besides a lectureship at Oxford, and liberal donations to Sion college in London. He died 1623.

White, Jeremy, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and chaplain to Cromwell, is known for his humour and vivacity. He showed particular attention to one of the protector's daughters, and being once surprised by the father on his knees before the lady, he averted the indignation of Cromwell by saying, that he was entreating her interference with her maid, to whom he had long paid his addresses without hopes of success. Cromwell, who knew the artifice of the lover, upbraided the maid for her supposed unkindness, and immediately ordered a clergyman to perform the ceremony of marriage between her and the astonished chaplain. He wrote a book on the Restoration of all Things, published after his death, in which he maintained that all mankind are doomed to inherit salvation. He died 1707, aged 78.

White, Robert, an engraver of eminence, who was pupil to Loggan. His likenesses were strikingly correct and expressive, and his attention to business was so intense, that it is said he engraved more portraits and other works than any other artist. He died 1704.

White, Nathanael, pastor of the dissenting congregation at the Old Jewry, was born in Pall-Mall, and educated under Doddridge and Caleb Ashworth. He published some funeral sermons, &c. and died March 3d, 1783.

White, Joseph, a learned divine, was the son of a weaver at Gloucester, and born there in 1746. He was educated at the school of Gloucester, and next at Wadham college, Oxford, where he applied to the study of oriental literature. In 1775, being then master of arts, and fellow of his college, he was appointed professor of Arabic. In 1778 he published "Sacrorum Evangeliorum Versio Syriaca, Philoxenianna, ex Cod. MSS. Ridleianis, in Bibl. Coll. Nov. Oxon. cum Interpretationes et Annotat." 2 vols. 4to. The same year he preached a sermon before the university, which was printed with this title; "A Revisal of the English Translation of the Old Testament recommended." In 1779 he took the degree of bachelor in divinity, and published "A Letter to the Bishop of London, suggesting a Plan for a new Edition of the Septuagint." In 1780 he printed "A Specimen of the civil and military Institutes of Timour or Tamerlane," which was followed by an English edition of the whole work by Major Davy, with the notes of Mr. White. In 1783 he preached the Bampton Lecture, on a comparison between the characters of Mahomet and Christ. These lectures were published in 1784, with an additional sermon on the duty of propagating Christianity in India. For this work Lord Thurlow

gave the preacher a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester, on which he took his doctor's degree. But in 1788 an attempt was made to deprive him of the honour of writing these discourses, and it appeared, indeed, that he was largely indebted to Mr. Badcock in the composition of them. Upon this Dr. White published "A Statement of his literary Obligations to the Rev. Samuel Badcock and the Rev. Dr. Parr." In 1790 he vacated his fellowship by marriage, and was presented to the rectory of Melton in Suffolk. In 1800 he published his "Diatessaron," or a Harmony of the Gospels, in Latin, which was followed the year after by his "Ægyptiaca; or Observations on certain Antiquities of Egypt." His next publication was an edition of Griesbach's "New Testament in Greek," 2 vols.; as a sequel to which he printed a Synopsis of the Criticisms of Griesbach. He died at Oxford, May 22d, 1814.—*W. B.*

White, Henry Kirke, an ingenious youth, was the son of a butcher at Nottingham, and born there March 21st, 1785. He received an ordinary education, and at the age of fourteen was placed with a stocking weaver, from which business he was soon taken, and entered in an attorney's office, where at his leisure hours he studied Latin and Greek. He now wished to enjoy the benefit of a university education, to facilitate which object he published a volume of poems, but the sale did not answer his expectations. At length he procured admission as sizar in St. John's college, Cambridge, where incessant study threw him into a consumption, of which he died Oct. 19th, 1806. His poems and other pieces were published, with a biographical memoir, by Mr. Southey, under the title of "The Remains of Henry Kirke White."—*W.B.*

White, Peregrine, the first Englishman, whose birth was in New-England, was born at Plymouth in November, 1620, and died at Marshfield, July 22d, 1704, in his eighty-fourth year. ☞ L.

White, Anthony Walton, a distinguished officer in the American revolutionary war, assumed the command of the cavalry after the defeat at Monk's corner, in April, 1780. He died at Brunswick, Pennsylvania, in 1803. ☞ L.

Whitefield, George, one of the founders of the sect of the Methodists, was born at Gloucester, where his mother kept the Bell inn, 1714. From the Crypt school of his native town, he entered as servitor at Pembroke college, Oxford, and was ordained at the proper age by Benson, bishop of Gloucester. Enthusiasm and the love of singularity now influenced his conduct, and in his eagerness to obtain popularity, he preached not only in prisons, but in the open fields, and by strong persuasive eloquence, he prevailed upon multitudes to regard him as a man of superior sanctity. In 1738 he went to America, to increase the number of his converts; but after labouring for some time as the friend and the associate of the Wesleys, he at last was engaged with them in a serious dispute, which produced a separation. While he zealously asserted the doctrine of absolute election and final perseverance, agreeable to the notions of Calvin, his opponents regarded his opinion as unsupported by Scripture, and therefore inadmissible, and in consequence of this arose the two sects of the Calvinistic and the Arminian Methodists. Secure in the good opinion of a great number of adherents, and in the patronage of lady Huntingdon, to whom he was chaplain, he continued his labours, and built two Tabernacles in the city and in Tottenham-court road for the commodious reception of his followers. He died while on a visit to his churches in New-England, America, 1770, and had the satisfaction to know that his adherents were numerous on both continents. His sermons, letters, and controversial tracts, have been published together in 7 vols. 8vo. and an account of his life has appeared by Gillies.

Whitfield, Henry, B. D. first minister of Guilford, Connecticut, was the only son of an opulent lawyer, and born in England in 1597. His father intending him for the law, gave him an education at one of the universities, and the inns of court, but the son preferring the ministry entered into orders, and obtained the rich living of Oakly in Surrey. Here he entertained the puritan divines in the Laudean persecution, and in 1639, emigrating to America, he became the founder of Guilford in connexion with Mr. Leete, Samuel Desborough, and John Hoadly. Leete was governor successively of the colonies of New-Haven and Connecticut, Desborough was related to Cromwell, and returning to England, became lord chancellor of Scotland. Hoadly also returned to England, and was chaplain to the castle of Edinburgh. Whitfield returned in 1650, and died in the ministry at the city of Winchester. He was a good scholar, a distinguished divine, and an excellent preacher. He published an account of the progess of the gospel among the Indians in 1651. ☞ L.

Whitehead, Paul, an English poet, born in London, on St. Paul's day, from which circumstance he derived his Christian name. Though originally intended for business, and apprenticed to a mercer, he despised the drudgery of the counter, and entered at the temple to study the law. By unfortunately joining with Fleetwood the player, in a bond of 3000*l.* he brought misery upon himself, and languished for some years in the Fleet prison. He after-

wards maintained himself by his writings, and at last, through the friendship of lord le Despenser, he obtained a patent place of 800*l.* for life. He published the State Dunces—Manners—-Honour—-Satires—-the Gymnasiad, a mock-heroic poem, to ridicule the brutish business of boxing, addressed to Broughton, the then famous champion of the order. He wrote also an Epistle to Dr. Thompson, besides some songs and epigrams. He died 30th Dec. 1774, aged 64, and was buried with great pomp at Wycombe, by the directions of his friend lord le Despenser.

Whitehead, William, an English poet, born at the beginning of 1715, at Cambridge, where his father was a baker. By the kindness of Mr. Bromley, afterwards lord Montfort, who generously exerted himself in favour of his family, he obtained, at the age of fourteen, a nomination to Winchester college, and he had there the honour of obtaining a prize for a poem which Pope set to the scholars of the college when he visited the school in company with his friend lord Peterborough. Though very respectable in the school for abilities and learning, he lost the election to New college for want of friends, and in consequence entered at Clare hall, Cambridge, where, as the son of a baker, he had a claim to a scholarship. In 1742 he became fellow of the college, and soon after engaged in the family of lord Jersey, as tutor to his son, and to his friend, afterwards general Stevens. The leisure which he enjoyed amidst the comforts and the independence of his situation, directed his thoughts to dramatic composition, and he produced his Roman Father and his Creusa, which were received with great applause. In 1754 he accompanied his noble pupil and lord Nuneham on the continent, and after visiting the German courts, he passed to Italy, and returned through Switzerland, Germany, and Holland to England 1756. The views of Rome, and the monuments of her departed greatness, were not lost on the imagination of a man of genius and of taste, and on his return the poet presented to the public his elegy written at Hautvilliers—his ode on the Campagna of Rome—and five eclogues. By the interest of lady Jersey, he was appointed secretary, and register to the order of the Bath, and two years after he succeeded Cibber in the honourable office of poet laureat. Thus deservedly raised to comfortable independence, he continued the friend and the associate of the two noblemen over whose education he had so usefully presided, and the many days which he passed, in honourable hospitality, and in cheerful conversation, at Nuncham, and Middleton parks, were proofs of the goodness of his heart, as much as of the virtues, and the grateful generosity of his pupils. In the midst of these pleasing assiduities of friendship, he devoted much of his time to the muses, and besides the occasional odes which loyalty, and official duty claimed from his pen, he wrote the School for Lovers, a comedy acted at Drury-lane, 1762, and Charge to the Poets, a satirical poem. The Trip to Scotland, a farce, appeared about 1771, and in 1775, the poet collected together, and published his poems. As he grew older, Whitehead felt more sensibly a palpitation of the heart, and a difficulty of breathing, with which for nearly forty years, he had been occasionally afflicted, and these disorders at last proved fatal. He died suddenly, after a short confinement, in consequence of a cold at his lodgings, Charles-street, Grosvenor square, 14th April, 1785, and was buried by the direction of his friend general Stevens, in South Audley-street chapel. Besides the above-mentioned pieces, Whitehead wrote Variety—the Goat's beard—Venus attiring the Graces, &c. and though he may not claim a distinguished seat among the first bards of Britain, he must hold a respectable rank in the temple of fame, as an elegant poet and a nervous writer. As a private man, his virtues were many, and deservedly recommended him to the friendship and patronage of the great. An account of his life has been published by his friend Mason.

Whitehead, John, a Methodist preacher. He was well educated, and with a mind panting after distinction, he quitted the trade of linen-draper at Bristol, and then kept a school at Wandsworth, where he was patronised by the Quakers, whose principles he had adopted, after abandoning the society of the Methodists. He next travelled on the continent, as tutor to one of his pupils, and at Leyden he applied himself to anatomy and physic, and took his medical degrees. On his return to London he became physician to the London dispensary. He preached the funeral sermon of John Wesley, and published an account of his life, in 2 vols. 8vo.—but the work gave great offence to the Methodists, and occasioned a quarrel. Dr. Whitehead died in London, 1804.

Whitehurst, John, an eminent writer, born in 1713, at Congleton, Cheshire. He was brought up to the business of his father, a clock and watch maker, and after visiting Dublin, to see a curious clock, set up for himself at Derby. There he made the clock for the Town-hall, and also the clock and the chimes for All Saints' church; in 1775 he removed to London, where he became stamper of the money weights, by the patronage of the duke of Newcastle. Distinguished by his great mechanical knowledge, his house was the resort of the

ingenious, and the scientific, and in reward for his valuable inquiries into the original state and formation of the earth, which he improved in 1787, in 1 vol. 4to. he was in 1779 elected member of the Royal Society. He published besides, an attempt towards obtaining invariable measures of length, capacity, and weight, from the mensuration of time, and contributed to the philosophical transactions three valuable papers, on thermometrical observations, at Derby, on a machine for raising water, and on an experiment on ignited substances. He prepared also a treatise on Chimneys, Ventilation, &c. which appeared after his death, by Dr. William. This ingenious and amiable man, died at his house in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, 1788, aged 75.

Whitelock, Sir James, an able lawyer, born in London, and educated at Merchant Tailors', and St. John's college, Oxford, from which he removed in 1594, to the Middle Temple. He was chosen member for Woodstock, in 1620, and soon after made chief justice of Chester, and knighted. He was afterwards raised to the office of judge of the common pleas, and at last became chief justice of the king's bench, and died 1632, aged 62. He wrote Lectures or Readings in the Middle Temple hall—Speeches in Parliament, &c. He was well acquainted with Hebrew, and Greek, and so fluent a Latin speaker, that at the assizes at Oxford, he explained from the bench, to some dignified foreigners who were present, the charge which he had delivered to the jury, in good and elegantLatin.

Whitelock, Bulstrode, son of the above, was born 6th Aug. 1605, in Fleet-street, London. He was educated at Merchant Tailors', and at St. John's, Oxford, which he left without a degree, to enter at the Middle Temple. Under the direction of his father, he acquired great knowledge of the law, and in the long parliament he was elected member for Marlow. Though he was one of the most active managers in the accusation against Strafford, he honourably declined to engage in the prosecution of Laud, from whom he had, when at Oxford, received many marks of kindness and hospitality. His influence was such in parliament, that he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat about peace with the king, and he also sat as a lay member in the Westminster assembly of divines. He afterwards gained the confidence of Cromwell, by informing him secretly of the intentions of lord Essex, to criminate him, but though one of the commissioners of the great seal, he refused to be concerned in the trial of the unfortunate Charles, and retired into the country. In 1648, he was elected high steward of Oxford, and he deserved the thanks of the university for the interference of his authority to preserve their library, and to protect their immunities. In 1653 he went ambassador to Sweden, and on his return, the next year, became commissioner of the Exchequer, and in 1656, he was chosen speaker of the commons, and the following year called up to the other house as one of Cromwell's lords. In 1659 he was appointed president of the council of state, and keeper of the great seal, but on the approach of the restoration he withdrew to the country, and led the rest of his life in retirement at Chilton, Wiltshire, where he died 28th Jan. 1676. He wrote memorials of the English affairs, or account of what passed during the reign of Charles I. till the restoration, &c. published 1682, and again edited 1732—Memorials of the English affairs, from the time of Brutus, to the end of the first James's reign, published fol. 1709.—Monarchy asserted to be the best, most ancient, and legal form of government, 8vo. —Speeches in Rushworth's collection, &c. Though a confidential friend of Cromwell, he is deservedly commended by lord Clarendon, for his eminent parts, great learning, and the openness of his character.

Whitgift, John, a learned prelate, born 1530, at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, from a family anciently settled at Whitgift in Yorkshire. He was educated at St. Anthony's school, London, and there he miraculously escaped the plague, and in 1548 he entered at Queen's college, Cambridge, from which he soon after removed to Pembroke hall. In 1555 he was chosen fellow of Peter-house, and when in orders he obtained from bishop Coxe, to whom he was chaplain, the rectory of Feversham in Cambridgeshire. He was in 1563 appointed Margaret professor of divinity, and two years after made chaplain to the queen. In 1567 he was made master of Pembroke-hall, and three months after placed at the head of Trinity college, and made regius professor of divinity. He was in 1573 made dean of Lincoln, and in 1576, raised to the see of Worcester, by Elizabeth, who highly esteemed him, and in 1583, he was translated on the death of Grindal to Canterbury. In this elevated situation he acted with great vigour against the puritans and papists, but though ridiculed by his enemies, he maintained his dignity and the moderation of his conduct, so that he is deservedly called by Fuller the worthiest man that ever the English hierarchy did enjoy. He died 29th Feb. 1604, at Croyden, where he had founded an hospital, and was buried in the parish church there, where a monument is erected to his memory. In his thesis for his doctor's degree, he maintained that the pope was antichrist. He wrote an answer to an admonition to the parliament 1572, which produced a long controversy between him and the puritans.

Whittingham, William, a native of Chester, educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford. He was afterwards fellow of All-Souls, and then student of Christ church, but he quitted England during Mary's bloody reign. Under Elizabeth he was made dean of Durham, though he entertained scruples against the liturgy and the church ceremonies established by parliament. He gave great offence to the Durham clergy by violating the stone coffins, and removing some of the ancient ornaments of his cathedral. He translated the Geneva Bible into English, and also turned into metre some of the psalms of David, which appear in the old versions with the initials of his name. He died 1579.

Whittington, Robert, a native of Lichfield, who obtained a degree at Oxford by petitioning the congregation of regents, and declaring that he had spent 14 years in the study of rhetoric, and 12 years in teaching boys. He edited Lily's grammar, and published some school books of great utility. He was in his character an ill-natured restless man, of whom it might be said that his hand was against every man, and every man's hand against him. He died about 1560.

Whittington, sir Richard, a mercer and citizen of London in the times of Richard II. and his two successors. He was a man of great influence, and very rich, and among other charitable labours he founded an alms-house for 13 poor men, he built Newgate, the best part of Bartholomew's hospital, the library in Gray-friars, now called Christ's hospital, and part of Guildhall, with a chapel and library for the preservation of city records. He was sheriff for the city 1393, and was knighted, and afterwards served the office of lord mayor three times, the last time in 1419. The various stories which are reported of him are calculated for the amusement of children, but have no foundation in truth.

Wickam, William. *Vid.* Wykeham.

Wickliffe, John de, a celebrated doctor, professor of divinity at Oxford, and deservedly considered as the forerunner of Luther in the reformation. He was born at Wickliffe in Yorkshire, about 1324, and educated at Queen's college, and afterwards at Merton, and in 1361 raised to the mastership of Baliol college. In 1365 he was made, by the scholars, head of Canterbury hall, just founded at Oxford by archbishop Islip, but his elevation was opposed by the monks, and Langham the next primate, and the pope, to whom the dispute was referred, displaced him, and his secular associates. Thus disgraced by violence he retired to his living at Lutterworth in Leicestershire, meditating revenge against the authors of his unjust privation. In the works of Marsilius of Padua, and other bold writers, he found ample room to indulge his opposition, and well aware of the popularity of attacking a foreign power, which overawed the throne, and submitted the industry and the revenues of the kingdom to its own avaricious views, he loudly inveighed against the errors and the encroachments of the Romish church. His writings alarmed the clergy, and a council was assembled at Lambeth, by archbishop Sudbury, 1377, and Wickliffe summoned to give an account of his doctrines. He appeared before it, accompanied by the duke of Lancaster, then in power, and he made so able a defence, that he was dismissed without condemnation. His acquittal, however, displeased the pope, Gregory XI. who directed his emissaries to seize the offending heretic, or if he were protected by the great and powerful of the kingdom, to cite him to Rome, to answer in person before the sovereign pontiff. In consequence of this a second council assembled at Lambeth, and the 19 propositions which the pope had declared heretical, were so ably vindicated by the eloquence of the undaunted reformer, that his judges, afraid of offending the nobles, or of exciting a commotion among the people, who loudly supported the cause of their champion, permitted him to depart in safety, and enjoined him silence in matters of religion and of controversy. Undismayed by the power of his enemies, Wickliffe continued to preach his doctrines, which were now more universally spread, and a third council, therefore, assembled under Courtnay the primate, 1382, and 24 propositions of the reformer were condemned as heretical, and 14 as erroneous. The severity of the church was, at the suggestion of the pope, and the concurrence of the weak Richard II. directed with effect against the supporters of the new heresy; but whilst some of his followers suffered punishment for their adherence to his principles, Wickliffe unhappily died at Lutterworth, 1384, at a time when nothing was wanting to emancipate the English nation from the tyranny of Rome, but the boldness, perseverance, and eloquence of a popular leader. Of the several works which he wrote, his Trialogus is almost the only one which has been printed. The noble struggle which Wickliffe had made against the gigantic power of Rome was almost forgotten after his death, till Martin Luther arose to follow his steps, and to establish his doctrines on a foundation which will last till Christianity is no more. The memory of Wickliffe was branded with ignominy by the impotent papists, and by the order of the council of Constance, whose cruelties towards John of Huss, and Jerome of Prague are so well known, the illustrious reformer was declared to have died an obstinate heretic, and his bones were therefore dug up from

holy ground, and contemptuously thrown on a dunghill. The English translation of the New Testament, by the pen of Wickliffe, was published in folio by Lewis, and his life has been written among others by Gilpin.

Wicquefort, Abraham, a native of Amsterdam, who early settled in France, where he acquired great political knowledge. He became known to the elector of Brandenburg, who appointed him, in 1626, his ambassador at the court of France, where he continued his honourable services for 32 years. The jealousy of Mazarine at last produced his disgrace, and, upon an accusation of sending private intelligence of the state secrets of France to the Dutch government, he was sent to the bastile, and after some months confinement, was conducted out of the kingdom. From Calais he passed over to England, and afterwards to Holland, where he was honourably received by De Witt, and appointed historiographer to the states. He was accused, in 1675, of holding secret correspondence with the enemies of the state, and in consequence of this he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment; but four years after he escaped, by the assistance of one of his daughters, who, at the peril of her life, exchanged clothes with him. He retired to Zell, which he quitted in disgust in 1681, because the duke refused to interest himself in procuring the reversion of his sentence at the Hague, and he died the next year. He wrote the History of the United Provinces from their establishment to the peace of Munster, fol.—the Ambassador and his Functions, 2 vols. 4to.—Memoirs on Ambassadors and public Ministers, &c.

Wida, Herman de, a German divine, who joined his labours with those of Luther, Melancthon, and Bucer in effecting the reformation. He was made archbishop of Cologne in 1515; but was obliged to resign 1547, and died 1552. His opinions of church government were the nearest, of all the German reformers, to the doctrines of the church of England.

Wigglesworth, Edmund, D.D. first Hollis professor of divinity in Harvard college, was a native of Malden, Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard in 1710. He soon became conspicuous in the ministry by his talents, learning, and piety; and on the institution of the Hollis professorship of theology in 1721, was elected to fill it. He continued in that station with the highest reputation for more than forty years. He was distinguished for force and comprehension of mind, keenness in reasoning, and delicacy of fancy; erudition, candour, and modesty. He was chosen rector of Yale college, but declined on account of deafness, with which he was afflicted. He died January 19th, 1765, in his seventy-third year. ☞ L.

Wigglesworth, Edward, D.D. son of the first Hollis professor in Harvard college, was graduated at that institution in 1749. He succeeded his father in the professorship in 1765, and retained it till 1791, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was also conspicuous for his learning, and was one of the original members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died in 1794. ☞ L.

Wieland, Christopher Martin, a German poet, was born at Biberach, in 1733. After residing some years in Switzerland, he returned to his native place, where he became director of the chancery. The elector of Mentz appointed him professor of philosophy and belles-lettres at Erfurt; and the duke of Saxe-Weimar made him aulic counsellor. In 1808, Buonaparte sent him the cross of the legion of honour. He died at Weimar, in 1813. His works make 42 vols. 4to. One of his poems, entitled "Oberon," has been translated by Mr. Sotheby.—*W. B.*

Wild, Henry, a tailor, born at Norwich. Though well educated, the poverty of his parents obliged him to seek for maintenance in a tailor's shop, and after working there 14 years, he at last emerged from obscurity, and by astonishing application not only regained his classical knowledge, but formed an intimate acquaintance with the Hebrew, and other oriental languages. He was by accident noticed by Dr. Prideaux, who liberally patronised him, and obtained for him permission of admittance into the Bodleian library at Oxford. At the university he maintained himself by teaching the oriental languages to private pupils, and in 1720 he removed to London, where he was admitted to the patronage and friendship of Dr. Mead. He died about 1733, respected as a sober, modest, diffident, and inoffensive man. After his death appeared his translation of Mahomet's Journey to Heaven, from the Arabic.

Wild, Robert, D.D. author of the tragedy of Christopher Love—Iter Boreale, a poem on the imprisonment of Calamy in Newgate—other poems, sermons, &c. was rector of Aynho, Northamptonshire, from which he was ejected at the restoration for nonconformity. He died at Oundle, 1697.

Wildbore, Charles, an eminent mathematician, who obtained the living of Broughton Sulney, Nottinghamshire, where he died 1803. His knowledge of mathematics, and of the classics, was extensive, and all acquired by his own industry, and without the assistance of others. In 1759 he began his ingenious contributions to the Gentleman's Diary, and became the editor of it in 1780. He also contributed to the Ladies'

Diary, and to Martin's Miscellaneous Correspondence, and he engaged, in 1773, in a controversy in Hutton's Miscellanea Mathematica, and also with Dawson of Sedbryk, about the velocity with which water issues from a vessel in motion.

Wilde, William, an English lawyer of eminence. He was recorder of London, created a baronet 1660, made king's sergeant, and one of the judges of the Common Pleas, and four years after, 1672, promoted to the King's Bench. He published Yelverton's Reports, and died Nov. 23d, 1679.

Wildman, John, an able writer in the service of Oliver Cromwell. He was major in the army, and like the fanatics of the day, he spent much time in hypocritical prayers, and all the assumed sanctity of religion. He was imprisoned by Cromwell; but when his execution was expected, he was set at liberty, and afterwards served the usurper with great zeal, and by his pen, as well as his negotiations, contributed much to the popularity of his government.

Wilkes, Thomas, an Augustine monk, of Osney abbey, near Oxford, author of an History of England from William I. to the end of the first Edward's reign. He wrote also some Latin tracts, &c.

Wilkes, John, alderman and chamberlain of London, was born 28th of Oct. 1727, in St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, the son of a distiller. He received his education at Hertford school, and under a private tutor, and then went to Leyden, and on his return to England, he married, about 1750, Miss Mead, of the Meads of Buckinghamshire. In 1754 he stood an unsuccessful candidate for Berwick, but three years after was elected for Aylesbury. He first drew upon himself the severity of the government in 1763 by the publication of the 45th number of the North Briton, and in consequence of this offensive paper he was sent to the Tower. Though the warrant by which he had been arrested was declared illegal, he was dismissed from the office of colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia, and his opposition to government marked him as a dangerous innovator, and as an object of persecution. The republication of the North Briton was followed by his Essay on Woman, an indelicate and licentious performance, for which he was properly arraigned in the court of King's Bench, and upon conviction expelled from the house of Commons and outlawed. He afterwards obtained a verdict against Mr. Wood, the under secretary of state, with 1000*l.* damages, and soon after retired from his persecutors to Paris. On his return to England in 1768, he sent a letter of submission to the king, and at the general election offered himself a candidate for London, but though unsuccessful, he was soon after chosen for Middlesex. His election was declared void by the house of Commons: but his constituents persisted in their choice, and after he had been thus arbitrarily expelled the house three times, Mr. Luttrel his antagonist, who had but few votes, was declared the successful candidate. In 1769 he was elected alderman of Farringdon Without, and the same year he obtained a verdict against Lord Halifax, the secretary of state, for seizing his papers, with 4000*l.* damages. In 1771 he served the office of sheriff, and in 1774 was elected lord mayor, and was permitted quietly to take his seat in the House of Commons for Middlesex. In 1779 he obtained the lucrative office of chamberlain to the city of London, and then gave himself up to the duties of his appointment, regardless of the political struggles in which he had so long been engaged. In his retirement at his seat in the isle of Wight, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, and convivial society. He died 26th Dec. 1797, aged 70, and was buried in a vault in Grosvenor chapel, South Audley-street. Besides the works already mentioned, he published several political pamphlets and speeches, occasioned by the occurrences of the times, and he also gave to the world splendid editions of Theophrastus and of Catullus, and prepared an elegant translation of Anacreon. Though for a number of years the idol of the people, and the champion of opposition, Wilkes sunk into obscurity in the latter part of life; and he, who once compared himself to Brutus, and sought for public favour, and for popularity in opposing the measures of government, and in abusing the monarchy, was at last seen a bending courtier at the levees at St. James's, and the associate of those political dependents with whom to have familiarly conversed some years before he would have considered as the highest of disgrace. In his private character he was licentious; his conversation was easy and full of wit, his manners were pleasing and elegant, though his physiognomy was in the highest degree forbidding; and his memory was so strongly retentive, that his company was a perpetual treat of facetiousness and of amusement to the chosen few whom he selected for his intimate friends. He was a man of great personal courage; he fought several duels in support of his political character; and the firmness with which he exerted himself during the dreadful riots of 1780, was so conspicuous, so spirited, and so salutary to the bank and to the city, that he received for his extraordinary services, the thanks of the privy council.

Wilkie, William, D.D. a native of West Lothian, educated at Edinburgh. He became professor of natural philosophy at St. Andrews, where he died 1772. He was distinguished not only as an able divine, but as an ingenious poet, author of the Epigoniad, and some fables, 8vo.

Wilkins, John, an ingenious prelate, son of a citizen of Oxford, was born 1614 at Fawlsey, near Daventry, Northamptonshire, at the house of his mother's father, Mr. Dod, a well-known dissenter. He was educated at a private school in Oxford, and then entered in 1627 at New Inn hall, from which he soon removed to Magdalen hall, where he took his degrees. He became chaplain to lord Say, and then to Charles, count palatine of the Rhine, and on the breaking out of the civil wars, he joined the parliament, and took the solemn league and covenant. He was next appointed warden of Wadham college, and one of the reformers of the university, and in 1656 he married Robina, the widow of Peter French, canon of Christ-church, sister to Oliver Cromwell, and by means of this alliance he obtained a dispensation to keep the headship of his college against the statutes which required celibacy. In 1659 he was made master of Trinity college, Cambridge, by Richard Cromwell, but he was ejected at the restoration, and then became preacher to the Gray's inn society, and rector of St. Lawrence, Jewry, London. He was afterward member of the Royal Society, and one of their most active council, and he next was made dean of Rippon, and in 1668 promoted, by the interest of Villiers, to the see of Chester. He did not long enjoy his preferment, but died of the stone, 19th Nov. 1672, at the house of Dr. Tillotson, his son-in-law, in Chancery-lane, London. He was buried in the chancel of St. Lawrence, Jewry, and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Lloyd, dean of Bangor. Though much abused by party for his connexion with the family of the usurper, he was a man of great abilities, an able theologian, an acute mathematician, and an active promoter of experimental philosophy. To his intimacy with Cromwell, Oxford was indebted, if not for many favours, at least for that deliverance from pillage and violence which the puritans at that time exercised against every place eminent for learning or loyalty. The writings of Dr. Wilkins are curious, learned, and interesting. In 1638 he published the Discovery of a New World, or a Discourse to prove that the Moon is Habitable, with a Discourse on the Possibility of a Passage to it. His Discourse concerning a New Planet, to prove that our Earth is a New Planet, appeared in 1640—his Mercury 1641—Mathematical Magic, or the Wonders that may be performed by Mechanical Geometry, 1648—all which were republished in 1708 in 8vo. He wrote besides, Ecclesiastes, or Discourse on the Gift of Preaching—Discourses on the Gift of Prayer—sermons—of the Principles and Duties of Natural Religion, &c.

Wilkins, David, D.D. F.A.S. keeper of the archbishop's library at Lambeth, was rewarded by Wake the primate, for the curious catalogue which he made of all the books and MSS. of that valuable collection 1718, with several benefices, a prebend in Canterbury church, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk. He published the New Testament in Coptic—the Saxon Laws, &c.—an edition of Seldon's works, 3 vols. fol.—Pentateuch Coptic, &c. and died 6th Aug. 1740, aged 62.

Wilkinson, Henry, of the assembly of Westminster divines, rector of St. Dunstan's in the East, canon of Christ church, and Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford, was ejected from his ecclesiastical honours at the restoration for nonconformity, and died 1675. He was author of some sermons, &c.

Wilkinson, Henry, a native of Yorkshire, educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, of which he became principal. During the civil wars he espoused the popular cause, and was appointed professor of moral philosophy, from which he was ejected at the restoration. He published some English sermons, the doctrine of contentment, &c. several Latin tracts, &c. His Prælectiones Morales, remain in MSS. in the library of his college. He died at Great Connard near Sudbury, Suffolk, 13th May, 1690, aged 74.

Wilkinson, Jemima, a religious impostor, was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, about the year 1753. She was educated a quaker, was zealous, shrewd, and bold, and her fanaticism-imposing person, and artful manner, gave her some distinction among the sect. Recovering suddenly from an apparent suspension of life, which she experienced during a fit of sickness, about the year 1773, she gave out that she had been raised from the dead, and claimed to be invested with divine attributes and authority to instruct mankind in religion. She made a few proselytes with whom she removed to New-York, and settled on the tract called Jerusalem, near Crooked Lake, where she resided till her death in 1819. She professed to be able to work miracles, and offered to demonstrate it by walking on the neighbouring lake. Accordingly her followers and many others assembled at a time appointed to witness the prodigy; after reconnoitering the beach for some time, she demanded of her disciples if they truly believed her to possess the extraordinary power she pretended, to which they zealously replied in the affirmative. She answered that the object of the miracle was to convince them of her miraculous power, and as they were already satisfied of that, the miracle would be superfluous, she therefore declined performing it.

☞ L.

Willan, Robert, a physician, was born in 1757 at Hill, near Sedburgh, in York-

shire. His father was a physician and a quaker, in which profession the son was also educated, though some years afterwards he quitted the society. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1780, and the year following settled at Darlington, where he published a tract entitled "Observations on the Sulphur Water at Croft." Soon after this he removed to London, and became physician to the dispensary in Carey-street. In 1791 he was admitted a member of the Society of Antiquaries. He died of a dropsy at Madeira, in 1812. His other works are—1. The Life of Christ harmonized from the Gospels, 8vo. 2. Reports on the Diseases of London, 12mo. 3. A Treatise on cutaneous Diseases, 4to. 4. Another on Vaccination, 4to.; and papers in the Medical Journal.—*W. B.*

Willard, Samuel, minister in Boston, Massachusetts, and vice president of Harvard college, was a native of Massachusetts, and educated at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1659. He settled in the ministry at Groton, but was driven with his people from that place by the Indians in 1676. He settled in the Old South church, Boston, in 1678, and became the most distinguished among his cotemporaries in the ministry. He possessed a powerful mind, rapid and clear in its perceptions, glowing in its imagery, and profound and demonstrative in argument. He was an erudite scholar, and an eloquent writer and speaker. During the persecution for witchcraft, he displayed his good sense by vigorously opposing the infatuation of the people. In 1701 he was called to the superintendence of Harvard college as vice president, and discharged the duties of the station till his death in 1707. His publications, which were numerous, were chiefly sermons. The most important was a folio volume of divinity published in 1726, and the first of that size issued from an American press. ☞ L.

Willard, Josiah, secretary of Massachusetts, and son of the preceding, was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1698. After spending some time as a tutor in that seminary, and in travelling in Europe, he was in 1717 appointed secretary of the colony, and held the office 39 years till his death. He was also judge of probate, and a member of the council. He was singularly conspicuous for his piety and amiableness. He died in 1756, in his seventy-sixth year. ☞ L.

Willard, Joseph, D.D. LL. D. president of Harvard college, was born at Biddeford, Massachusetts, December 29th, 1738, and was educated at Harvard, where he received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1765. He was the next year chosen a tutor of that seminary, and held the office till 1772, when he was ordained colleague pastor of the first church in Beverley, where he continued highly popular till his election in 1781 to the office of president of Harvard college. He remained in that station till his death, in September, 1804. He was distinguished for his acquaintance with science and literature, and discharged the duties of his station in the college with great ability and dignity. ☞ L.

Willemet, Remi Peter Frances, a physician, born at Nancy, 2d April, 1762. He studied medicine under his father, and then went to the East Indies, and became first physician to Tippoo Saib, and died at Seringapatam 1790. He wrote some Latin dissertations on physiology, &c. and his Herbarium Mauritianum, was published at Leipsic in 1796, 8vo.

William I. king of England, surnamed the Conqueror, was natural son of Robert I. duke of Normandy, by Arlotta, daughter of a furrier of Falaise, where he was born 1024. He was put in possession of the dukedom of Normandy by his father, and on the death of Edward the Confessor, king of England, he laid claim to the sovereignty of that kingdom, to which he pretended to be entitled under the will of the late monarch. He landed on the English shores Sept. 1066, and burning his fleet, encouraged his soldiers by pointing to the land and exclaiming, behold your country! He was quickly met by Harold, whom the people had fixed on the throne, but the battle of Hastings soon decided the fate of the kingdom, and the fall of Harold and of his two brothers with 50,000 English, left him master of the country. William advanced to London, where he was crowned on Christmas day, 1066, and deservedly obtained the surname of Conqueror; but while he expected submission and peace, he found insurrection and hostility on all sides. By dividing the lands of the nobility among his followers, he created himself thousands of enemies, and the people whom he oppressed by the severity of his laws, answered the rigour of his government by discontent and rebellion. To silence their clamours and prevent their seditious meetings, he ordered a bell or Curfew to be rung every evening at eight o'clock, to warn the people to put out their light, and this severe regulation, though common on the continent, was regarded by the English as the height of wanton tyranny. As if determined to change the manners of his subjects, he ordered that all pleadings should be made in his courts in the French language, but though this was observed as far as the reign of the third Edward, the national idiom prevailed, and the English, though conquered, still retained their language, their manners, and their prejudices. Notwithstanding these arbitrary steps, William showed himself attentive to the interests and prosperity of his

people, and an accurate survey was made by his order of all the lands and property of the kingdom, and registered in Doomsday book, which is still preserved. Various castles were also raised in convenient places, the Tower of London was finished, 1078, and at last security and protection were ensured to the subject, by the firmness of the government, and the prompt administration of the laws. Instead of a conqueror, William at last was regarded as the friend of his people, and he crossed over to the continent with an army of English, to reduce to obedience his revolted dukedom of Normandy. The king of France had excited the sons of the English prince to disobedience, and William hastened to punish his insidious designs, as well as the severe jests with which he had ridiculed his great corpulency. His expedition proved fatal to himself, he fell from his horse in leaping a ditch near Mantes, and died in consequence of it, a few days after, at Rouen, 10th September, 1087, aged 63. He was buried in the church which he had built at Caen. William as a monarch was a respectable character, and if he had endeavoured with greater assiduity to conciliate the affections of the people whom he had conquered, he might have been a great prince, and in more firmly securing his own tranquillity in the government, contributed most essentially to the happiness and prosperity of England. By Matilda, daughter of the count of Flanders, he left three sons, Robert duke of Normandy, and William and Henry, who both succeeded to the English crown.

William II. king of England, surnamed Rufus from the colour of his hair, succeeded his father William in the absence of his elder brother, and was crowned 27th Sept. 1087. Though he made the fairest promises for the protection of the clergy, and for the happiness of the people, he became a capricious persecutor of the one, and a cruel oppressor of the other. He banished Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, who reprehended him for his conduct, and he obtained the dukedom of Normandy through the imprudence of his brother. He also invaded Wales, and conquered the Scotch, and used the power which success in war and negotiations ensured in gratifying his avarice and in oppressing his people. He was shot accidentally as he was hunting in the New Forest in Hampshire, by a dart from the hand of Walter Tyrrell, one of his courtiers, and he died a few hours after, 2d August, 1100, aged 44.

William III. of Nassau, prince of Orange, and king of England, was born at the Hague, 14th Nov. 1650, of William prince of Orange, and Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I. He was elected Stadtholder in 1672, and named general of the Dutch forces against Lewis XIV. and he carried to the war a soul ambitious of glory, the most determined courage, and a phlegmatic indifference to pleasure and to luxury, which exhibited him unshaken in adversity, and heroic in the midst of his greatest successes. Though brave and vigilant, he was defeated in 1674 at Senef, by the prince of Condé, and in 1677 he was obliged to raise the siege of Charleroi, but the peace of Nimeguen the next year put an end to the quarrels of the continent. The unpopular measures of his father-in-law James II. of England, excited in 1688 his highest ambition, and yielding to the wishes of the British nation, he landed with a small force at Brixam, 4th Nov. the same year, and after a few skirmishes, soon dispossessed the monarch of his throne. Thus in conjunction with his wife Mary, he was acknowledged king of England, and was crowned 11th April, 1689, but though hailed as a deliverer and a friend by the English, Ireland still remained attached to the fortunes of the fugitive James. William with his usual activity crossed to Ireland, and there met with his father-in-law, who had landed from France, supported by a French force. The battle of the Boyne proved fatal to the affairs of James, who retired in dismay to France, and left his rival in peaceful possession of the throne. The war which had raged in Ireland was removed to the continent, and by his powerful alliances William determined to punish the duplicity of the French king, who had excited distrust and rebellion in his kingdom. Though checked at Steinkerque and Nerwinde, William headed the allied forces to victory, Namur was taken, and greater conquests were promised to the English nation when the peace of Ryswick was signed, and the right of William to the British throne was acknowledged by Lewis. Always active, and jealously hostile against the power of France, William was making new preparations to curb the ambition of his rival, and to arm the powers of the continent in favour of his plans, when death stopped his career. He fell from his horse while riding near Hampton-court, and broke his collar bone, and though the accident in a more robust constitution might have been deemed trivial, it proved fatal in William, and a slow fever carried him off, 16th March, 1702, in his 53d year. William left behind him the character of a great politician, though he had never been popular, and of a formidable general, though he was seldom victorious. In his manners he was cold and reserved, sullen and phlegmatic, and showed little animation, except in the moment of battle. He despised flattery, yet was ambitious of power. Greater as the general of Holland, than as the king of England, he was to the

one a father, and to the other a suspicious friend. Disgusted with the jealous politics of England, he at one time resolved to abandon the government, when obliged by the parliament to dismiss his Dutch guards, and while he regarded the leaders of opposition as factious demagogues, he did not hesitate to ensure the success of his measures by the mean and dangerous engines of bribery and of corruption. While in his retirement in Holland, far from the cabals of English politics, he devoted himself to increase the enemies of Louis XIV. he did not scruple to render the power and the resources of England subservient to the ambitious schemes of the Stadtholder of Holland, and in guiding the interested plans of a league against France, he laid the foundation of that system of continental alliances which, if it has yielded to the kingdom barren glory, has entailed upon it poverty, discontent, and wretchedness.

William, son of Florent IV. count of Holland, and Matilda of Brabant, was crowned king of the Romans, after the death of Henry of Thuringia, 1247. Though opposed by powerful factions, he showed himself active and vigilant, and at last was assassinated by some peasants, whilst in a marsh, from which his horse was unable to extricate him, 1255.

William, St. son of count of Thierry, and duke of Aquitaine, after distinguishing himself by his valour against the Saracens, in the service of Charlemagne, bade adieu to the world, and retired to a monastery. He died there, 28th May, 812.

William Longsword, son and successor of Rollo, first duke of Normandy, was an able and active general. He defeated the Bretons, and increased his dominions, by the addition of Avranches and Cotentin. He was basely murdered in 942, at Pequiny-sur-Somme, where he had been invited to hold a conference by a neighbouring chief.

William de Nangius, a monkish historian of St. Denys. He was author of two Chronicles, one from the Creation to his own time, 1301, continued by two monks of his abbey to 1368, and the other of the kings of France, &c.

Williams, Charles Hanbury, second son of I. Hanbury, a south-sea director, was member for Monmouth, in several parliaments, and 1744 was installed knight of the bath, and two years sent as minister to the Prussian court. He was afterwards ambassador to Russia, and died, 2d Nov. 1759. He was author of some poems remarkable for their ease and vivacity, rather than for their moral tendency or elegance of composition. They have appeared in Dodsley's collection, and other periodical works.

Williams, John, an eminent prelate, born 25th March, 1582, at Aber-conway, Caernarvonshire. From Ruthin school, he removed, at the age of 16, to St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. His application to literature was unusually great, and as he required only three hours of sleep in the 24, to recruit his constitution, his improvement in divinity, in philosophy, and in every branch of literature was rapid, and lasting. He obtained in 1611, the rectory of Grafton Regis, in Northamptonshire, and the next year that of Grafton Underwood, in the same county, to which were soon after added prebends in Lincoln, Hereford, St. David's, and Peterborough cathedrals. On the death of Egerton, the chancellor, to whom he was chaplain, he obtained as a legacy, all his MS. papers, and thus derived important information, which afterwards guided his conduct in parliament, and in chancery. His abilities recommended him to the king, who made him his chaplain, and in 1619, gave him the deanery of Salisbury, and the next year that of Westminster. On the removal of Bacon, from the office of chancellor in 1621, Williams was intrusted with the seals, and a few days after appointed bishop of Lincoln. He attended the king in his last illness, and preached his funeral sermon, in which he compared him for wisdom and intelligence to Solomon. The influence of Buckingham, however, proved too great for him, and he was not only removed from the seals, but accused in the star-chamber, and by the contrivance of Laud fined 10,000*l.* and stripped of all his ecclesiastical dignities, and imprisoned in the tower. After a confinement of nearly four years, he was set at liberty, by the interference of the house of lords, and was reconciled to the king. In the impeachmen of Strafford, he, according to Clarendon, asserted the impropriety of the bishops voting in a case of blood, and afterwards when consulted by the king, he advised him to sacrifice that unfortunate nobleman to the fury of his enemies, if perhaps he thus might produce a reconciliation between himself and the people. In 1641, he was raised to the see of York, and ably opposed the bill for depriving the bishops of their seats in the house of lords. When, however, he protested with the other prelates on the irregularity of the peers proceeding in the public business, whilst the bishops were absent, in consequence of the threats of the mob, he was sent to the Tower as guilty of high treason. During the civil war, he yielded to the storm, and retired to his native town, where he fortified, and for some time ably defended Conway castle. The death of the king overwhelmed him with sorrow, and he felt the blow with such poignancy of grief, that he constantly rose every night, at midnight,

and passed a quarter of an hour in deep and solemn prayer. He died soon after, 25th March, 1650, and was buried in Llandogay church, where a monument was erected to his memory by his nephew, sir Griffith Williams. He was author of some sermons—of the Holy Table, &c.—against Laud's Innovations, a book commended by lord Clarendon. Though accused by some of pride and ambition, archbishop Williams possessed great virtues, he was charitable and humane, the friend of learning and of merit, and in his conduct hospitable and courteous. His life has been written by Hacket his chaplain.

Williams, Anna, a lady of literary character, daughter of a surgeon in Wales. Her father, with more warmth than prudence, persuaded himself that he had discovered the longitude by magnetism, and with this idea, full of golden dreams, he hastened to London in 1730, but saw all his hopes vanish in disappointment, and in the midst of his distress he was fortunate enough to obtain the place of a pensioner in the Charter-house. His daughter, who accompanied him, contributed all the powers of her mind to support his indigence, but in 1740 she was afflicted with a cataract, which totally deprived her of sight. In this distressful situation, she still engaged herself in the exercise of her needle for the maintenance of her indigent father, who had quitted the Charter-house, and in 1746 she added a little to her scanty income by publishing the life of the emperor Julian, from the French of la Bleterie. The distresses of the father, and the virtuous industry of the daughter, soon after became known to Dr. Johnson and his wife, and commiseration at last ended in the closest intimacy. Miss Williams was admitted into the house of the great moralist, and after the death of his wife, whose bed of sickness she soothed with all the kind offices of friendship, she still continued under the protection of her excellent host. An operation was performed upon her eyes, by Mr. Sharp, but it proved unsuccessful; yet in the midst of her sufferings, she found comfort, not only in the treatment of Dr. Johnson, but in the kindness of Garrick, who in 1755 granted her a benefit, which produced for her the clear sum of 200*l*. The latter part of her life was rendered still more comfortable by the publication of her Miscellanies in prose and verse, 1765, which added more than 100*l*. to her little fortune, and thus tended to spread cheerfulness and independence around the infirmities of declining age and of melancholy blindness. She died 6th Sept. 1783, aged 77, in the house of her friend Dr. Johnson, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, and left her little property for the charitable education of poor deserted girls.

Williams, John, an able divine, born in Northamptonshire. He entered at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, 1651, where he took his degrees, and afterwards obtained the rectory of St. Mildred in the Poultry, and Rugmere prebend in St. Paul's cathedral. After the revolution he became chaplain to the king, prebendary of Canterbury, and in 1696 he was raised to the see of Chichester. He was author of several controversial tracts against the papists and dissenters—and of the Characters of Divine Revelation, in sermons preached at Boyle's Lectures. He died 1709.

Williams, Daniel, a native of Wrexham in Denbighshire. When in orders he settled in Ireland as chaplain to lady Meath, and was for 20 years an active minister in Dublin; but on the breaking out of the troubles in 1687 he came to London, and succeeded Mr. Baxter at the merchant's lecture, Pinner's hall. He was created D.D. in 1709, by the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and died 26th Jan. 1716, aged 72. His Practical Discourses appeared in 2 vols. 1738, with his life prefixed. He founded a library in Redcross-street for the use of dissenting ministers.

Williams, Francis, was sent over by Mason and Gorges in 1634, as governor of the settlement which had been commenced by them in New-Hampshire, and resided at Portsmouth. He was a gentleman of good sense and discretion, and so very acceptable to the people, that when they combined in a body politic, they continued him at their head by annual suffrage, and he was continued in the magistracy when the government was assumed by Massachusetts, in 1641. ☞ L.

Williams, Roger, one of the principal founders of Rhode Island, was born in Wales in 1599, and educated at Oxford. He preached some time as a minister of the established church, but at length dissented, and came to New-England in 1631, to enjoy religious liberty. He preached at Salem and Plymouth until 1636, when he was banished from the colony on account of some religious opinions which were deemed dangerous to the community. Some of them were indeed sufficiently ridiculous, and fraught with an injurious tendency, but his views of religious freedom were essentially just, and entitle him to everlasting commendation. In January, 1636, he, with several others, removed to Rhode Island, and laid the foundation of Providence. He purchased the lands of the Indians, with whom he always lived in peace. He soon collected a company of settlers, and they instituted a society, the first in the modern world to their immortal honour, in which perfect liberty of conscience was enjoyed. In 1643 he went to England and procured a charter, confirming

the plan of government the colony had formed. In 1654 he was chosen president of the colony, and held the office till 1657. He conducted the affairs of the colony with ability and exemplary uprightness. He possessed a mind of unusual vigour, and of great boldness and eccentricity; his learning was respectable, and he exhibited himself in his religious controversy with the ministers and magistrates of Massachusetts, an able disputant. He continued to preach occasionally after his removal to Rhode Island. He died in April, 1683, in his 85th year. ☞ L.

Williams, John, first minister of Deerfield, Massachusetts, was born in Roxbury, December 10th, 1664, and graduated at Harvard college in 1683. He was ordained in 1686, minister of Deerfield, then a frontier town, and exposed to the Indians. On the night of the 20th of February, 1704, about 300 Frenchmen and Indians attacked the town, and captured Mr. Williams and his family, with many others, and putting two of his children and a servant to death, retreated with the others towards Canada. On the second day, his wife becoming exhausted with fatigue, was murdered, and about twenty others who were unable to endure the journey. At length, after traversing a wilderness of 300 miles, they arrived in Canada. There attempts were made to convert him to the Roman Catholic faith, and threats of death employed for the purpose, but he resisted their solicitations, and in 1706 was redeemed with 57 others, and returned. One of his daughters, who had become a catholic, and married an Indian, he left behind him. He settled again at Deerfield, and continued there till his death in 1729. He published in 1707, a history of his captivity.

☞ L.

Williams, Elisha, president of Yale college, was born at Hatfield, Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard college in 1711. He settled in the ministry at Newington, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he remained till chosen president of Yale college in 1726. He retained that station, discharging its duties with great ability and dignity till 1739, when ill health induced him to resign. He returned to Wethersfield and became a justice of the superior court, acted as chaplain in the expedition against Cape Breton, and the next year was appointed colonel in the expedition against Canada. He afterwards visited England as an agent of the colony, and became acquainted with Dr. Doddridge, who represents him as possessing "solid learning, consummate prudence, great candour, and sweetness of temper, an ardent sense of religion, and a certain nobleness of soul, capable of contriving and acting the greatest things without seeming to be conscious of having done them." He was a man of those great and various talents, which enabled him to excel in whatever he attempted. He died at Wethersfield in 1750.

☞ L.

Williams, Ephraim, founder of Williams college, Massachusetts, was a native of Newtown in that state. He possessed fine talents for a military officer, and in the French war from 1740 to 1748, commanded the line of forts on the west side of Connecticut river. In 1755 he received the command of a regiment, and joined general Johnson at the north of Albany. He was sent out on the morning of the 8th of September, at the head of 1200 men to skirmish with the enemy, and falling into an ambuscade, was killed. His party retreated to the main body, and in another battle during the day, repulsed the enemy. He was brave, facetious, polite, and popular. He gave his property for the establishment of a free-school in the town now called Williamstown, on condition it should bear that name. A school was opened in 1791, and in 1793, it was incorporated a college.

☞ L.

Williams, Otho Holland, brigadier general in the army of the American revolution, was born in the county of Prince George, Maryland, in 1748. He was bred in the clerk's office in that county, and for a short time before the commencement of the war of the revolution, had the chief direction of that office in Baltimore. On the opening of that contest he was appointed a lieutenant in captain Price's company of riflemen, and joined the army at Boston. In 1776 he was appointed major of the rifle regiment, and was with it in the garrison of fort Washington when it was surrendered to the British. After the surrender of Burgoyne's army, he was exchanged, and was appointed to the colonelcy of the sixth Maryland regiment. He marched to South Carolina, and on the arrival of general Gates, became adjutant general, and fought in the disastrous battle of the 16th of August. During the important campaign which followed, he had command of the light corps, and acted a most conspicuous part, and rendered the most important services in covering the retreat of the army, and harassing the enemy. He fought with intrepidity in the battles of Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill, and the Eutaws. Before the disbandment of the army, he was advanced to the rank of brigadier general. After the war he was appointed collector of Baltimore. He died in July, 1794, in the 45th year of his age. He was greatly respected for his courage and skill in the field, his patriotism, and the refinement of his manners.

☞ L.

Williams, William, one of the signers of the declaration of American independ-

ence, was a delegate from Connecticut. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1751. In 1773 he was a member of the committee of correspondence of Connecticut, and in 1775, speaker of the house of representatives. He was several years in congress, and afterwards a member of the state council. In 1802 he declined a re-election, and in an address to the people, admonished them to appoint for his successor "one who fears God, is a friend to the constitution, and to the administration of the venerable Washington." He died at Lebanon, August 2d, 1811, aged 80.

☞ L.

Williams, Samuel, LL.D. professor in Harvard college, was born at Waltham, Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard college in 1761. He was ordained minister of Bradford, November 20th, 1765, where he continued until his appointment as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. After holding that office from 1780 to 1788, he resigned, and removed to Rutland, Vermont, where he resided during the remainder of his life. For some time he was the editor and proprietor of the "Rutland Herald," published at that place. He was a fellow of the American Academy, of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Meteorological Society of Manchester, and published several astronomical and other papers in the scientific journals. His principal work was the Natural and Civil History of Vermont, originally published in 1 vol. 8vo. 1794, and afterwards continued and published in 2 vols. It was esteemed the best historical work which had appeared in the country at the time of its publication, and received high encomiums from some of the philosophers of Europe. He died January, 1817. ☞ L.

Williams, David, a literary character, was born in Cardiganshire in 1738. He became a dissenting minister, first at Frome in Somersetshire, next at Exeter, and afterwards at Highgate. But in 1776, he opened a chapel near Cavendish-square, on the avowed principle of deism. In a short time, however, this temple of infidelity was deserted; and the preacher had recourse to private teaching and literary speculations. One of these was a splendid edition of Hume's History; but in consequence of the part taken by him in the French revolution, he was dismissed from this concern. Mr. Williams will be longest remembered as the founder of the "Literary Fund." He was himself supported by that excellent institution at the close of life, which terminated June 29, 1816. He published Lectures on Education, 3 vols.—Lectures on Political Principles—a History of Monmouthshire, 2 vols. 4to.—and other works. —*W. B.*

Willis, Thomas, an eminent physician, born at Great Bedwin, Wiltshire, 1621. He was educated at a private school at Oxford, and then entered at Christ church, where he took his degrees in arts and medicine. When Oxford was garrisoned by the king, he took up arms in the royal cause, and after the surrender, he returned to the studies and practice of his profession. In 1660 he was appointed Sedleian professor of natural philosophy, and increased his reputation and his fortune by an extensive and respectable practice. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and became fellow of the college of physicians. In 1666 he removed to London, and soon rose to the height of his profession in the city. He died at his house in St. Martin's-lane, 11th Nov. 1675, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He wrote several works on the different branches of his profession, often reprinted, especially at Geneva, 2 vols. 4to. 1676, and Amsterdam, 1682. Though accused by some of framing a body of physic, chiefly on hypotheses of his own, without having recourse to experiment and observation, he is regarded by others as a sagacious anatomist, an able philosopher, and a most learned and skilful physician, respectable for veracity, information, and integrity.

Willis, Browne, LL. D. son of Thomas Willis, of Bletchey, Bucks, and grandson of the preceding, was born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, 14th Sept. 1682. From Bechampton school he passed to Westminster, and at the age of 17 he was removed as gentleman commoner to Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He afterwards retired to Fenny-Stratford, and, in 1705, was elected member of parliament for Buckingham. In 1717 he became one of the members of the society of antiquaries just revived, and he showed such emulation in the pursuit of antiquities, that he visited all the cathedrals of England and Wales, except Carlisle. Though he had a large family, he was a liberal contributor to the repairing of the church of Stony Stratford, which had suffered by fire, and he gave, in 1741, to the university, his valuable cabinet of English coins, the laborious collection of upwards of 40 years. He liberally made other contributions to charitable purposes, and died at Whaddon hall, 5th Feb. 1760, and was buried at Fenny-Stratford. An account of his publications, with some interesting particulars, is inserted in the anecdotes of Bowyer by Nichols. The best known of his works are the Survey of the Cathedrals, 2 vols. 4to.—an Account of Mitred Abbeys, 2 vols. 8vo.

Willoughby, Francis, an eminent naturalist, born 1635. To the high advantages of birth, rank, and fortune, he added the more solid merit of application, and a strong attachment to literature. He di-

rected the powers of his cultivated mind chiefly to the history of animals; and after reading every book which could elucidate the subject, he travelled over his native country, and afterwards visited France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries, accompanied by his intelligent friend Ray. The observations, made in these journeys, on animals and on nature, were carefully preserved; but before they could be submitted to the public eye, the learned author died, universally and deservedly respected, 3d July, 1672, aged only 37. He left Mr. Ray the guardian of his children, and was buried with his ancestors in Middleton church, Warwickshire. His works were afterwards published by his friend Ray, and were Ornithologiæ Libri tres, &c. with cuts, folio, translated into English by the editor—Historiæ Piscium Libri quatuor, &c. with cuts, folio—Letters, with Observations on Wasps called Ichneumones, &c.—Letters, &c. inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. He was an active member of the Royal Society.

Wilmot, John Eardley, was born at Derby, in 1748. He was educated at Westminster school, and next at University college, Oxford, from whence he removed to a fellowship in All-Souls. He was designed for the church, but on the advancement of his father to the bench he applied to the law, and in 1783 became a master in chancery. At the close of the American war he was appointed commissioner for settling the claims of the loyalists. In 1790 he opened a subscription for the relief of the suffering French clergy, and other emigrants, with the management of which fund he was intrusted. He died at Tottenham in 1815. Mr. Wilmot published—1. A Short Defence of the Opposition, 1779. 2. A Treatise on the Laws and Customs of England. 3. Memoirs of his Father. 4. Life and Letters of Bishop Hough, 4to. 5. History of the Commission of American Claims, 8vo.—*W. B.*

Wilson, Arthur, a native of Yarmouth, Norfolk. He was some time clerk in the exchequer office, under sir Henry Spillar, and in 1614 entered into the service of Robert, earl of Essex, whom he attended into the Palatine, in Holland, and at the siege of Cadiz. In 1630 he was dismissed from the confidence of Essex by the intrigues of lady Essex, who had conceived an aversion against him, and the next year he entered as gentleman commoner at Trinity college, Oxford. He afterwards was in the retinue of lord Warwick, and died at Felsted in Essex, 1652, aged 56. He wrote some comedies, according to Wood, who speaks of him with some degree of commendation, and also the Life and Reign of king James I. printed 1653, folio. This work is censured by most historians as written not without prejudice and rancour, and in language harsh and obscure.

Wilson, Thomas, a learned prelate, born at Burton Wirral, Cheshire, Dec. 1663. From a private school at Chester he removed to Trinity college, Dublin, where he studied medicine, which he soon abandoned for divinity. He was ordained in 1686, and soon after became curate of New church in the parish of Winwick, Lancashire, where he formed an acquaintance with lord Derby, who appointed him his chaplain, and tutor to his son, lord Strange. He refused the rectory of Baddeswork in Yorkshire, because he was incapable of residence upon it, and when offered by the kindness of his patron the bishopric of Sodor and Man, which had been already vacant for three years, he declined the honour, but at last in compliance with the repeated requests of his friends, he accepted it in 1696. He was created LL. D. by archbishop Tenison, and consecrated by his primate Sharp, in the Savoy church, and in 1698 he first visited his diocess. Though his revenues were only 300*l.* a-year, they were sufficient to support him with dignity, and to contribute to the comforts of the poor and the helpless. With the most laudable zeal he built a new chapel at Castleton, and he founded parochial libraries through the island, and, in 1703, obtained the act of settlement, and the passing into a law, of his ecclesiastical constitutions, which were so highly applauded by lord Chancellor King, that he declared if the ancient discipline of the church were lost in England, it could be recovered in all its purity in the isle of Man. In respect to his virtues and his services, he was, in 1707, created D. D. at both the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1721 he was unfortunately engaged in a quarrel with the governor of the Island in consequence of his forbidding the introduction of the Independent Whig, an obnoxious book, into his diocess, and this dispute was more seriously increased the following year. The bishop suspended one of his clergy for administering the sacrament to a person whom he had banished for ill conduct from the holy table, and the governor enlisting on the side of the offended party, fined the prelate, and committed him to prison, where he refused to discharge the fine. The tumults which consequently were excited among the people, were appeased by the mild exhortations of the bishop from the walls of his prison, and after a confinement of nine weeks, he was set at liberty by the direction of the privy council, who reversed all the proceedings of the governor against him. So high an insult called aloud for punishment, but the benevolent prelate checked the importunities of his friends who wished him to prosecute

the governor. This venerable man was so attached to his situation that he refused an English bishopric, and gradually sunk under the infirmities of age. He expired gently, 7th March, 1755, in the 93d year of his age, and the 58th of his consecration. By his wife, Mary Patten, of Warrington, whom he married at Winwick, 1698, and who died 1705, he had two sons and two daughters, all of whom died young except Thomas the youngest. In 1699 he published the Principles and Duties of Christianity, for the use of the island, in Manks, the first book ever printed in that language. His works were two vols. fol. consisting of religious tracts and sermons, with a short history of the isle of Man. He also formed the plan for translating the Bible into the Manks language, which proceeded under him to the end of the Gospels, but was finished by his successor, Hiddesley. His sermons have since his death appeared in 4 vols. 8vo. and his Bible, with valuable notes, in 3 vols. 4to.

Wilson, Thomas, son of the preceding, was born 24th Aug. 1703, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his degree of D. D. 1739. He became prebendary of Westminster, minister of St. Margaret's there, and rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, for 46 years. He opposed the building of a new square at Westminster, because his interest in the prebendal house was undervalued; and he rendered himself ridiculous by erecting to Mrs. Macauley Graham a statue in his own church, under the character of Liberty. His fondness for the lady disappeared when she married against his consent, and the monument of his weakness was removed. Besides the Ornaments of churches considered, &c. a View of the Projected Improvements in Westminster, &c.—and Distilled Liquors the Bane of the Nation, a popular pamphlet, which procured him the friendship of sir Joseph Jekyll, he published his father's works. He died at Bath, 15th April, 1784, and was buried in Walbrook church.

Wilson, Florence, a native of Murray, in Scotland, educated at King's college, Aberdeen. He travelled abroad, and resided for some time at Basil, where he had Erasmus among the number of his friends. He afterwards taught philosophy in the college of Navarre at Paris, where he was universally respected for his learning and abilities. He returned to Scotland in 1554, and died at Elgin, in retirement, 1557, aged 57. He wrote de Tranquillitate Animæ, published by Freebairn, 1706, and Ruddiman, 1750.

Wilson, John, a native of Kendal, Westmoreland. Though engaged in knitting stockings, he emerged from his humble occupation, and indulging his fondness for botanical pursuits, he became a popular lecturer in that science, and had numerous and applauding audiences at Kendal and Newcastle. He published a Synopsis of British Plants, in the manner of Ray, 1744, 8vo. and died about 1750.

Wilson, Richard, a native of Pineges, in Montgomeryshire, educated under the care of his father, who was the rector of the parish. He pursued his partiality for painting under a London artist, and in 1749 he visited Italy, where he was employed in landscape painting by Mr. Locke. He returned to England in 1755, and became member of the Royal Academy, and was appointed its librarian in 1779. From the superior execution of his landscapes he has been called the English Claude. He died 1782, aged 68.

Wilson, John, first minister of Boston, Massachusetts, was born at Windham, England, in 1588, and educated at King's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. After studying law for several years, he devoted his attention to theology, and served as a chaplain in several families. He at length settled at Sudbury; but in 1630 came to New-England with governor Winthrop, and was installed teacher of the church at Charlestown on the 27th of August. When the church soon after removed to Boston, he accompanied them, and continued to labour till his death in 1667. He possessed great excellence of character; and was distinguished by an extraordinary talent at rhyming and making anagrams, which he continually exercised to the amusement of his acquaintance.

☞ L.

Wilson, Matthew, D.D. was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and born in 1731. He received his academical education under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Francis Allison, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander McDowell, and was considered as one of the most accurate and mature scholars of his day. He was ordained to the work of the ministry, and installed as pastor of the united presbyterian churches of Lewes and Cool-Spring, in the state of Delaware, in the year 1755. Here he continued to reside, greatly beloved, and extensively useful, until his death, which took place March 30th, 1790. In 1786 he received the degree of doctor of divinity from the university of Pennsylvania. He was an eminent physician as well as divine; and although his publications were few, and of small size, yet his active services to mankind were very important. He was a great lover of peace; a warm friend of civil and religious liberty; ingenious, learned, pious, patriotic, and benevolent in an eminent degree; so that the place of his residence, and his neighbourhood, while he lived, became a centre of literary and evangelical influence, honourable at

once to his attainments, his enterprise, and his apostolical zeal. ☞ L.

Wilson, Alexander, distinguished for his knowledge of ornithology, was born at Paisley, Scotland, and came to Delaware in 1794. He soon after went to Philadelphia, and was led, by an acquaintance with Mr. Bartram, to devote himself to the study of natural history, for which he had a strong propensity. He bestowed his chief attention on American ornithology, and after a course of the most laborious and faithful preparation, commenced, in 1808, the publication, in 7 volumes, quarto, of a description of the birds of North America. The last volume was completed only a few days before his death, in August, 1813. The work is splendidly executed, and is far more accurate and comprehensive than any other on the subject. He was distinguished for integrity, enterprise, industry, and perseverance. Beside his knowledge of natural history, he cultivated a considerable acquaintance with general literature, and published several poems. ☞ L.

Wilson, James, LL.D. one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, was a lawyer of Pennsylvania. He took an early and active part in the controversy between Great Britain and the colonies, and wrote and published his sentiments with a freedom which was then thought by many to be too daring. He was chosen a member of the first convention of Pennsylvania, and by the convention recommended to the assembly to be appointed one of the delegates in the first congress, but through the influence of Mr. Galloway the recommendation was not regarded. He was, however, elected a delegate to the second convention in 1775. On hearing of the battle of Lexington, he was one of the first in arms, and in the beginning of May was elected captain of a company of volunteers. He was soon after appointed a delegate to congress, and continued in that body from May, 1775, to September, 1777. In 1782 he was again a member of congress, and was a steady promoter of the most vigorous measuses for carrying on the war until its final termination. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Pennsylvania and the United States, and of the convention of Pennsylvania by which the latter was ratified, and a strenuous advocate for its adoption. In 1789 he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States. In 1797 he was appointed professor of law in the university of Pennsylvania. He was the first who held that office, and delivered a course of lectures which are contained in his works, published in 3 volumes, 8vo. Philadelphia, 1804. He married, in 1771, Miss Rachel Bird, of Pennsylvania, and died at Wilmington, Delaware, September, 1798. ☞ L.

Wimpina, Conrad, a native of Buchan, professor of divinity at Frankfort, who warmly engaged in defence of the papal power against Luther, and the other reformers. His works appeared at Frankfort, 1528, fol. and he died, 1531.

Winchelsea, Anne, countess of, daughter of sir Richard Kingsmill, of Hampshire, was maid of honour to the second wife of James II. and married Heneage, afterwards earl of Winchelsea. She possessed great genius, and wrote a poem on the Spleen, printed in Gilden's miscellany, 1701—Aristomenes, a tragedy never acted, &c. Her poetical works, which are elegantly written, were published in 1713, 8vo. She died, 5th Aug. 1720, without issue.

Winchester, Thomas, D.D. a native of Farrington, Berkshire. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. 1749, and in 1761 he obtained from the society the living of Appleton, Berks, where he died, 1780. He was author of a tract on the 17th article of the church of England, reprinted for the use of divinity students in 1803, by the judicious care of Mr. Churton of Brazennose, who has prefixed an account of the writer. He wrote, besides, a tract against the Confessional, sermons, &c.

Winchester, Elkanah, an American divine in the last century, author of a popular work in defence of the doctrine of universal salvation.

Winckelmann, John, a native of Homberg in Hesse, author of some polemical works, of Commentaries on the gospels of St. Mark and St. Luke, and on the minor prophets, &c. He died 1626.

Winckelmann, Abbe John, a native of Stendall, in Brandenburg, born, 1718. Though but the son of a shoemaker, and for some time engaged in the same employment, he burst from his obscurity, and became, for seven years, professor of belles lettres at Sechausen. He afterwards went to Saxony, where he continued for seven more years librarian to count Bunau, at Nothenitz, and in 1754 went to Dresden, where he formed an acquaintance with the ablest artists. About this time he renounced the protestant faith for the Roman catholic tenets, and the next year went to Italy to visit the valuable contents of the Vatican, and the precious relics of Herculaneum. His celebrity here recommended him to the notice of the great and powerful, and as a most judicious antiquarian, and an enlightened connoisseur of the works of arts, he was universally courted at Rome. He became president of the antiquaries in the Vatican, member of the Royal and Antiquarian societies of London, and of other learned societies in Eu-

rope. He was honourably invited to Dresden and to Berlin; but the liberality of the Pope detained him at Rome, where, in the midst of the monuments collected from the treasures of ancient and modern times, he indulged his fondness for the productions of genius and of art. In 1768 he made a journey to Vienna, and was received with great kindness by the emperor; but on his return to Italy, while he stopped at Trieste, he was basely assassinated by Arcangeli, a man to whom he had imprudently shown at the inn the medals and the various presents with which he had been honoured. This unfortunate catastrophe happened 8th June, 1768, and the murderer, who hoped to escape with the plunder, was seized, and executed on the wheel, opposite the inn where the crime had been perpetrated. The works of Winckleman were, the History of Art among the Ancients, in German, translated into French, Italian, and English, 3 vols. 4to.—Reflections on the Imitation of the works of the Greeks—Allegory for Artists—Explanations of difficult Parts of Mythology—Remarks on the Architecture of the Ancients—Familiar Letters, &c. He planned, besides, various other works for the elucidation of the arts, of which his melancholy death prevented the completion. In his character he was impetuous and enthusiastic, ardent and authoritative in his decisions, and in his conversation so free and open, that he spoke his sentiments with boldness and without reserve. He was the friend and the correspondent of the most learned men of his times, and he deserved their confidence by the sincerity of his conduct, and the generosity of his heart. His life has been published by Heyne.

Windham, Joseph, an eminent antiquary, was born at Twickenham in 1739, and educated at Eton, from whence he went to Christ's college, Cambridge. He next travelled to Rome, and while there took drawings of the monuments of antiquity. He also composed the principal part of the letter-press of the "Ionian Antiquities," published by the Dilettanti society, and assisted Stuart in his Athens. In the Archæologia are his "Observations on a passage in Pliny relative to the Temple of Diana at Ephesus." He died at Earsham house, Norfolk, in 1810.—*W. B.*

Windham, William, a statesman, was the son of colonel Windham of Felbrigg in Norfolk, and born in 1750. He was educated first at Eton, next at Glasgow, and lastly at University college, Oxford. In 1773 he set out with lord Mulgrave on his voyage to the North pole, but, being taken ill, was obliged to land in Norway. After this he travelled, and on his return was elected into parliament. In 1782 he went to Ireland as secretary to the lord lieutenant, but quitted that kingdom in a few months. Till the French revolution he acted with the opposition; but in 1794 he joined Mr. Pitt, and was appointed secretary at war, which office he held till 1801, when he vigorously opposed the peace. On the death of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Windham became secretary of state for the war department, but went out of place again the following year. His death, which happened June 4, 1810, was occasioned by a contusion of the hip in a fall, while exerting himself to save the library of Mr. North during a fire in Conduit-street. His speeches in parliament have been published, with his life prefixed, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*W. B.*

Winder, William H. general in the army of the United States, was born in the county of Somerset, Maryland, in the year 1775. He was educated for the bar, and about the year 1798 established himself in the profession at Baltimore, where he pursued it with great success. On the declaration of war with Great Britain in 1812, he received a colonel's commission, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and served during the war with reputation. He commanded the troops at the battle of Bladensburg. On the return of peace he resumed his profession, and continued in it till his death in April, 1824. He was generous, benevolent, and public spirited.

☞ L.

Winder, Levin, governor of Maryland, was elected to succeed Mr. Bowie in 1812, and was at the head of the administration during the war which ended in 1815. He entered the army of the revolution as a soldier, and served until the close of the war. He was speaker of the house of delegates before his election as governor, and in 1816 was chosen a member of the senate of Maryland. He was also a general of the state militia. He died July 1st, 1819, aged 63.

☞ L.

Wing, Vincent, author of the Celestial Harmony of the Visible World, 1667, fol. —of an Ephemeris for 30 years—of Computatio Catholica—and of Astronomia Britannica, a work of merit, was well skilled in astrology, and died 20th Sept. 1661. A sheet almanac is still published under his name. An account of his life was published by Gadbury.

Wingate, Edmund, author of the Use of the Rule of Proportion, or Gunter's Scale—of Natural and Artificial Arithmetic, 8vo. often reprinted—of Ludus Mathematicus—of the Exact Surveyor—of Tables of Logarithms, and other mathematical works, was a native of Bedfordshire, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and at Gray's Inn, London. He was for some time employed in the royal household, as English teacher to the first Charles's queen; but he forgot the favours of his sovereign

during the civil wars, and taking the covenant, he became the friend of Cromwell, and served in his parliament. He died 1656, aged 63.

Wingfield, Edmund Maria, first president of the colony of Virginia under the patent granted to Bartholomew Gosnold and others, April 10th, 1606. On the return of captain Newport to England in June, 1607, the colony consisted of one hundred and four persons. The hardships they endured created discontent and jealousy, which were heightened by the imprudence and selfishness of Wingfield, who was in consequence deposed, and John Radcliffe elected president. Wingfield afterwards conspired with other malcontents to run away with the vessel belonging to the company, but the design was discovered and defeated by captain Smith, who in 1608 sent him home to England. ☞ L.

Winschomb, John, better known by the name of Jack of Newbury, was the most opulent, and the largest clothier in the reign of Henry VIII. He built part of Newbury church, and was so loyal, that he armed, at his own expense, 100 men, whom he led in person against the Scots at the battle of Floddenfield, under the earl of Surrey. He kept in his house 100 looms, and his memory has been so affectionately respected by his fellow-townsmen, that an inn at Newbury still bears his name.

Winsemius, Peter, a native of Leeward, who, after travelling over Germany, Sweden, and France, became historiographer to the states of Holland, and professor of history and eloquence at Franeker, where he died, 1644, aged 59. He wrote the History of Friesland, in Flemish, fol.—Vita Mauritii Principis Auriaci, &c. His brother Menelaus was professor of medicine at Franeker, and died there, 15th May, 1639. He wrote Compendium Anatomiæ, 4to.

Winslow, James Benignus, an eminent Danish anatomist, born at Odinsey, Denmark, 2d April, 1669. He was the grand nephew of the celebrated Steno. He went to Paris, where he studied under du Verney, and was converted to the catholic faith by Bossuet. He became physician of the faculty of Paris, demonstrator in the royal gardens, and member of the Paris academy of sciences. He wrote a tract on the Uncertainty of the Signs of Death, 2 vols. 12mo.—Anatomy with improvements, 4to.—on the Diseases of the Bones, and other anatomical works. He died 3d April, 1760, aged 91.

Winslow, Edward, governor of Plymouth colony, Massachusetts, was born in 1594 in Worcestershire. He came to America with the first colonists in 1620, and was one of the most active and useful of their number. He repeatedly visited the neighbouring Indians, and obtained food for the colonists, when suffering from famine, and went several times as an agent to England, and proposed there the formation of the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians. During one of his visits there he was imprisoned several months by Laud, for speaking in a religious meeting in Plymouth, and being married by a magistrate. In 1633 he was elected governor, and again in 1636 and 1644. In 1643 he was appointed a commissioner of the united colonies, and in 1655 a commissioner to superintend the expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies, and died near Jamaica on the 8th of May of that year. He was a great and good man. He was the first man married in New-England, and married Mrs. White, the mother of the first English child born there.

☞ L.

Winslow, Josiah, governor of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and son of the preceding, after having been a magistrate for several years was elected governor in 1673, and held the office till 1680. He was greatly respected, like his father, for his excellent sense and great worth. He was a brave and skilful military officer, as well as an able magistrate. In 1656 he, at the head of a small number, captured Alexander, the eldest son of Massasoit, and defeated his plots against the colony; and in 1675 commanded a party which defeated the Indians under Philip with great slaughter. He died at Marshfield, December 18th, 1680, in his fifty-second year. He was the first governor born in New-England. ☞ L.

Winslow, John, major-general, and a grandson of the preceding, served as a captain in the expedition against Cuba in 1740, and afterwards rose to the rank of major-general in the British service. He commanded several expeditions to Kennebeck, Nova Scotia, and Crown Point, in the French war, and distinguished himself by ability and courage. In 1762 he was appointed chief judge of the court of common pleas for Plymouth county. He died at Hingham in April, 1774, in his seventy-second year. ☞ L.

Winstanley, William, author of the Lives of the Poets—of Select Lives of England's Worthies—of Historical Rarities—of the Loyal Martyrology—and some single lives, &c. all in 8vo. was originally a barber. His style is incorrect and vulgar, yet his compositions are valuable for noticing some facts which other writers have passed over in silence. He lived in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

Winston, Thomas, an English physician, who studied at Clare-hall, Cambridge, and afterwards travelled over the continent. He passed some time in the academies of Basil, and also of Padua, where he took his

medical degrees. On his return to England he took his degree of M.D. at Cambridge, and settled in London 1607, and became fellow of the college of physicians, and professor of physic at Gresham college. During the civil wars he retired to France, and after an absence of ten years came back, and died in London 24th Oct. 1655, aged 80. After his death his anatomical lectures appeared, 8vo. 1659, and 1664.

WINTER, George Simon, a German writer in the 17th century. He paid great attention to the veterinary art, and published Tractatio Nova de Re Equariâ, in Latin, French, and German, 1672, fol.—Eques Peritus et Hippiator Expertus.

WINTHROP, John, first governor of Massachusetts, was born at Groton, in Suffolk, England, June 12th, 1587. He arrived with the first colonists of Massachusetts at Salem, June 12th, 1630, having a commission as their governor. They soon after removed to Boston. He was re-elected to the office of governor annually, with the exception of 6 or 7 years, till his death, in 1649, and rendered the most important services to the colony by his judicious administration, his prudent examples as a private man, and his wealth, which was very large, and liberally devoted to the good of the public. He was eminent for uprightness, prudence, piety, and public spirit. He kept a minute journal of the events of the colony down to 1644, which has been published, and is of great use to the historian. It seems from his picture that he wore a long beard. ☞ L.

WINTHROP, John, F.R.S. governor of Connecticut, and son of the preceding, was born in England in 1605, and educated at Cambridge. He possessed a noble genius, and his education, improved after he left the university by extensive travel and intercourse with the most distinguished scholars, was of the first order. He came to Massachusetts in 1633, and settling at Ipswich became a magistrate of the colony. He went to England in 1635, but returned in the autumn of that year with authority to establish a colony at Saybrook, Connecticut, and immediately despatched persons to erect a fort there. In 1651 he became a magistrate of that colony, and afterwards deputy-governor. In 1657 he was chosen governor, and with the exception of the next year, from that time till his death. In 1662 he was sent an agent to the court of Charles II. and obtained a charter for the colony. He died while on a visit at Boston, April 5th, 1676, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was distinguished for his knowledge of natural philosophy, and was intimately familiar with Boyle, Wilkins, and other learned men of his time. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society of London, its correspondent in America, and sent to it many specimens of the productions of the country. He was equally eminent as a gentleman, a Christian, and a magistrate. ☞ L.

WINTHROP, Fitz John, F.R.S. governor of Connecticut, was the son of the preceding, and born at Ipswich in 1638. He became a magistrate of Connecticut in 1689, and the following year was appointed major-general of the land army designed to act against Canada; and conducted with great prudence in the expedition. He was sent as agent of the colony to Great Britain in 1694, and discharged the duties of the appointment so much to the satisfaction of the colony, that the legislature made him a bequest of 500 pounds. He was distinguished, like his father, for his knowledge of philosophy, his skill in politics, and his piety; and was honoured by the learned in England by being elected a member of the Royal Society. He was chosen to the office of chief magistrate in 1698, and held it till his death, which took place at Boston, November 27th, 1707. ☞ L.

WINTHROP, John, F.R.S. son of the preceding governor Winthrop, graduated at Harvard college in 1700, and was for some time a magistrate of Connecticut, but at length went to England to obtain a reversal of some decisions in the courts of the colony respecting the property of his ancestors; and continued to reside there. He made such representations of the laws of the colony respecting inheritances, at the British court, that they were repealed, and great alarm excited in the colony for a time. He was conspicuous, like his father and grandfather, for the superiority of his genius, and his accurate knowledge of natural philosophy, particularly chymistry. He was a member of the Royal Society, contributed largely to its repository, and was honoured by the dedication to him of the 40th volume of its transactions. He died in 1747. ☞ L.

WINTHROP, John, LL.D. F.R.S. Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard college, Massachusetts, was a native of that state, and graduated at Harvard college in 1732. He was appointed to the professorship in 1738, and discharged the duties of the station with great ability and popularity for more than forty years. In 1761 he went to Newfoundland, and observed a transit of Venus, another at Cambridge in 1769, an account of which he gave to the public. His observations on the transit of Mercury in 1740, were inserted in the transactions of the Royal Society, and he was elected a member of that society, and received a diploma of LL.D. from Edinburgh. He was chosen a member of the council in 1733, and distinguished himself by defending the right-

of the colony. He was again chosen a councillor after the British authority ceased in Massachusetts. He was endowed with talents of a very superior order, and profoundly versed not only in his profession, but in the classics, in general literature, in biblical criticism, controversial theology, and politics. He was also eminently pious. He died the 3d of May, 1779, in his sixty-fifth year. ☞ L.

Winthrop, James, LL.D. son of the preceding, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 8th, 1752, and graduated at Harvard in 1769, with a high reputation for talents and acquirements. He was in 1771 appointed librarian of that institution, and retained the office twenty years. He devoted a great part of his life to literary pursuits, and became distinguished for the extent of his knowledge, particularly of ancient and modern languages, the exact sciences, and biblical and polite learning. He was a member of the principal literary societies of Massachusetts, and contributed to their publications and other periodical works many valuable papers. He held for many years several respectable civil offices, and was distinguished in public and private life by uprightness, liberality, and public spirit. At his death, which took place Sept. 26, 1821, he left his library as a bequest to the college at Meadville, Pennsylvania. ☞ L.

Wintle, Thomas, a learned divine, was born at Gloucester in 1737. He was educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took the degree of bachelor in divinity. Archbishop Secker made him his chaplain, and gave him the rectory of Wittrisham in Kent, with which he held the living of St. Peter, Wallingford, but relinquished both on being presented to the rectory of Brightwell in Berkshire, where he died in 1814. His works are, 1. An improved version of Daniel, with notes. 2. A dissertation on the vision in Zachariah. 3. Sermons at the Bampton Lecture. 4. Christian Ethics, or Discourses on the Beatitudes. 5. A letter to bishop Hurd, occasioned by his strictures on archbishop Secker and bishop Lowth.—*W. B.*

Wintown, or Wyntown, Andrew, canon of St. Andrews, and prior of St. Serfinsh in Loch Leven, was author of a Chronicle of Scotland, undertaken at the request of one of the ancestors of the earl of Wemyss. The work has lately been edited; it is written in rhyme, but though curious, contains much tradition and fable mixed with truth. He died about 1400.

Wintringham, Sir Clifton, a native of York, educated at Cambridge. He became physician to the late duke of York, and settled in London, where he acquired celebrity in his profession, and was raised to the honours of the baronetage. He published Mead's Medical Precepts improved, 8vo. and died in London, 1794, aged 84.

Winwood, Sir Ralph, a native of Aynho, Northamptonshire, educated at St. John's college, Oxford, from which he removed in 1582 as probationer fellow to Magdalen. He was proctor of the the university, 1592, and afterwards travelled over Europe, and in 1599 went as secretary in sir H. Neville's embassy to France. He was in 1602 sent envoy to Holland, and in 1607 received the honour of knighthood. He again represented his sovereign in Holland twice, and in 1614 was appointed secretary of state. He was well versed in political affairs, and especially in matters of trade and war. He died 1617, aged 52. His Memorials of Affairs of State under Elizabeth and James I. &c. were published in 3 vols. fol. 1715, by Edmund Sawyer.

Wirley, William, Rouge croix pursuivant, was a native of Leicestershire, and became known for his great skill in the knowledge of heraldry. He died at the Heralds' college, Feb. 1618, and was buried in St. Benet's church, Paul's wharf. He published 1592, the True Use of Armoury showed by History, and plainly proved by Example, 4to. He made some valuable collections of ancient records, &c. preserved in the Herald's college.

Wirsungus, John George, a native of Bavaria, Professor of Anatomy at Padua, where, in 1642, he discovered and explained the pancreatic duct. He was meanly assassinated by some rivals, who were jealous of his professional celebrity.

Wischart, William, D.D. a native of Dalkeith. He was educated at Utrecht, and on his return to Scotland was arrested as if concerned in the rye-house plot. At the revolution he returned from Holland, where he had taken refuge, and became one of the ministers of Leith, and in 1716 was appointed principal of Edinburgh university, and one of the city ministers. His Theologia, consisting of 120 sermons, is a valuable system of Calvinistical divinity. He died at Edinburgh, 1727, aged 70.

Wischeart, George, D.D. a native of Yester in East Lothian, educated at Edinburgh university, where he took his degrees. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he followed the fortunes of the illustrious Montrose, to whom he was chaplain, and on his defeat by Lesley in 1645, he was among the prisoners. He with difficulty escaped the death which his unhappy fellow-prisoners suffered, and after some years of confinement he withdrew to the continent, and at the restoration returned, and became bishop of Edinburgh. In this high situation he showed great benevolence of heart and forgiveness of injuries, and with all his power assisted some of

his most virulent persecutors, and procured their pardon from government. This enlightened prelate wrote an Account of the Wars in Scotland, and the history of his early patron, the marquis of Montrose, 8vo. and died at Edinburgh, 1669, aged 60.

Wischer, Cornelius, a Dutch engraver, in the 17th century. His works from the most famous Flemish painters are much admired. His brother John, and his relations Lambert and Nicholas, were also eminent artists.

Wise, Francis, an English divine, born 3d Oct. 1695, and educated at New college school. He was admitted to Trinity college, Oxford, 1711, and became fellow of the society, and assistant to Dr. Hudson in the Bodleian library. He obtained Ellesfield vicarage, Oxfordshire, from his pupil, lord Guildford, and the rectory of Rotherfield Grays from his college. He was also keeper of the archives of the university, and Radcliffe librarian, and died at Ellesfield, 6th Oct. 1767, aged 62, universally beloved. He published Annales Alfredi Magni, 8vo.—Letter to Dr. Mead on some Antiquities in Berkshire—on the White Horse, Berks—the Red Horse, Warwickshire, &c.—Catalogus Numorum Antiq. in Bodleian. &c.—Inquiries on the first Inhabitants, Languages, &c. of Europe, 4to.—on the Chronology of Fabulous Ages, 4to. &c.

Wissing, William, a portrait painter, born at Amsterdam, 1656, and brought up under Dodaens at the Hague. He visited England, where he obtained celebrity as the friend and happy imitator of sir Peter Lely. He painted Charles II. and all the royal family, and in his reputation was the rival of Kneller. He died at Burleighhouse, Northamptonshire, 10th Sept. 1687, aged only 31, and was buried in St. Martin's church, Stamford, where a marble tablet was erected to his memory by lord Exeter.

Wissowatius, Andrew, a native of Philliporia in Lithuania, grandson of Faustus Socinus. After spreading the tenets of his grandfather in Holland, France, and England, he returned to Poland, where he acquired popularity at the head of the Socinians, till by religious persecution, he was obliged to fly for safety to Amsterdam. He assisted in the Bibliotheque de Freres Polonois, 9 vols. folio, and published besides, Religio Rationalis, &c. and other works. He died in Holland, 1668.

Wistar, Caspar, M.D. professor in the university of Pennsylvania, was born in the year 1760. His father was a German of the the society of Friends, and settled in New-Jersey. Dr. Wistar was educated at the Friends' grammar-school, in Philadelphia, studied medicine with Dr. Redman of that city, and attended the lectures at the university of Pennsylvania. In 1783 he went to Europe to complete his education, and in 1786, was graduated at Edinburgh, with high reputation. He returned to Philadelphia in 1787, and was immediately appointed professor of chymistry and physiology in the college in that city. He also commenced the practice of medicine, and was chosen one of the attending physicians to the dispensary and hospital. He afterwards became adjunct professor to Dr. Shippen in the departments of anatomy and surgery, and on the death of Dr. Shippen succeeded to his chair; and his superior talents, his thorough acquaintance with his profession, and his popular manners raised him to the highest reputation. It was mainly owing to him, and his distinguished coadjutors, Drs. Rush and Barton, that the medical school of Philadelphia rose to its high standing. He was in 1815 elected honorary member of the literary and philosophical society of New-York, and in 1816 president of the American philosophical society. His acquisitions in the various departments of natural science were unusually extensive; he held a correspondence with several of the most eminent naturalists in Europe, and was a zealous promoter of every species of useful learning. His numerous professional avocations permitted him but seldom to appear as an author. His chief work is a System of Anatomy, in two volumes. He belonged to the society of Friends. His dispositions were peculiarly amiable, his manners mild, his method of lecturing eminently happy and popular; and his extensive learning, his public spirit, his assiduous attention to his professional duties, and his philanthropy elevated him to a high place in the respect and esteem of all. He died January 22d, 1818, in his fifty-seventh year.

☞ L.

Witasse, Charles, a French ecclesiastic, born at Chauny, 11th Nov. 1660. He became professor of theology at Paris, but incurred the displeasure of the court by refusing to receive the pope's bull, called Unigenitus. He died of an apoplexy at Paris, 10th April, 1716, aged 56. He wrote Letters on Easter—Examination of Hardouin's Councils—treatises on Theological Subjects, &c.

Withers, George, an English poet, born 11th June, 1588. His satirical verses on the court and government exposed him to persecution, and for his "Abuses Whipt and Stript," he was sent to prison. He took up arms in favour of the parliament, and when taken by the king's troops, was with difficulty saved from hanging by sir John Denham. He was afterwards one of

Cromwell's major-generals appointed to overawe and oppress the country. At the restoration he was stripped of his fortune and power, and was for some time imprisoned in Newgate, and in the Tower. He died 1667. His poetical pieces are very numerous, and some of them possess merit.

Witherspoon, John, D.D. LL.D. president of the college at Princeton New-Jersey, was born in Yester, Scotland, February 5th, 1722, and educated at Edinburgh. He was settled in the ministry, first at Beith, and afterwards at Paisley, and became one of the most distinguished of the Scottish clergy, for talents and influence. He published while there his "Characteristics," and became the leader of the orthodox part of the clergy. He was invited to remove to several distinguished cities in Europe, but at length accepted an appointment to the presidency of the college at Princeton, New-Jersey, and came to that state with his family in 1768. The war of the revolution dispersed the students, and left him at leisure to engage in civil employments, to which he was almost immediately called. He was elected a member of the convention which formed the constitution of New-Jersey, and in 1776 was appointed a member of congress, and retained a seat in that body till the conclusion of peace. His name is affixed to the declaration of independence, and the articles of confederation. After the war the college was reopened, and he returned to his duties there. During the last two years of his life he suffered the loss of his sight. He died November 15th, 1794, in the seventy-third year of his age. He possessed a mind of great vigour and activity, of uncommon shrewdness and humour, his learning was very various and extensive, and his discernment of character singularly keen. His preaching was characterized by perspicuity and energy; he was an able politician, and a zealous friend of liberty, and a highly amiable, amusive, and instructive companion. His works have been published in 4 vols. 8vo.

☞ L.

Witsius, Herman, a learned divine, born at Enckhuysen, in North Holland, 1626. He so distinguished himself, that he was appointed professor of divinity at Franeker, afterwards at Utrecht, and then at Leyden, where he died 1708. He published several important works, which display great learning, judgment, and piety. The best known of these are Ægyptiaca et Decaphylon, 4to.—the Economy and the Covenants between God and Man, a valuable work, translated into English, 3 vols. 8vo.—Historia Hicrosolymitana—Miscellanea Sacrorum—Maletem. Leydens. &c.

Witt, John de. *Vid.* De Witt.

Witt, Emanuel de, a native of Alkmaer, eminent as a painter. His pieces in which he introduces architecture, are particularly valuable. He died 1692, aged 85.

Wittichius, Christopher, a native of Brieg in Silesia, professor of mathematics at Herborn, afterwards at Duisburg, and then theological professor at Nimeguen, and lastly at Leyden, where he died 1687, aged 62—He wrote Theologia Pacifica, 4to.—Anti-Spinosa.—de Deo et Attributis, 4to.—Consensus Veritatis.

Wodhull, Michael, an ingenious writer, was born at Thenford in Northamptonshire, in 1740. He was educated at Winchester school, and next at Brazennose college, Oxford, which he left without a degree to settle upon his paternal estate, where he died in 1816. Mr. Wodhull wrote several poems, but is best known by his translation of Euripides, first printed in 4 vols. in 1782.—*W. B.*

Woffington, Margaret, an English actress, born at Dublin, 1718. She first appeared in London at Covent-garden, in 1738, in sir Harry Wildair, and acquired great celebrity, though she failed in her attempts to rival Mrs. Pritchard and Mrs. Cibber. She afterwards acted Cordelia and Ophelia with great success under Garrick, with whom she continued at Drury-lane till she made a new engagement with Rich. She was afterwards on the Dublin stage with Mr. Sheridan, and died in London of a gradual decay, 1760.

Woide, Dr. a native of Poland, who found friends and protection in England, by his learning and his assiduities. He was minister of the German chapel in the Savoy, and of the Dutch chapel at St. James's, and assistant librarian at the British Museum. He published the Coptic Lexicon of la Croze, which had remained in manuscript since 1720, and edited besides the Alexandrian MS. of the New Testament, preserved in the British Museum, and also Scholtz's Egyptian Grammar. He was engaged in the compilation of an Egyptian Lexicon, but died before its completion, 1790, after a residence of 25 years in England.

Wolcot, John, a satirist, was born at Dodbrook in Devonshire, in 1738. He was educated first at Kingsbridge, in his native county, and next at Bodmin in Cornwall, after which he was brought up under his uncle, an apothecary at Fowey, who left him the principal part of his estate. In 1767, he obtained a doctor's degree in Scotland, and the same year went with sir William Trelawney to Jamaica, but on the death of his patron he returned to England and settled as a physician in Cornwall, where he became the instructer of Opie the painter, with whom he visited London in 1780. He now quitted physic, and

began, under the name of Peter Pindar, some severe attacks on the royal academicians, in a series of odes, criticising their annual exhibitions. After this he took higher aim, and published a satirical poem, called "The Lousiad;" in which he ridiculed the king, with more wit than truth or manners. After this he brought out a number of ludicrous pieces which went through numerous editions, both separately and in a collected state. The author became blind some years before his death, which happened in Somerstown, Jan. 14, 1819.—*W.B.*

Wolcott, Roger, governor of Connecticut, was born at Windsor, January 4th, 1679, and rose to distinction without the advantages of a classical or even a common school education, presenting a remarkable instance of the triumph of talents over all obstacles to conspicuity and usefulness. He was bred a mechanic. His first public employment was in 1711, when he served as commissary to the troops of Connecticut in the expedition against Canada. In 1745 he held the office of major general at the capture of Louisburg. He successively held a seat in the assembly and council, was appointed judge of the county court, deputy governor, chief judge of the superior court, and, at length in 1751 chief magistrate, to which station he was elected the three succeeding years. He acquired a respectable share of knowledge, and was highly affable and amusive in conversation. He had some poetical talent, and wrote several pieces, the chief of which is preserved in the historical collections of Massachusetts. He was eminently pious. He died in May, 1767, in his eighty-ninth year. ☞ L.

Wolcott, Erastus, a judge of the superior court of Connecticut, was a son of the preceding, and born about 1723. He was not liberally educated, but well furnished with useful knowledge. He commanded a regiment at the investment of Boston in 1776, and the next year served as brigadier general in the expedition to Peekskill. He served for some time as judge of the superior court, and was repeatedly a member of congress. He died in 1793 in the seventy-first year of his age. He was upright, patriotic, and religious.

☞ L.

Wolcott, Oliver, LL.D. governor of Connecticut, was also a son of governor Roger Wolcott, and born about the year 1727. He was educated at Yale college, and graduated in 1747. He served as a captain in the French war, and afterwards studied medicine, but was prevented from practising by being appointed sheriff of Litchfield county, which office he held for fourteen years. He was elected to a seat in the illustrious congress of 1776, and signed the declaration of independence; and the articles of confederation in 1778. He held a seat in that body till 1785, and distinguished himself during the struggle of the colonies by his great firmness and zeal in the cause of liberty. He was elected deputy governor in 1785, and annually after till 1796, when he was advanced to the chair of the chief magistrate, but died on the 1st of December, 1797, in his seventy-second year. He was an accomplished scholar and gentleman, and his life was adorned with uprightness, patriotism, and piety. ☞ L.

Wolfe, James, a celebrated English general, born at Westerham, Kent, Jan. 1726, son of lieutenant-general Edward Wolfe. He early embraced the military profession, and distinguished himself at the battle of la Feldt, and was present afterwards at every engagement during the war, and every where gathered fresh laurels by his valour, coolness, and judgment. At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, instead of resigning himself to indolence and pleasure, he devoted himself more assiduously to military labours, and when lieutenant-colonel of Kingsley's regiment he introduced such order and discipline in the corps, that the gallant conduct of the soldiers in the plains of Minden is proverbial to this day. These great talents did not long remain in obscurity; when Mr. Pitt was placed at the head of affairs, the genius of Wolfe was called forth to execute his gigantic plans. Though the meditated attack on Rochefort was abandoned, the fall of Louisburgh displayed to the admiration of the nation, the abilities of their favourite general, who was immediately after selected, 1759, for the command of the expedition against Quebec. In this bold enterprise, the many difficulties from situation and from superior numbers, were quickly surmounted by perseverance and by military stratagem, and the English troops, permitted to face their enemy, triumphed over all opposition; but in the moment of victory, the conqueror received a ball through his wrist; yet, disregarding the wound, he animated his men to the battle. A second ball, a few minutes after, shot him through the body, and rendered it necessary to carry him off to the rear of the troops. In the last agonies his attention was roused by the cry of "they run!" and eagerly inquiring who ran, he no sooner heard the reply, "the defeated French," than he exclaimed, "then I thank God, and I die contented," and instantly expired, 13th Sept. 1759. His remains were brought to England, and buried with becoming pomp in Westminster abbey, where a splendid monument was erected by the nation to his honour. His glorious death forms the subject of a beau-

tiful painting by West, which has been engraved in a masterly manner by Woollet. To the great abilities of the general, to steadiness, strength, and activity of mind, Wolfe united the milder virtues of life, sincerity and candour, a quick sense of honour, of justice, and public liberty. While he bore the meed of superiority in constitutional courage, in penetration, in cool judgment, and in unshaken presence of mind, he was equally admired and respected for beneficence and charity, and the estimation of the great was accompanied by the love of the soldiery and the gratitude of the poor.

Wolff, Christian, a celebrated writer, born at Breslau, 24th Jan. 1679. From his native town he went in 1699 to Jena university, where he made a most extraordinary progress, and in 1702 he repaired to Leipsic, where the following year he opened his lectures by a famous dissertation, called Philosophia Practica Universalis Methodo Mathematica Conscripta. His publications and the number of his pupils increased his reputation, and he was liberally invited by the universities of Giessen and of Halle to accept the professorial chair of mathematics. He accordingly went to Halle 1707, and to his academical honours was soon after added the title of counsellor to the king of Prussia. These flattering prospects were, however, soon obscured; in his Latin oration on the morality of the Chinese, in 1721, he spoke with such applause of their philosophy and of their virtues, that the university was offended, and not only his tenets were reprobated, but he was by the representation of the body of divines, ordered on pain of the severest punishment to leave the country in 24 hours. From this ungrateful society he retired to Cassel, and became professor of mathematics and philosophy at Marpurg, and counsellor to the landgrave. The favourable opinion of the learned and the great continued to atone for the persecution of the Halle university, he was declared honorary professor of the Petersburg academy of sciences, and admitted member of that of Paris, and honoured with the title of counsellor of regency by the king of Sweden. The prejudices of his enemies at last passed away, and in 1741 with some reluctance he obeyed the commands of the king of Prussia, and assumed the office of privy counsellor, of vice-chancellor, and of professor of the law of nature and of nations in the university of Halle. He afterwards was raised on the death of Ludwig to the dignity of chancellor of the university, and created a baron of the Roman empire. This great man, whose whole life was devoted to advance the interests of science and of virtue, died at Halle, of the gout in his stomach, 9th April, 1754, aged 76. His works in Latin and German are more than 60 in number, the best known of which are, a Course of Mathematics, 2 vols. 4to.—Philosophia Rationalis, sive Logica, 4to.—A System of Metaphysics, 4to.—Jus Naturæ, 8 vols. 4to.—Jus Gentium, 4to.—Horæ Subsecivæ Magdeburg—Dictionary on the Mathematics—Specimen Physicæ ad Theologium Natural. Applicatæ, 8vo. &c. Though precise and correct as a mathematician, his style as writer is rough and unpolished, his diction is barbarous, and his phrases inelegant. His German works are said to be superior in execution to his Latin.

Wolff, Jerome, a native of the Grisons, who studied at Tubingen, and became, by application, librarian and principal of the college of Augsburg, where he died of the stone 1581, aged 64. He wrote translations of Demosthenes and Isocrates—de Vero et Licito Astrologiæ Usu—de Expeditâ Utriusque Linguæ, &c.

Wollaston, William, an able divine, born of an ancient family at Coton Clanford, Staffordshire, 26th March, 1659. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, but not being able to obtain a fellowship he became in 1682 assistant to the master of Birmingham school, and was four years after appointed under-master, but the death of a rich relation in 1688 left him in possession of an ample estate, and at liberty to quit his laborious employment. From Birmingham he came to reside in London, where he soon after married. In his retirement, which he loved above the tumults of public life, and which he refused to quit for high preferment in the church, he zealously devoted himself to literature, and in his opinions and conduct showed the liberal-minded man. The best known of his writings is his Religion of Nature Delineated, a popular work, of which more than 10,000 copies were sold in a few years. In his old age he had the misfortune to break his arm, and this increasing the disorders of a weak constitution, hastened his death, which happened 29th Oct. 1724, at his house in Charter-house square. He was buried at Great Finborough, where he had an estate, near his wife, who died in 1720, and who brought him 11 children, of whom only seven survived him. His Religion of Nature exposed him to the censures of some divines, because he makes no mention of revealed religion, and attempts to explain the truth of religion on mathematical principles, and on the obligations of truth, reason, and virtue. Lord Bolingbroke, in calling the work a strange theism, as dogmatical and absurd as artificial theology, does not deny the author to be a man of parts and of learning, a philosopher and a geometri-

cian. The work must be, however, considered as a composition of great merit, and one of the best written in the English language. It has appeared in 4to. and in 8vo.

Wollebius, John, a divine of Basil, author of Compendium Theologiæ, a work of merit, translated into various languages. He died 1629.

Wolmar, Melchior, a native of Rotweil in Switzerland, known as the instructer of Calvin and of Beza in the Greek language. He was patronised by Ulric duke of Wirtemburg, and became professor of law at Tubingen. He died of an apoplexy at Eisenach 1561, aged 64. He wrote Commentaries on the two first Books of the Iliad.

Wolseley, Robert, son of Sir Charles W. of Staffordshire, who espoused the cause of the parliament against the king, and was one of Cromwell's lords, was in favour with king William, and was his envoy to Brussels, 1693. He wrote a curious preface to Rochester's Valentinian —a translation of Virgil's Æneas meeting Dido, &c.

Wolsey, Thomas, a celebrated favourite at the court of Henry VIII. He was born at Ipswich in Suffolk, 1471, not the son of a butcher as generally reported, but descended from a poor but respectable family, and he entered so early at Oxford that he was bachelor of arts at the age of 14, and consequently called the boy bachelor. He became fellow of Magdalen college, and when master of arts he exchanged the care of Magdalen school for the tuition of the sons of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset. By the favour of his patron he obtained the rectory of Lymington in Somersetshire, but here he behaved with such irregularity that he was set in the stocks for being drunk of a Sunday, by sir Amias Paulet, a punishment which was severely visited on the upright magistrate, by a long imprisonment of six years, when the offending clergyman was raised to the height of power. After the death of Dorset he recommended himself to the notice of Dean, archbishop of Canterbury, and at last became chaplain to the king, to whom he rendered himself so agreeable, that he was intrusted with the negotiation of his intended marriage with Margaret dutchess of Savoy. He used such despatch in this business that he was rewarded with the deanery of Lincoln, and on the accession of Henry VIII. he maintained his influence at court, and saw new honours soon heaped upon him. He was made rector of Torrington, canon of Windsor, registrar of the garter, and prebendary and dean of York. In the expedition to France 1513, he attended the king to direct the supplies and the provisions for the wants of the army, and on the taking of Tournay he was appointed by the conqueror bishop of that city. In 1514 he was advanced to the see of Lincoln, and eight months after removed to York, the next year he was made cardinal of St. Cicily, and a few months after lord chancellor of England. To these high favours were added the confidence of the king, and consequently the disposal of all places of trust, of honour, and power in the kingdom. Thus placed at the head of affairs, he governed the nation at his pleasure, and that he might confirm more strongly his ascendency over the king, he withdrew his attention from all public affairs, and by the most artful policy he fanned his pleasures, and administered most liberally to the gratification of his most licentious desires. Absolute at home, where his expenses exceeded the revenues of the crown, he was courted and flattered by foreign princes, and according to his caprice, or the demands of his avarice, the support of England was promised to favour the ambitious views either of France, or of Germany, or of the pope. His disappointment in his application for the popedom after the death of Leo. X. in which he was deceived by the emperor, was soon after followed by the displeasure of his capricious master, who in the matter of his divorce expected from his favourite an obsequious and submissive assistant. The cardinal, equally afraid of the pope and of the king, wished to stand neuter. but Henry, indignant at his conduct, stripped him of his honours 1529, and caused him to be impeached in parliament by a charge of 44 articles. Though the treasonable charges were repelled in the house of commons by the influence and exertions of his friend Cromwell, he was desired to retire to York, where he was soon after arrested by the earl of Northumberland, on a fresh charge of high treason. Wolsey, struck with the greatness of his disgrace, fell sick, and as he proceeded by slow journeys to London he stopped at Leicester, where he is said to have taken poison to put an end to his wretched existence. He expired 29th Nov. 1530, and a few hours before his death he exclaimed in accents of agony: "Had I served my God with the same zeal that I have served the king, he would not have forsaken me in my old age." His remains were buried in the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, at Leicester. The history of Wolsey exhibits in the most striking degree the vicissitudes of fortune and the inconstancy of human affairs. His private character was so depraved, that he deserved little of the favours of his master, but with a capricious tyrant the most profligate and vicious are generally the most useful and convenient ministers. It has been truly observed, that few ever fell from so high a station with less crimes objected against them. It must indeed be acknowledged that he was a man

of great abilities, well acquainted with the learning of the times, sagacious as a politician, and well versed in the intrigues of courts. Notwithstanding, however, his vices and his ambition, his schemes for the promotion of literature in the nation were noble and well imagined. He not only founded seven lectures in the university where he had been educated, but Christchurch owes its greatness to his munificence and liberality. He also founded a school at Ipswich. Besides the honours already enumerated, he possessed the commission of pope's legate, a latere, he was abbot of St. Alban's, bishop of Winchester and Durham, and he held in farm the dioceses of Bath, Worcester, and Hereford, and had in his retinue 800 servants, among whom were ten lords, 15 knights, and 40 esquires.

Wolters, Henrietta, a lady of Amsterdam, eminent as a miniature painter. She died 1741, aged 49.

Wolzogen, Lewis de, a native of Amersford, who studied at Paris and Geneva, and became a zealous partizan of the Socinians. He settled at Amsterdam as professor of ecclesiastical history, and died there 13th Nov. 1690, aged 58. He wrote Orator Sacer, sive de Ratione Concionandi, 8vo. —Dissertatio Critico-Theologica, &c.

Womack, Lawrence, D.D. author of the examination of Tilenus before the Friers, 12mo. against the puritans—the Calvinistic Cabinet Disclosed, 12mo.—the Result of False Principles, or Error convinced by its own Evidence, and other tracts against the Calvinists, was a divine of Cambridge, who became archdeacon of Suffolk, 1660, and was made bishop of St. David's 1683. He died 1685.

Wood, Anthony, an able antiquary, born at Oxford, 17th Dec. 1632. He was educated at New college school, and at Thame school, and in 1647 entered at Merton college. He took his master's degree in 1655, and earnestly devoted himself to the study of the antiquities of the colleges and churches of Oxford. His labours were so highly esteemed that after they were prepared for the press in English, Dr. Fell dean of Christ church procured them, and employed Peers, one of the students of his college, to translate the work into Latin. The work thus left to the mercy of an obstinate and perverse translator, and of a capricious editor, appeared in 1674, in 2 vols. fol. under the title of Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis, but much altered and disfigured by several errors. He published another work in 1691, of which a second edition under the care of bishop Tanner appeared in 1721, under the title of Athenæ Oxonienses, containing an account of the great men who flourished in the university from 1500 to 1695, to which were added the Fasti, in two vols. fol. Though Wood in these works claimed the merit of being free from prejudice and party, he yet reflected with such asperity on the character of lord Clarendon, the chancellor of the university, that he was indicted for defamation in the court of the university, and his expulsion, for greater notoriety, was inserted in the Gazette 1693. Though an indefatigable collector, and a diligent antiquary, Wood deserves to be censured for his narrowness of mind and his violent prejudices, totally unworthy the dignity of the Historian. He died at Oxford 29th Nov. 1695, of a retention of urine. His papers and books were deposited agreeably to his will in the Ashmolean musæum. Wood vindicated his work in an 8vo. volume, against the attacks of bishop Burnet.

Wood, Robert, an English writer. He travelled with his friends Bouverie and Dawkins into the East, and visited the plains of Troas, and the remains of Balbec and Palmyra. He became under secretary of state in 1764, under lord Granville, and in the midst of his political engagements prepared the account of his observations for the press, which he published under the title of Essay on the Original Genius of Homer, a work of great merit. He died 1771.

Wood, Isaac, a painter in oil, and in black lead on vellum, was patronised by Wriotesley, duke of Bedford. He was in his conversation very facetious, and particularly happy in his application of the ludicrous passages of Hudibras. He died 24th Feb. 1752, aged 63.

Wood, James, professor of divinity, and provost of St. Salvador's college, St. Andrews, was author of a book against the independents, and died 1664.

Wood, James, governor of Virginia, in 1798 and 1799, had been previously lieutenant-governor. He sustained a high reputation as a general officer in the revolutionary army. Although opposed to the prevailing political opinions of Virginia, during the administration of president Adams, he enjoyed a share of the confidence of the people as to be placed at the head of the government. Colonel Munroe succeeded him in 1800. He died in June, 1813.

☞ L.

Woodall, John, an English surgeon, who went, in 1589, with the troops sent by Elizabeth to assist Henry IV. After travelling over Europe he settled in London, and became member of the corporation of surgeons, and practised as a physician. He was also surgeon to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and surgeon general to the East India company. He wrote Surgeon's Mate, 1617, and a supplement to it called Viaticum. He died 1638, aged 69.

Woodcock, Robert, was so attached to

music that, to indulge his favourite pursuits, he quitted a lucrative place which he held under government. He was eminent as a composer, and as a player on the hautboy. Several of his compositions have been published. He died 10th April, 1728, aged 36. He also excelled as a painter of sea pieces.

Woodford, Samuel, an English divine, born in the parish of All-Hallows on the Wall, London, 15th April, 1636. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, and after taking his first degree in arts, he entered at the Inner Temple. At the restoration he was ordained by bishop Morley, and obtained the rectory of Hartley-Maudet, Hants, to which were afterwards added a prebend of Chichester, and in 1680, a prebend of Winchester. He was member of the Royal society, and was, in 1677, created D.D. by archbishop Sancroft, and he died 1700. He wrote poems of considerable merit—Paraphrase on the Psalms, five books—Paraphrase on the Canticles—The Legend of Love, three cantos—to the Muse, a pindaric ode—Paraphrase of some of the Hymns of the Old and New Testament—occasional compositions in English rhymes, &c.

Woodhead, Abraham, a native of Maltham, Yorkshire, bred up at University college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. The restoration replaced him in his fellowship, which he had lost by the civil war; but his conversion to the Roman catholic faith proved injurious to his future advancement in the church. He lived in retirement at Hoxton, and was considered the best writer of his time in favour of the tenets which he had adopted. He wrote the Guide to Controversy, &c. The best part of his numerous pamphlets are anonymous: they were ably answered by Dr. Stillingfleet. He died 1678.

Woodhouse, James, professor of Chymistry in the university of Pennsylvania, was eminent for his knowledge of that branch of science, and published a number of pieces on chymical subjects of value. He died June 4th, 1809, aged 38. ☞ L.

Woodville, Elizabeth, widow of sir John Grey, who lost his life in the battle of Bernard's Heath, captivated the heart of Edward IV. when she appeared before him to solicit the restitution of her husband's property. In consequence of this interview the frail monarch married her, and from this union was born the princess Elizabeth, whose marriage with Henry VII. cemented a reconciliation between the violent partisans of the houses of York and Lancaster. The conduct of Edward, and his partiality for his concubines, were not calculated to ensure domestic happiness to Elizabeth, yet, after his death, she ventured to take for her third husband, lord Stanley. She died in a monastery, where her son-in-law, Henry VII. had confined her.

Woodville, William, a native of Cumberland, who studied medicine at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.D. in 1775. He went to settle at Denbigh, and in 1782 removed to London, where he became physician to the Middlesex dispensary, and soon after, to the small-pox hospital. He wrote a dissertation De Irritabilitate, medical botany, 4to. an useful work, and some tracts on the small-pox and the cow-pox. He was an able practitioner, and died at the small-pox hospital, Pancras, 26th April, 1805, aged 58.

Woodward, John, a natural philosopher, born in Derbyshire, 1st May, 1665. He was well educated at a private school, and then bound apprentice to a linen-draper in London; but literature and philosophy had more charms for him than the business of the counter. His studies were assisted by the kindness of Dr. Barwick, and on the vacancy of the medical professorship at Gresham college, 1692, he was honourably elected to the chair. In 1693 he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, and two years after he was honoured by Dr. Tenison, the primate, with the degree of M.D. He published, in 1695, his Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth, &c. with an account of the Universal Deluge, and of its effects, 8vo. This book, as containing some curious facts and bold conjectures, had many admirers, and more enemies, and it passed in 1702, to a second edition, and in 1723, to a third; but it was not followed by a larger work, as the author had promised. He was in 1702, chosen fellow of the college of physicians, and he published some intelligent papers in the philosophical transactions. In 1718 he published the State of Physic, and of Diseases, with an inquiry into the causes of their increase, &c. and of the small-pox, which produced a bitter controversy with Dr. Mead. He died at his house, Gresham college, 25th April, 1728, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He founded a professorship at Cambridge, with a salary of 150*l.* for a lecture to elucidate the Natural History of the Earth, &c. and the first professor appointed was Dr. Conyers Middleton, 1731, who resigned two years after.

Woodward, Henry a comedian of eminence, born in London 1717, and educated at Merchant Tailors' school. From the business of a tallow-chandler he became, under the care of Mr. Rich, a popular harlequin on the London stage. With the 6000*l.* which he had amassed by his profession, he commenced manager of Dublin theatre, and imprudently lost the whole, and returned again for support to Convent garden. He died 17th April 1777, in consequence of a fall, as he was jumping on a table, on the stage, in the character of

Scrub. He was author of Marplot in Lisbon, a farce, and the Man's the Master, a comedy, 1775.

Woodward, Bezaleel, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Dartmouth College, was a native of Lebanon, Connecticut, and graduated at Yale college in 1764. He was an instructer in Dartmouth college from the time of its establishment in 1769 until his death, and a very useful officer. He married a daughter of the first president Wheelock, and died at Hanover, August 25th, 1804, aged 59.

☞ L.

Woollett, William, a native of Maidstone, who became a pupil of Timney, and acquired celebrity by his engravings, especially that of the death of general Wolfe. He was engraver to the king, and died 1783, aged 48.

Woolston, Thomas, an English divine, born 1669 at Northampton, where his father was a tradesman. He was educated at Sidney college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his degree of B.D. He published in 1705, the Old Apology of the Truth for the Christian religion, against the Jews and Gentiles, revived, 8vo. a singular work, which though abounding in new opinions, did not, however, excite the censures of the learned against him. He afterwards published a Latin dissertation on the authenticity of the letter said to have been written by Pilate to Tiberius, describing our Saviour, &c. 1720, and the next year two letters on the character, &c. of the Quakers—and in defence of the Apostles, and primitive Fathers, &c. His Four Free Gifts to the Clergy appeared in 1723 and 4, and soon after his Moderator between an Infidel and Impostor, &c. which excited a persecution against him, which, however, was stopped by the interference of Mr. Whiston. His six discourses on the Miracles of Christ, and his two defences of them, dedicated to six bishops, appeared in 1727, and the three next years, and by their merriment, and humour, their profaneness, and blasphemy, excited emotions of mirth, of indignation, and of horror. In these books he regards the miracles of our Saviour, as related in the gospel not as real events, and historical facts, but allegorical fables, and while he attempts to disprove them, he treats of them in the most ludicrous, offensive, and indecent language. Thus at war with the good sense, the opinions, and the religion of his country, he soon felt not only the attacks of literary champions, but the prosecution of the law. He was tried for the offence at Guildhall, before lord chief justice Raymond, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and to a fine of 100*l*. As he was unable to pay the fine, he continued to the end of his life within the rules of the king's bench, and died there 27th Jan. 1733, of an epidemic disorder, after an illness of four days, while Dr. Clarke was engaged in soliciting his liberty. In the agonies of death he exclaimed "this is a struggle which all men must go through, which I bear not only patiently, but with willingness." His remains were deposited in St. George's churchyard, Southwark.

Wooster, David, major general in the army of the American revolution, was born at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1711, and graduated at Yale college in 1738. He was appointed to the chief command of the troops of Connecticut at the commencement of the war of the revolution, and afterwards a brigadier general in the continental service. He soon resigned that office, and was appointed, in 1776, the first major general of the militia of Connecticut, and while opposing the British detachment sent to destroy the public stores at Danbury, was mortally wounded at Ridgfield, April 27th, 1777, and died on the 2d of May following.

☞ L.

Wooton, John, an eminent landscape painter, was particularly distinguished for his paintings of dogs, and horses, for which he regularly received 40 guineas, and 20 when less than life. He quitted business in 1761, and his collection of drawings and prints was sold by public auction. He died 1765.

Worcester, Samuel, D.D. congregational minister of Salem, was born at Hollis, New-Hampshire, and graduated at Dartmouth college in 1795. Having qualified himself for the ministry, he was ordained pastor of the church at Fitchburg, Sept. 27, 1797. He was dismissed in 1802, and in April, 1803, was installed pastor of the Tabernacle church at Salem, Massachusetts, where he continued till his death. His talents and learning were highly respectable, he was eminently amiable, most exemplarily pious, and distinguished for his practical wisdom. He was one of the earliest and most zealous promoters of the missions from New-England for communicating the gospel to the heathen, was the secretary to the board of commissioners for foreign missions, for that purpose, and devoted most of his attention to the business of the society from the time of its organization. In 1820 he took a journey to the south, for the joint purpose of improving his health, and visiting the missionary stations among the Aborigines, and died at Brainerd, in the country of the Cherokees, January 7th, 1821. His chief publications were "Letters on the Trinity," addressed to the Rev. Mr. Channing, and "Two Discourses on the Abrahamic Covenant," connected with a volume of letters addressed to the Rev. Dr. Baldwin of Boston.

☞ L.

Worlidge, Thomas, an engraver, and portrait painter, who published a book of gems from the antique. Some of his etchings, from Rembrandt, were particularly admired. He died 1766.

Wormius, Olaus, a native of Arhusen, in Jutland, who studied at Lunenburg, Emmeric, and Marpurg, and in 1607 came to Strasburg, where he applied himself to physic. He visited Italy, and on account of his great learning was honourably received by the universities of Padua, Sienna, and Montpellier, and after travelling over France, Holland, and England, he took his doctor's degree at Basil, and at last settled at Copenhagen, where he obtained the chair of professor of belles lettres. In 1615, he was advanced to the chair of Greek, and in 1624, to that of medicine, and acquired both reputation and opulence, as the physician of the court. He obtained a canonry of Lunden, from Christiern IV. for his services, and died 1634, aged 66. He was three times married, and the father of 16 children. He wrote Fasti Danici, 1626—a History of Norway, 4to. —Literatura Danica Antiquissima, Vulgo Gothica Dicta, et de Priscâ Danorum Poesi, 5to.—Monument, Danic. Libri Sex. fol.—Lexicon Runicum, and appendix ad Monumenta Danica, fol.—Series Regum Daniæ, &c.—Talshoi, or Monument. Stroense in Scania, 4to.

Wormius, William, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen, and applied himself to medical pursuits. He became professor of medicine, historiographer to the king, counsellor of state, &c. and died 1724, aged 71. He wrote Musæum Wormianum, fol. containing an account of the curiosities preserved in his father's collection. His eldest son Olaus, was professor of eloquence, history, and physic, at Copenhagen, and author of treatises de Glossopetris—de Viribus Medicamentorum Specificis, &c. He died 1708. Another brother was bishop of Copenhagen, and author of some theological tracts. He died 1737, much respected.

Worsdale, James, a painter, the pupil of sir Godfrey Kneller, whose niece he privately married. In consequence of this union he was discarded by his master, but found patrons and friends in the public, and gained some reputation as a singer, and as a facetious mimic. He was author of songs, of five dramatic pieces, in one of which he acted a part, &c. He died 13th June, 1767, and was buried at St. Paul's, Covent-garden.

Worsley, sir Richard, a native of the Isle of Wight, who succeeded to the title on the death of his father, sir Thomas, 1768, and in 1775 married a daughter of sir John Fleming, bart. from whom he was divorced in 1782. He was comptroller of the royal household, governor of the isle of Wight, and member for Newport. In the younger part of his life he travelled through Europe, and made a fine collection of marbles, statues, and other antiques, engraved and published 2 vols. fol. under the title of Musæum Worsleianum. He published also a History of the Isle of Wight, 1781, 4to. with indifferent plates by Godfrey. He died of an apoplexy, at his seat of Appledurcombe, 8th Aug. 1805, aged 54.

Worthington, John, D. D. a native of Wales, who was elected to the headship of Jesus college, Cambridge, which he resigned after the restoration. He obtained the cure of St. Benet Fink, in London, and soon after the fire of London was presented to the living of Ingoldsby, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, and to a prebend of Lincoln cathedral. He died at Hackney, where he had resided as lecturer to the church, and was buried there, at the latter end of 1671. His funeral sermon was preached by Tillotson. He published a Form of Sound Words, or a Scripture Catechism, 8vo.—the Great Duty of Self-Resignation, 8vo.—the Doctrine of the Resurrection Considered, 8vo. &c.

Worthington, William, D. D. a native of Merionethshire, educated at Oswestry school, and Jesus college, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree, 1758. He was liberally patronised by bishop Hare, who gave him a living in Shropshire, and afterwards another in Denbighshire, and a stall in the cathedral of St. Asaph. He afterwards obtained a stall in York cathedral from archbishop Drummond. He died at his living of Llanrhayader, in Denbighshire, much lamented, 6th Oct. 1778, aged 75. He sent to the press various publications, the best known of which are, an Essay on the Scheme and Conduct, &c. of Man's Redemption, &c. 8vo.—Historical Sense of the Mosaic Account of the Fall proved, &c.—the Evidences of Christianity, deduced from facts, &c. preached at Boyle's Lectures, 1766-8, 2 vols. 8vo.—the Scripture Theory of the Earth, &c. 8vo.—Sermons, &c.

Wotton, sir Henry, an eminent writer, born 30th March, 1568, at Bocton-hall, Kent, of respectable parents. From Winchester school he entered at New college, Oxford, and soon after removed to Queen's college, where he became distinguished for wit and learning. After leaving Oxford, where it is uncertain whether he took his master's degree, he went to France, Germany, and Italy, and there increased his knowledge of literature, and of the fine arts, during a residence of nine years. On his return to England, he recommended himself, by his abilities and politeness, to Essex, and became his secretary; but on the fall of that unhappy favourite, he had

the good fortune to escape to the continent. At Florence he ingratiated himself with the grand duke, and was confidentially commissioned to go to Scotland to inform James VI. of a conspiracy formed against his life. Under the assumed name of Octavio Baldi, he passed to Norway, and then to Scotland, where he was received with kindness, and treated with distinction by the king. He had no sooner returned to Florence than he was informed of the death of Elizabeth, and of the accession of James to the English throne, and he therefore hastened back to his native country, and was greeted with regard and confidence by the king. He was knighted and sent ambassador to Venice, and afterwards to the United Provinces, and to several of the German courts, where he represented his sovereign with becoming dignity, and truly British independence. For his services to the state he was rewarded with the provostship of Eton, 1623, and he took deacon's orders, as he regarded his ecclesiastical situation incompatible with the character of a layman. He died 1639, deservedly respected in his private as well as his public character. He was buried in the chapel of his college, and, as an enemy to controversy, he caused these words to be engraved on his tomb: Hic jacet hujus sententiæ primus auctor, disputandi pruritus ecclesiæ scabies. Nomen alias quære. He wrote the Elements of Architecture—Parallels between Essex and Buckingham—Characters of some of the Kings of England—Essays on Education—Poems, printed in the Reliquæ Wottoniæ, which appeared after his death, 8vo. After he was settled at Eaton, he began the Life of Martin Luther, with the history of the reformation, but abandoned it at the request of Charles I. to devote himself more laboriously to the History of England, which he, however, never completed.

Wotton, William, an able divine, born 13th Aug. 1666, at Wrentham, Suffolk, where his father was rector. He was endowed with astonishing powers of mind, and when four years and three months old, he could read with the greatest ease the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. He was admitted of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, before he was 10 years old, and there he maintained his reputation by his astonishing skill in the Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, and Syriac, as well as in arts and sciences. He took his first degree in 1679, and was soon after noticed by Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph, who patronised him, and afterwards gave him the sinecure of Llandrillo, in Denbighshire. He had before obtained a fellowship at St. John's college, and in 1693 lord Nottingham gave him the living of Middleton Keynes, in Buckinghamshire. In 1694 he published Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning, a work of merit, and as he had been abused by the satirical pen of Swift, he wrote Observations on the Tale of a Tub, which he called an irreligious book, and a most profane piece of ribaldry. In 1701 he published the History of Rome from the death of Antoninus Pius to the death of Severus Alexander, 8vo. under the direction of Dr. Burnet, a work of great merit. In 1707 Tenison conferred on him the degree of D. D. and he was presented by Burnet to a stall in Salisbury cathedral. Though in possession of a moderate income, he was so regardless of economy, that pecuniary difficulties crowded upon him, and obliged him in 1714 to retire to South Wales, where he wrote several books. He died 13th Feb. 1726, leaving only one daughter, the wife of Mr. W. Clarke, canon residentiary of Chichester. His other works are, Discourse concerning the Confusion of Tongues at Babel—Advice to a Young Student—Memoirs of the Cathedrals of St. David's and Llandaff—some sermons—five political anonymous pamphlets, &c. In his character he was a most extraordinary man, as he never forgot any thing which he had read, and what is remarkable, as has been observed, his learning was all in ready cash, which he was able to produce at sight, and with which he could enliven and embellish the most uninteresting subjects.

Wotton, Edward, a native of Oxford, educated at Magdalen school. He became demy of Magdalen college, and then removed to Corpus Christi, of which he was appointed Greek lecturer. He afterwards travelled into Italy, and took the degree of M. D. at Padua, and after his return to England, practised with great success at Oxford, and then at London, where he was made member of the college of physicians, and physician to Henry VIII. He died 5th Oct. 1555, and was buried in St. Alban's church, London. He published de Differentiis Animalium Libri decem, 1552, a work of merit, and he was the first who paid particular attention to natural history. He began, but did not finish, a History of Insects.

Wouters, Francis, a Dutch painter. His landscapes with naked cupids are admired. He was the pupil of Rubens, and lived for some time in England, in the suite of the imperial ambassador. He died 1659.

Wouvermans, Philip, a native of Haerlem, who studied painting under John Wynants, and without visiting the schools of Italy, acquired great celebrity. For high finishing, for correctness, and for pleasing composition, he was excelled by few; but his merits were viewed without encouragement, and his labours were unaccompanied with the honourable rewards due to superior talents. He lived poor,

and the cares of a numerous family, added to the small recompense which he received for his valuable pieces, contributed to increase the miseries of life. Displeased with the ingratitude of the world, he refused to bring up any of his children to his own profession, and in his last moments he destroyed a box full of designs, &c. He died at Haerlem, 1688, aged 68. His landscapes were particularly happy, and diversified with encampments, with huntings, halts, &c. As he chiefly excelled in the painting of horses, he studied those subjects in which these animals could be introduced to the best advantage. Two of his brothers, Peter and John, were also eminent artists.

Wower, John, a native of Hamburgh, distinguished as a politician, and as a literary character. He died at Gottorp, where he was governor, 1612, aged 38. He wrote Polymathia, 4to.—Notes on Firmicus, Apuleius, Sidonius, &c.—Letters, &c.

Wragg, William, was a native of South Carolina, and a descendant of one of the French Huguenots who fled from France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was born in 1714, and was sent to England for his education, first to Westminster school, and afterwards to the university of Oxford. He studied and entered on the practice of the law in England, and there also formed a matrimonial connexion. Not long afterwards he returned to his native country, and was for a considerable number of years in succession, elected a member of the provincial house of assembly of South Carolina. In 1753, he was advanced to the rank of one of the king's council for the province, and in 1760, the office of chief justice of the province was offered him, but he declined to accept it. When the revolution commenced he felt constrained by his official oaths, and by his views of the best interests of the country to oppose the declaration and prosecution of independence. This turned the tide of popular feeling so completely against him, that he embarked for England, and in the course of his voyage was wrecked and lost in a violent storm on the coast of Holland, in September, 1777. A monument in Westminster abbey perpetuates the memory of his life, and of the melancholy shipwreck in which he met his death. He was a man of fine talents, of powerful eloquence, and of great probity and honour. ☞ L.

Wrangel, Charles Gustavus, marshal and constable of Sweden, was distinguished for his valour. He burnt the Danish fleet in 1644, beat the Imperialists at Augsburg, 1648, and defeated the Dutch fleet in the passage of the Sound, 1658. He died about 1676.

Wray, Daniel, a native of London, educated at the Charter-house, and at Queen's college, Cambridge, and distinguished for his learning, his taste, and his acquaintance with the fine arts. He was member of the Royal and Antiquarian societies, and trustee of the British museum, &c. He died 29th Dec. 1783, aged 82, and universally lamented. He contributed to the Archæologia, Notes on the Walls of Ancient Rome, and Extracts of Letters from Rome on the discovery of a statue of Venus, &c.

Wren, Matthew, an English prelate. He was of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, and afterwards became master of Peter-house, chaplain to Charles I. prebendary of Winchester and Westminster, dean of Windsor, and in 1634, was made bishop of Hereford. He was afterwards translated to Norwich, and in 1638 to Ely. During the civil wars his property was seized, and his person imprisoned in the Tower, where he continued 18 years without being brought to trial. At the restoration he was re-instated in his bishopric, and died at Ely-house, London, 1667, aged 81. He was a man of abilities, and wrote some controversial tracts against the Socinians—Epistolæ Variæ, &c.—the Abandoning of the Scots Government—two sermons, &c.

Wren, Matthew, son of the preceding, was educated at Cambridge, and became member of parliament for St. Machael, in Cornwall, and was secretary to James, duke of York. He died June, 1672, aged 42. He wrote Considerations on Harrington's Oceana—Monarchy Asserted, &c. Lord Clarendon was anxious that he should undertake a confutation of Hobbes' Leviathan, but it does not appear that he engaged in the work.

Wren, Sir Christopher, a celebrated English architect and mathematician, nephew to bishop Wren, was born at Knoyle, Wilts, 20th Oct. 1632. At the age of 14 he entered as gentleman commoner at Wadham college, Oxford, where he made astonishing progress in mathematics. He was, about the time of taking his master's degree, elected fellow of All-Souls, and in 1657 he was chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham college, where his lectures on the different phases of Saturn were attended by numerous audiences. In 1661 he succeeded Seth Ward as Savilian professor at Oxford, and in consequence resigned the Gresham professorship, and took the degree of LL.D. His acquaintance with architecture was so great that he was sent for by Charles II. to assist sir John Denham, the surveyor-general, and in 1663 he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, to whose memoirs he contributed some valuable papers on subjects of astronomy, natural philosophy, and other sciences. In 1665 he went to France, and visited the most curious edifices, and the most remarkable inventions in mechanics in the capital,

and on his return home he was appointed architect, and one of the commissioners for the reparation of St. Paul's cathedral. The dreadful conflagration of the city which quickly followed, called for the exertion of the powers of the ingenious architect, but the model for a new capital which he made, though approved by the king and the privy council, was not adopted. His avocations were now so numerous as an architect, and as the successor of sir J. Denham, in the office of surveyor-general of his majesty's works, that he resigned his Savilian professorship in 1673, and the following year received the honour of knighthood. By his advice Greenwich was selected as the best place for the erection of an observatory, and his friend Flamstead was appointed the first professor. In the improving and beautifying London, his genius was particularly displayed, and the churches which he erected are lasting monuments of the vast powers of his mind. Besides St. Paul, the noblest edifice which he raised, he built 53 churches in London, among which St. Stephen Walbrook is particularly celebrated. The monument was also erected by him, and likewise the custom-house, Greenwich hospital, Emanuel college chapel, Trinity college library, Cambridge, the theatre at Oxford, &c. This ingenious man, whose architectural labours deserve and receive so much admiration, died 25th Feb. 1723, aged 91, and he was buried with great solemnity in the vault of his favourite cathedral, where, on the side of a pillar, these few words record the greatness of his genius, "Lector, si monumentum requiris, circumspice." Sir Christopher sat twice in parliament, for Plympton in Devonshire, 1685, and for Melcombe Regis in 1700. He married the daughter of sir Thomas Coghill of Blechington, Oxon, by whom he had a son, and after her death he took, for his second wife, a daughter of baron Lifford, of Ireland, by whom he had a son and a daughter. He was in 1680 elected president of the Royal Society, and in 1684 made comptroller of the works in Windsor castle. Though he never published any thing himself, several of his works have appeared in the philosophical transactions and in the publications of Dr. Wallis and others. His son of the same name, published, 1708, a learned work, called Numismatum Antiquorum Sylloge, 4to. and died 1747, aged 72.

Wright, Nathan, a learned lawyer, born at Barwell, Leicestershire. He was made lord keeper of the great seal on the removal of lord Somers; but though abused by Burnet as a strong Tory, devoted to party and fond of money, he adds, that he never was charged with bribery in his court. He was removed in 1705, and passed the rest of life in peaceful retirement at his seat at Caldecot hall, Warwickshire, where he died much respected, 4th Aug. 1721.

Wright, Samuel, a dissenting minister, born Jan. 30th, 1683, at Retford, Notts. He settled in London, where he acquired some reputation as an eloquent and fluent preacher. He published about 40 single sermons, but his best known work is his Treatise on the New Birth, or the being born again, without which it is impossible to enter the kingdom of God. He died 3d April, 1746, at his house, Newington Green.

Wright, Edward, a mathematician of Cambridge, who attended the earl of Cumberland in his expedition to the Azores in 1589. He wrote the Errors of Navigation corrected, 1599, a work of merit—Treatises on the Sphere—on Dialling—Haven-finding Art, and he also constructed a table of Meridional Parts, and tables of the Sun's Declination. He died about 1620.

Wright, Edward, an English writer, who attended lord Macclesfield in his travels in 1720-2, of which he wrote an account called Observations, &c. 2 vols. 4to. an interesting work, though written in inelegant language.

Wright, Abraham, a native of London, educated at Oxford, where he was public orator. During the civil wars he lived as tutor in several respectable families, and died rector of Oakham church, 1690. He wrote Deliciæ Deliciarum—Commentary on the Psalms—on the Pentateuch—sermons—a collection of poems, or Parnassus Biceps, &c.

Wright, Joseph, a native of Derby, eminent as a painter. He was the pupil of Hudson, and in 1773, visited Italy to improve himself. Two years after he returned to England and died in his native town, 1797, aged 63. His landscapes and historical pieces are highly valued.

Wright, Paul, an English divine, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He obtained Oakley vicarage, and Burden chapel, Essex, and Snoreham rectory, 1739, on the presentation of the governors of Bridewell, St. Thomas, and the other city hospitals. He republished, in 1774, Heylyn's Help to English History, 8vo.; but his Chauncey's History of St. Alban's, for which he had printed proposals, and received subscriptions, never appeared. A Family Bible with notes was published under his name. He died 1785.

Wright, sir James, governor of Georgia, was the last who held that office under the royal government. He had been agent for South Carolina in England, and in 1760 was appointed chief justice of that province and lieutenant-governor of Georgia. In 1764 he was appointed governor, and in 1772 created a baronet. His long administration was distinguished by wisdom and

prudence, and the colony flourished under it in an unprecedented degree. He was, however, avaricious, and devoted to the wishes of the king. At the commencement of the revolution, a contest for the supreme authority was kept up by him and the popular leaders, until January, 1776, when he was taken prisoner. He soon after found means to escape on board the Scarborough, a British ship. He returned in July, 1779, and resumed the government, but it was for a short time. Independence was established, the royal authority ceased, and the large estates acquired by him in Georgia were confiscated.

☞ L.

Wurmser, Dagobert Sigismund, count, field-marshal in the service of Austria, was a native of Alsace. After being five years in the French armies, he enlisted in the service of the emperor, and by his merit and valour, rose to the highest ranks. He was, in 1793, commissioned to cover the siege of Mentz, and he soon after attacked the Weissemburg lines, while the duke of Brunswick fell on the left of the French army, and prince Waldeck on the right. Victorious in his attack, he pushed his conquest into Alsace, and took Haguenau, Drusenheim, &c. These advantages were counterbalanced by the fatal battle of Trischweiler, in which he was defeated; but the following year he repaired his losses by the taking of Manheim. In 1796 he hastened to the relief of Mantua, and for two successive days defeated the French on the borders of the lake of Guarda. The fortune of Bonaparte, however, prevailed against him at Castiglione, Montechiaro, and Lodano, and afterwards at Roveredo, and at the Brenta, and after the severest losses, he penetrated through the enemy, and threw himself into Mantua. After the most determined resistance, Mantua, reduced by famine and by sickness, surrendered, 2d Feb. 1797, to the conqueror on the most honourable terms. The aged commander retired to Vienna, where he was received with the honour which his services and his years deserved, and he was appointed governor of Hungary, where he died Aug. 1797, aged above 80.

Wyat, sir Thomas, a learned courtier in the service of Henry VIII. He was born of a respectable family in Kent, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, which he afterwards quitted for Oxford. He was knighted by Henry, and his abilities usefully employed in various embassies on the continent. He was author of several poems, printed in 1565, with those of his friend the earl of Surrey. He was the first who turned into English metre, David's Psalms. He died 1541, aged 38.

Wyatt, Sir Francis, governor of Virginia, succeeded Yeardley in October, 1621. On the 22d of March, 1622, the Indians commenced the execution of a plot to exterminate the English, and on that day three hundred and forty-nine persons were destroyed at the various plantations, six of whom were members of the council. Jamestown was preserved, in consequence of the friendship of a young Indian who communicated the design to his master. This sanguinary event was followed by a retaliatory war, which was carried on with great ferocity, and which created a deadly hostility in the minds of the savages towards the colonists. On the death of his father he returned to Ireland in 1625, and was succeeded by Yeardley. Under the administration of Wyatt, the first courts were established, and a general assembly convened, by which the first laws were passed which are to be found in the records of the colony. In 1639 he was again governor. He succeeded sir John Harvey, and continued in office until the arrival of sir William Berkeley. ☞ L.

Wyatt, James, an architect was born at Burton in Staffordshire about 1743. He went to Rome, and there studied the principles of architecture and painting under Viseentini. On his return to England he was employed to build the Pantheon in Oxford-street, which fixed his reputation, and when sir William Chambers died he was appointed surveyor-general to the Board of Works. He also became a member of the Royal Academy, and sat as president of that institution for some time. He died in consequence of the overturning of a carriage, Sept. 5, 1813.—*W. B.*

Wycherley, William, an eminent comic writer, born at Cleve, in Shropshire, 1640. At the age of 15 he went to France, where he embraced the Roman catholic tenets, and on his return home, in 1660, he resided at Oxford, though he was not admitted member of the university. He afterward returned to the protestant faith, and entered at the Middle Temple, but soon preferred the labours of literature to the dry studies of the law. In the course of 10 years he produced four comedies; Love in a Wood—the Gentleman Dancing Master—Plain Dealer—and Country Wife, printed together in 1712, and the popularity of these pieces recommended him to the notice of the great, the witty and the fair. He was noticed not only by Villiers, duke of Buckingham, and by the dutchess of Cleveland, who admitted him to the last degree of intimacy, but by Charles II. who visited him when ill, at his private apartments, and enabled him to remove to the south of France for the recovery of his health. On his return Wycherly was offered by the king, the place of governor to his son, with an ample salary; but his marriage with the widowed countess of

Drogheda, soon after offended his royal patron, and involved him in difficultics. Though the countess, who was jealously fond of him to a ridiculous degree, bestowed on him all her property, yet at her death, which happened soon after, his right to the succession was disputed, and in consequence of law-suits, he was thrown into prison by his unfeeling creditors. Here he languished for seven long years, till James II going to see the Plain Dealer, was so pleased with the play, that he offered to pay the debts of the unfortunate author, and settled an annuity of 200*l.* on him. Wycherley, however, from false delicacy, was ashamed to give an account of his debts, and thus still continued involved in distress. Though averse to the troubles of a married life, he wished, as one of his biographers has informed us, to die married, and with this singular passion, in his old age, he took for his second wife a young lady worth 1500*l.* and died eleven days after, 1st Jan. 1715. He was buried in a vault of Covent-garden church. Besides his comedies he wrote some poems, a folio volume of which appeared 1704, and his posthumous works, in prose and verse, were published in 1728, by L. Theobald, 8vo.

Wycke, Thomas, a native of Haerlem, eminent as a painter. His sea-ports, and his marine views which he drew in Italy, were highly admired. He died 1686, aged 70. His son John was an able artist. He resided for some years in London, where he assisted sir Godfrey Kneller. His paintings of battles, and especially of horses, displayed superior excellence. He died in London 1702, aged 62.

Wykeham, William of, a celebrated prelate, born at Wykeham in Hampshire, 1324. Though his parents were respectable, yet they were poor; but domestic difficulties were forgotten in the liberal patronage of Nicolas Uvedale, lord of the manor of Wykeham, and governor of Winchester, who provided for his education and made him his secretary. By degrees he rose in the estimation of his friend, and was recommended to the notice of Edward III., who appointed him surveyor of his works in the castle and park of Windsor. By his advice this commanding situation was adorned with new buildings, and the present magnificent structure erected; but the inscription of "this made Wykeham," placed on the palace, threatened ruin to the favourite. While, however, his enemies interpreted the ambiguous sentence to his discredit by reading it backward, Wykeham assured his master, that, instead of arrogating to himself the glory of the edifice, he wished posterity to know that the favour of the king, and the care of the building, had raised him from a low situation to an exalted fortune. Thus reconciled to Edward, he rose in consequence, and when in orders he obtained the rectory of Pulham, Norfolk, and after other preferments, he was advanced, in 1366, to the see of Winchester. He was besides, chief warden and surveyor of the king's castles, warden of the forests, keeper of the privy seal, and afterwards secretary to the king. In 1367 he was appointed chancellor of England, and continued in the high office till 1371, when he was deprived of it by the representation of the parliament, who inveighed against the too extensive power of the ecclesiastics. Though much engaged in affairs of state, he paid particular attention to the business of his diocess; abuses were redressed, improvements in the regulation and discipline of the church introduced, and the houses and palaces belonging to the see repaired. With the most munificent intentions also for the encouragement of learning and piety, the bishop determined to appropriate the large possessions which he had acquired by the favour of his sovereign, in the endowment of two colleges. In 1373 a school was established at Winchester; but his noble designs were interrupted by the jealousy or persecution of the duke of Lancaster, who accused him before the king as guilty of various misdemeanors, till the attachment of the people, and the interference of the clergy, restored him to the favour of the monarch, and to the possession of his see. Under the weak reign of Richard II. he laboured assiduously to effect his noble purpose, and under the king's patent, New college, Oxford, was begun in 1380, and finished 1386, and Winchester begun the following year, and completed in 1393. The virtuous prelate enjoyed the gratification of seeing, before his death, his two noble foundations flourish, and his example was followed soon after by his scholar Chicheley, who founded All-Souls, and by Henry VI., who, on the same plan, founded the colleges of Eton, and of King, Cambridge. Wykeham died at South Waltham, 17th Sept. 1404, and was buried in his own oratory in Winchester cathedral. Little is known of the private character of this great founder; but if he had any failings, they were obscured in that spirit of beneficence and of charity which, in his two noble establishments, has so largely contributed to the advancement of literature, and of happiness through the nation. His life has been written by Lowth, who thus has paid a becoming tribute of praise and gratitude to the memory of the illustrious prelate, by whose munificence his education had been formed at Winchester and at Oxford.

Wyllys, George, descended from Richard Wyllys, of Knapton in Warwickshire, England, who lived in the reign of Henry

W., migrated in 1638 from that country to America, and established his residence at Hartford, Connecticut. At the first election under the constitution adopted by all the free planters of the colony, on the 14th of January, 1639, he was chosen one of the six persons called magistrates, who, with the governor, were to exercise the principal functions of government, legislative, judicial, and executive. In 1641 he was chosen deputy governor, and in 1642, governor, of the colony. He died in March 1644. He was distinguished for the fervour of his piety, the purity of his life, and the simplicity of his manners; his love of civil and religious liberty, and his exactness in the discharge of social and public duties. ☞ L.

Wyllys, Samuel, son of the preceding, born in England in 1632, was educated at Harvard college, where he graduated in 1653. In 1654 he was elected one of the magistrates under the constitution. In this office and the corresponding one of assistant, under the charter of Charles II. he was continued, by annual elections, for about thirty years. Eminent in piety, prudence, and wisdom, he died May 30th, 1709. It was during his life, that the charter was concealed in the body of a large oak-tree, then hollow, on his estate in front of his house, to secure it from Sir Edmund Andross. This tree has since been called the *charter oak;* and after adding nearly a century and a half to its age, it remains, in 1824, undecayed, and with even renovated vigour. ☞ L.

Wyllys, Hezekiah, son of the preceding, being bred a merchant in Boston, established himself in mercantile business in Hartford, which, however, he soon relinquished for public employment. In 1712 he was elected secretary of the colony, and continued in that office until his death in 1734. ☞ L.

Wyllys, George, son of the preceding, born October 6th, 1710, educated at Yale college, where he graduated in 1729, was appointed by the general assembly, to perform the functions of secretary during the illness of his father, in the years 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, and 1734; and in 1735, was elected secretary by the people. In this office he was continued by annual popular elections until his death, on the 24th of April 1796. Rarely has there been in any age, a more remarkable instance of a sound mind united to a sound body. During a period extending through more than two entire generations of men, he attended every session of the legislature, and performed his official duties. Discernment and wisdom were the characteristics of his mind. But his whole character, rather than any particular traits, caused him to be universally esteemed as a great and good man. ☞ L.

Wyllys, Samuel, son of the preceding, was born January 15th, 1739, and educated at Yale college, where he graduated in 1758. In 1775 the legislature of Connecticut appointed him lieutenant colonel of general Spencer's regiment; and in January, 1776, congress appointed him colonel of a regiment in the Connecticut line, on the continental establishment, in which capacity he served with reputation, through the war of the revolution. After the peace, he was employed, by his native town, in several civil offices, and as a representative in the general assembly. He was also appointed brigadier, and afterwards major general, in the militia of the state. In May, 1796, he succeeded his father as secretary of the state, and continued in that office until the year 1809, when he was induced, by a paralytic affection, to resign it. He died June 9th, 1823. He, with his father, and grandfather, held the office of secretary ninety-eight successive years; a fact probably without a parallel in the history of republics. ☞ L.

Wynantz, John, a native of Haerlem, eminent as a painter. He was the master of Wouvermans and Vander Velde, and in the use of his pencil he acquired celebrity and independence. His landscapes were much admired. He died 1670, aged 70.

Wyndham, sir William, an eminent statesman, born about 1687. From Eton school he went to Christ-church, and afterwards travelled over the continent for improvement and information. On his return he was chosen member of parliament for Somersetshire, and continued to represent that county till his death. His abilities were so highly respectable, that in the change of ministry in 1710, he was appointed master of the queen's hounds, and afterwards made secretary of state, and in 1713 chancellor of the exchequer. Under George I. he was removed from his offices, and soon after appeared in the ranks of opposition, and ably vindicated the conduct of the duke of Ormond, and of lords Oxford and Strafford. On the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1715, he fell under the suspicion of government, but though he escaped from his pursuers, he at last surrendered himself, and was sent a prisoner to the tower. As he never was brought to trial, it is natural to infer, that no guilt could attach to his conduct, and that the violence of the times, and not a participation in disloyal acts, produced his temporary disgrace. He died at Wells, after a few days' illness, 17th June, 1740. Pope has well painted the great powers of his eloquence in these lines:

Wyndham, just to freedom and the throne,
The master of our passions, and his own.

Wyndham, Henry Penruddock, an ingenious gentleman, was born in Wiltshire in 1736, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took the degree of master

of arts in 1759. He became knight of the shire for his native county; and was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He died at Salisbury in 1819. His publications are—1. A tour through Monmouthshire and Wales, 4to. 2. The Diary of George Bubb Doddington, baron of Melcombe Regis, 8vo. 3. Wiltshire, extracted from the Domesday Book, 4to. 4. A picture of the Isle of Wight, 8vo.—*W. B.*

Wythe, George, chancellor of Virginia, was born in the county of Elizabeth city, in 1726. His mother possessed uncommon strength of mind and knowledge, and taught him the Latin language. His education in other respects was defective. At the age of thirty he abandoned a course of dissipation to which he had addicted himself, and devoted his attention to the acquisition of knowledge. After accomplishing himself in the languages and sciences, he studied law, and commenced its practice. At the opening of the revolution, he, with Pendleton, Henry, Mason, and the Lees, espoused the cause of liberty, and was one of the ablest of the distinguished men who were the leaders in Virginia during that struggle. He was for some time speaker of the house of burgesses, and in 1775 elected a member of congress, and signed the declaration of independence. In 1776 he was appointed one of the committee to revise the laws of Virginia, and had a principal share in preparing the code which with some alterations was adopted in 1779. He was soon after appointed one of the three judges of the high court of chancery, and afterwards sole chancellor, in which station he continued till his death. He was a member of the convention of Virginia which considered the constitution of the United States, and exerted his influence to obtain its adoption; and he was twice one of the electors of president and vice-president of the United States. He died in 1806, on the 8th of June; it was supposed by poison. Chancellor Wythe was one of the most eminent of the great statesmen and jurists among his cotemporaries. His mind was uncommonly vigorous and rapid in its perceptions, his knowledge of law profound, his uprightness and impartiality pre-eminent, and his patriotism ardent. He was unambitious of wealth, plain and frugal in his method of life, and condescending and amiable in his manners.

☞ L.

Wytman, Matthew, a native of Gorcum, eminent as a painter of landscapes, animals, and conversations. He died 1689, aged 49.

Wyvil, Robert, a bishop of Salisbury, who is known in history for defending his right to Salisbury castle, by producing a champion to fight in single combat against the champion of his opponent William Montacute, earl of Salisbury. The king interfered, and the dispute was at last amicably settled. The bishop presided over his see 46 years, and died 1375.

Xacca, an Indian philosopher, born at Sica. He was the legislator of the Japanese, and flourished, it is said, a thousand years before the Christian era. His memory is regarded with particular honour in China, where he is placed in the number of the gods.

Xacca, Erasmus, a Sicilian of the 17th century, who wrote an account, in Italian, of the eruption of Mount Etna in 1669—besides a didactic poem, in Latin, on Fevers—Brevis Expositio in Psalmos et Cantica Cantic.—Tasso's Jerusalem translated into Latin verse.

Xantippe, wife of Socrates, was remarkable for her moroseness and violence of temper. It is said that the philosopher was acquainted with her character before he married her, and that he took her for his wife more severely to exercise his patience.

Xantippus, a Lacedæmonian, sent to the assistance of the Carthaginians against Regulus and the Romans. Though he defeated the enemy, he was ordered to be thrown into the sea on his return home by the cruel ingratitude of the Carthaginians.

Xaupi, Joseph, a native of Perpignan, author of a Funeral Oration on Louis XIV. —Historical Researches on the Citizens of Perpignan—two Dissertations, &c. He was an ecclesiastic, and died at Paris universally respected, 7th Dec. 1778, aged 90.

Xavier, Jerome, a Jesuit, who was missionary in the East Indies, and died at Goa 1617. He wrote History of Jesus Christ, and of Peter, in Portuguese, &c.

Xenocrates, a philosopher of Chalcedon, the disciple of Plato. He was so illustrious for wisdom and integrity, that the judges dispensed with his oath in a court of justice. He died B. C. 314.

Xenophanes, a Greek philosopher in the age of Socrates. He was of opinion that the moon was an inhabited globe, &c.

Xenophon, a celebrated Greek historian, born at Athens. He was the pupil and the friend of Socrates, and he distinguished himself in war as the follower of Cyrus, and the active guide of the Greeks in their return from the battle of Cunaxa. His History of Cyrus the Great, and of the expedi-

tion of the younger Cyrus, and other works, are well known. He died at Corinth, B. C. 360.

Xenophon, a writer of Ephesus in the beginning of the 4th century. He is author of the Loves of Abrocomas and Anthia, a romance of some merit.

Xerxes, king of Persia, son of Darius Hystaspes, is celebrated for his expedition against Greece. Though accompanied by about five million of souls, he was defeated by the valour of the Greeks, and the battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis convinced him that the conquest of the country was impossible. He retired in disgrace to Persia, and was slain by Artabanus, B. C. 465. His weeping at the sight of his numerous armies, because not one man of them would survive a 100 years, is mentioned by historians as a proof of the goodness and benevolence of his heart.

Ximenes, Roderick, a native of Navarre, archbishop of Toledo. He laid claim to the primacy in preference to the see of Compostella, at the council of Lyons, 1247, before Innocent IX. and his rights were confirmed. He wrote a Spanish history of little merit.

Ximenes, Francis, a celebrated ecclesiastic, born at Torrelaguna in Old Castile, 1437. He was educated at Alcala and at Salamanca, and afterwards went to Rome, where he could obtain no patronage. He became grand vicar to Gonzales de Mendoza, bishop of Siquenza, and afterwards his wisdom, his learning, and his knowledge of oriental literature, and of theology, procured him friends, and recommended him to the notice of queen Isabella, who named him archbishop of Toledo, 1495. Thus placed at the head of the Spanish church, he bent his thoughts to the reformation of his clergy, and to the more pure and impartial administration of temporal and ecclesiastical affairs through his diocess. He was raised to the purple by Julius II. 1507, and he was intrusted by Ferdinand with the affairs of the government, as prime minister. Not satisfied with the power which he exercised over the state, he was ambitious of military glory, and at his own expense he prepared an expedition against Oran in Africa, which he took from the Moors after displaying great marks of bravery and heroic presence of mind. Ferdinand, who was afraid of his power, appointed him, on his death-bed, regent of the kingdom, during the minority of Charles V. and Ximenes exercised this authority not only with wisdom but with severity, and thus raised the complaints of the nobles against his administration. He despised, however, their clamours, satisfied in the good opinion of his sovereign, and in the support of the people to whom he granted great and important privileges. While thus labouring for the glory of his country, this virtuous minister was poisoned in eating trout, and died two months after, 8th Nov. 1517, aged 81. He was buried in the college of St. Ildefonse at Alcala, of which he was the munificent founder, and these remarkable lines are engraved on his tomb:

Condideram musis Franciscus grande Lycæum,
Condor in exiguo nunc ego sarcophago.
Prætextam junxi sacco, galeamque galero,
Frater, dux, præsul, cardineusque pater.
Quin virtute mea junctum est diadema cucullo,
Cum mihi regnanti paruit Hesper.

In his character Ximenes was noble and patriotic, the friend of virtue and of merit, the protector of innocence, and the active and generous promoter of industry. He was himself learned, and by his munificence he caused the famous Complutensian Polyglott Bible to be published in his newly erected university of Alcala. This national work, which was begun in 1514, was completed in 1517, in 6 vols. fol. and in four languages. The work is now very scarce. He also caused to be published the Missal, and the Breviary Mosarabe, under the care of Ortiz. An account of his life has been published by Alvaro Gomez in Spanish, and by Flechier in French.

Ximenes, Joseph Albert, a Spanish ecclesiastic, prior general of the Carmelites. He died 1774, aged 55. He published the two last volumes of the Bulls of his order.

Xylander, William, a native of Augsburg, who though born of poor parents, rose to distinction by his abilities. He was educated in the university of Augsburg, and afterwards at Tubingen and Basil, by the friendship of Relinger, a senator of Augsburg, and in 1558 he was invited to fill a Greek professor's chair at Heidelberg. He was in 1566 appointed secretary to the assembly of divines, who held a conference on the eucharist, and he a second time filled the same honourable office in 1581. His great application hastened his death, which happened Feb. 1576, in his 43d year. He was the translator of Dion Cassius, of Marcus Antoninus, of Plutarch, and of Strabo, into Latin, but as he wrote for bread, the execution of these laborious works is occasionally careless and faulty.

Xyphilin, John, called of Trebizond, from the place of his birth, was made patriarch of Constantinople 1064, and died 1075. He wrote a sermon preserved in the Bibliotheque of the fathers. His nephew of the same name wrote an abridgment of the history of Dion Cassius in Greek 1592, folio, which begins at the 32d book, and is written with little elegance. The work containing the history of the emperors to the time of Alexander, son of Mammea, is generally printed with Dion Cassius.

YALDEN, Thomas, an English poet, born at Exeter 1671. He was educated at Magdalen college school, and after being commoner of Magdalen hall, he obtained a scholarship at Magdalen college, where he had for his fellow-students Addison and Sacheverell. He published an Ode on the taking of Namur, and a poem on the death of the duke of Gloucester, and in 1710, obtained a fellowship in his college. and the following year was presented to a small living in Warwickshire. In 1706, he was received into the duke of Beaufort's family, and the next year he took his degree of D.D. and resigned his fellowship. He afterwards obtained the contiguous livings of Chalton, and Cleanville, in Hertfordshire, and the sinecures of Deans, Hains, and Pendles, in Devonshire, and lived in peaceful retirement till the nation was alarmed by the pretended plot of bishop Atterbury. As Dr. Yalden had been intimate with Kelly, the prelate's secretary, he was regarded as an accomplice, and arrested, but as no direct charge could be made against him, except a treasonable explanation of the words "thorough paced doctrines" discovered in his pocket-book, he was set at liberty. He died 16th July, 1736. He wrote besides, Hymn to Light—Hymn to Darkness, his best poem, &c. His works, says his biographer, deserve perusal, though they are not always polished. His faults are rather omissions of idleness, than the negligence of enthusiasm.

YALE, Elihu, the principal benefactor of Yale college, was born in New-Haven, Connecticut, in 1648. He went to England while young, and about the year 1678 to the East-Indies, where he acquired a large fortune, both by his industry, and by marriage to an Indian lady of wealth, and became governor of fort St. George. On his return to England he was chosen governor of the East-India company. He presented donations to the college then recently established in New-Haven, in 1714, 1718, and 1721, amounting in all to about 400 pounds sterling; in commemoration of which, the college bears his name. He died in Wales, July 8th, 1721. ☞ L.

YART, Anthony, an ecclesiastic, born at Rouen, 1709. He is author of the Idea of English poetry, in 8 vols. 12mo. 1756, a work of merit, which has made known to the French nation, the labours of several English poets. He wrote besides some poems, and was happy in his epigrams.

YEAMANS, Sir John, governor of South Carolina, was the son of an alderman of Bristol, who was executed for attempting to deliver the city to the king's forces during the civil war; and was created a baronet from respect to his father's loyalty. Sir John was himself a cavalier, but his poverty induced him to seek his fortune in Barbadoes. In 1665 he joined a company of emigrants from that island who purchased and formed a settlement on a tract of land in Carolina, named Clarendon county. He was elected governor of the colony, and on the death of governor Sayle of Carteret county, he claimed the same office there as vice-palatine, under the constitution of 1669. The council resisted his claims, and appointed Joseph West. In August, 1671, Yeamans received from the proprietors the appointment of governor of the southern county. From this time there were but two governments in Carolina. Sir John had ruled a small colony with prudence and moderation, but became violent, unjust, and tyrannical, when he governed people by whom he had not been chosen, and was removed from office, but continued to reside in the colony until his death. He first introduced slaves into Carolina from Barbadoes, previous to which, there were no labourers in the colony but Europeans. ☞ L.

YEARDLY, Sir George, was left at the head of the administration of Virginia, on the return of Sir Thomas Dale to England in 1616. He indulged the people in the cultivation of tobacco, in preference to corn, which he compelled the natives to furnish by way of tribute. He was succeeded by Argal in 1617, who, having incurred the displeasure of the people and the proprietors, was superseded, and Yeardly appointed governor-general in 1619. In that year the first general assembly met in Virginia: many important improvements were made during his administration, and the power, population, and respectability of the colony much increased. He was prudent, humane, and faithful; and under many embarrassments conducted so as to secure the favour of his employers, and the esteem of the people. His commission expired in Nov. 1621, when he was succeeded by Wyatt; but still continued to reside in the country, and was afterwards a member of the council. When Wyatt returned to England in 1625, the administration again devolved on Yeardly. He died the following year, and was succeeded by Sir John Harvey. ☞ L.

YORKE, Philip. *Vid.* HARDWICKE.

YOUNG, Patrick, a Scotchman, educated at St. Andrew's, and incorporated to the degree of M.A. at Oxford, 1605. He was well skilled in Greek literature, and was employed as librarian to the king, at St. James's palace. He published St. Clement's Epistle to the Romans, in Greek and Latin, 1637, and he also undertook, but did not finish, the printing of the Septuagint

from the Alexandrian MS. presented to the first Charles, by Cyril Lucar. He died 1652.

Young, Robert, a native of Edinburgh, who succeeded the well-known Andrew Hart, in the business of printer. When the troubles broke out in Scotland, he was banished for the violence of his conduct, and his printing-presses destroyed. He afterwards returned to Scotland, but was again banished for publishing some papers in favour of the parliament, and died abroad 1655, aged 62.

Young, Edward, an English poet, born June 1681, at Upham near Winchester, the residence of his father of the same name, who was chaplain to William and Mary, and dean of Sarum, and who died 1705, aged 62, author of two vols. of sermons. He was educated at Winchester school, and in 1703, though superannuated, removed to New college, Oxford, which he left five years after on being chosen fellow of All Souls. He took his degree of LL.D. 1719. He first appeared before the public 1712, as author of an epistle to lord Lansdowne, in consequence of the unpopular creation of 10 peers, in one day by Queen Anne, and the next year he prefixed a recommendatory copy of verses to the Cato of Addison. Though distinguished in literary fame, he was prevailed upon by the duke of Wharton, his father's friend, to abandon the prospect of two livings, from his college, worth 600*l.* a year, and to engage in the tumult of a contested election, as a candidate at Cirencester, an event of which he was afterwards ashamed to the latest period of life. He took orders 1727, and soon after was appointed chaplain to the king, and he paid such respect to the decorum of his new profession, that he withdrew from the stage, his tragedy of the Two Brothers, which was already in rehearsal. He afterwards was presented by his college, to the living of Welwyn, Herts, and in 1739, he married lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of the earl of Litchfield, and widow of colonel Lee, whom he had the misfortune to lose on the following year. To relieve himself from the heavy melancholy which this event brought upon him, he began his Night Thoughts, but though in this work he seemed to bid adieu to the world, he afterwards engaged in politics, by the publication of Reflections on the Public Situation of the Kingdom, and at the age of 80 he solicited further patronage from archbishop Secker, and was appointed clerk of the closet to the princess dowager. He died April, 1765. Besides his great work the Night Thoughts, he published a poem on the Last Day—Busiris, and the Revenge, tragedies—the Centaur not fabulous, a moral satire—Estimate of Human Life, a sermon—Conjectures on Original Composition—the Love of Fame, the universal passion—some papers in the Spectator, &c. As a poet, Young is highly respectable, his Night Thoughts abound with many sublime passages, and they are written in a strain of true genuine morality, though occasionally obscure. As a clergyman he was particularly exemplary, full of benevolence, goodness, and piety. He was buried by the side of his wife in his church, where a beautiful monument has been erected to his memory. His son survived him.

Young, sir William, baronet, was born at Charlton-house, near Canterbury, Nov. 30, 1750. His father, sir William Young, who had been governor of St. Vincent's, died in 1788; and his mother was the daughter of Dr. Brook Taylor. He was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Clare-hall, Cambridge; but after a short stay there, he went to University college, Oxford, under the tuition of Dr. now Sir William Scott. Having studied there three years, he went on his travels through France, Italy, and Sicily. Of part of this tour, he printed an account for the gratification of his friends, but it was never published. In 1774, he returned to England; and during the American war served in the militia. In 1783, he was returned to parliament for St. Mawes; and in 1786, he was elected a member of the Royal Society. He succeeded his father in 1788; and in 1807 was appointed governor of Tobago, where he died in 1815. Sir William published—1. The Spirit of Athens, 8vo.; this he afterwards enlarged and reprinted, under the title of the "History of Athens," 4to. 2. A tract on the Poor Laws. 3. The Rights of Englishmen. 4. A Letter to Mr. Pitt, on the Poor and Workhouses. 5. The West-India Commonplace-Book, 4to. 6. Contemplatio Philosophica; a posthumous piece of Dr. Brook Taylor's, with a memoir of the author. He was twice married, and left issue, four sons and two daughters.—*W. B.*

Young, Arthur, an agriculturist, was the son of the preceding, and born in 1741. He served his apprenticeship to a wine-merchant; but on entering into the possession of his paternal estate, he became a farmer; and impoverished himself by experiments. After this he set up as a teacher of others; and in 1770 published a volume called "The Farmer's Calendar;" which was followed by a periodical work, entitled "The Annals of Agriculture," in which he had the honour of having his late majesty for a correspondent. Mr. Young also made excursions through the British islands and on the continent, to collect information on subjects of rural economy. At length a board of agriculture was established, of which he was appointed secretary, with a salary of six hundred a year:

but what other benefits this institution may have produced, the world has yet to learn. Mr. Young became blind some years before his death, which happened Feb. 20th, 1820. His works are numerous, and his Travels amusing.—*W. B.*

Yriarte, Don John d', a native of Teneriffe, who studied at Paris and Rouen, and afterwards became librarian to the king of Spain, at Madrid. He was also, in consequence of his extensive learning, made member of the royal Spanish academy, and interpreter to the Spanish secretary of state. He was author of a Greek Palæographia, 4to.—Miscellaneous Works in Spanish, 2 vols. 4to.—a catalogue of Greek MSS. in the Spanish king's library—Catalogue of Arabic MSS. in the Escurial, 2 vols. fol. &c. He died 1771, aged 69, much and deservedly regretted.

Yse, Alexander de, protestant professor of theology, at Die, in Dauphiné, in the age of Lewis XIV. was deprived of his ecclesiastical honours on suspicion of favouring the Romish church, and died in retirement in Piedmont. He wrote some theological works.

Yvon, Peter, a native of Montauban, in Languedoc, known as the follower of Labadie. He accompanied this enthusiast of Holland, and Middleburg, and acquired some celebrity, as a preacher among the Labadists, and as a writer, on mystical subjects.

ZAC ZAL

Zabarella, Francis, better known by the name of cardinal de Florence, was a native of Padua. He studied the law at Bologna, and then became professor in that science at Padua, and when the city was besieged by the Venetians in 1406, he was deputed as ambassador to implore the assistance of France. Unable to succeed in his application, he retired to Florence, and afterwards was invited to Rome by pope John XXIII. who not only appointed him archbishop of Florence, but raised him to the rank of cardinal, and sent him in 1413 as his ambassador to the emperor Sigismund, at the council of Constance. He died there 26th Sept. 1417, aged 78, and in respect to his learning and virtues, his funeral was attended by the emperor and all the members of the council. He was author of Commentaries on the Decretals, &c. 6 vols. folio—harangues—letters—Acta in Conciliis, &c.

Zabarella, Bartholomew, nephew of the preceding, was professor of law at Padua, and afterwards became archbishop of Florence. He died 1442, aged 46, respected for his learning and piety.

Zabarella, James, son of the preceding, was born at Padua 1553, and died there 1589. He was well acquainted with the philosophy of Aristotle, and became philosophical professor at Padua, where he published Commentaries on Aristotle's works, folio. He wrote besides, a treatise de Inventione Æterni Motoris, 4to. &c.

Zacagni, Lawrence Alexander, a native of Rome, who devoted himself laboriously to literature. He was employed in the care of the Vatican, and published Collectanea Monumentorum Veterum Ecclesiæ Græcæ et Latinæ, 1698. He died about 1720.

Zachias, Paul, a native of Rome, who studied medicine, belles lettres, music, and painting, and was patronised by pope Innocent X. to whom he was physician. He published Quæstiones Medico-Legales, 3 vols. folio, 1726, Lyons—and some Italian tracts. He died 1659, aged 75.

Zatch Leeven, Herman, a native of Rotterdam, who died at Utrecht, 1685, aged 77. He was eminent as a painter, and his landscapes, in which he introduces distant objects to great advantage, are much admired.

Zacutus or Lusitanus, a Jewish physician, born at Lisbon. He studied at Salamanca and Coimbra, and took his medical degrees at Morvedre, and practised at Lisbon, which he quitted 1624, in consequence of the edict of Philip IV. against the Jews. He retired to Holland, and died at Amsterdam, 1641, aged 66. His medical works in Latin, were printed at Lyons, 2 vols. folio, 1649. His grandfather was a native of Salamanca, who became famous in Portugal for his great knowledge of chronology and history, on which he wrote Juchasin, a work of Jewish chronology from the creation to the 1500th year of the vulgar era.

Zaleucus, a legislator of Locris in Italy, B.C. 500. He was so strict in the execution of the laws, that when his son was guilty of adultery, a crime which was punished by the loss of both eyes, he caused one of his own eyes, and one of his offending son's, to be put out.

Zaluski, Andrew Chrysostom, a native of Poland, who, after visiting the Low Countries, France, and Italy, took orders, and became bishop of Warmia, and grand chancellor of Poland. He was for some time ambassador in Spain and Portugal, and died 1711, aged 61. He was author

of some Latin letters, which are valuable for the information which they contain concerning Poland, and the rest of Europe.

Zamoski, John, son of Stanislaus Castelan, of Chelme, a town of Red Russia, studied at Paris and Padua. He made such progress in literature, that he was elected rector of Padua, and he afterwards returned to Poland, where he rose to honourable offices, and was employed as ambassador to France. On the election of Stephen Battori to the Polish throne, he married the new monarch's niece, and became chancellorof the kingdom,and general of the Polish armies. In these high offices Zamoski behaved with judgment and valour; he repressed the attacks of Basilides, czar of Muscovy, and delivered from his yoke the provinces of Polesia, Velesia, and Livonia. On the death of Battori, 1586, his services strongly recommended him to the Polish nobles, but he refused the crown, and placed it on the head of Sigismund of Sweden. This illustrious chief, who deserved the appellation of defender of his country, and of protector of science, died 1605. He was a munificent patron of letters, and in the town which he built and which bears his name, he founded a university. He wrote while at Padua, two treatises on the Roman Senate—and on the Perfect Senator.

Zampini, Matthew, a native of Recanati, who came to France with Catharine de Medicis, and there supported by his writings the cause of the league. He wrote deOrigine et Atavis H. Capeti,&c. 1581,&c.

Zanchius, Basil, an ecclesiastic of Bergamo, who died at Rome, where he was employed in the service of the Vatican 1560. He wrote Latin poems—Poetical Dictionary, &c.

Zanchius, Jerome, a native of Alzano, who entered in the congregation of the Lateran canons. He embraced the tenets of the protestants by the conversation of Peter the Martyr, who was of the same establishment, and afraid of persecution, he retired, 1553, to Strasburg, where he taught divinity and the philosophy of Aristotle. He quitted Strasburg in 1563, for Chiavene, and in 1568 removed to Heidelberg, where he was appointed professor of theology, and where he died 19th Nov. 1590. He was author of Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles, and other works, published together at Geneva, in 8 vols. folio, 1613. In his character he was a man of moderation, learned, benevolent, and pious.

Zannichelli, John Jerome, a native of Modena, who became distinguished as a physician. He died 11th Jan. 1729, at the age of 67, at Venice, where he had settled, and practised with great celebrity. He wrote Catalogus Plantarum Terrestrium, Marinarum, &c. 1711—Promptuarium Rediorum Chymicorum, 8vo.—de Myriophillo Pelagico—Lithographia duorum Montium Veronensium, &c.—de Rusco ejusque Præparatione, 8vo.—Opuscula Botanica, 4to.—History of Plants near Venice, folio. His labours in botanical researches were improved by his son John James, who also was a man of erudition.

Zannoni, James, a physician of Bologna, who acquired great celebrity as a botanist. He added several curious plants to the catalogue of botany, and published Historia Botanica, fol. 1675—Rariorum Stirpium Historia, folio. He died about 1682.

Zanotti, John Peter, a native of Paris, known as an eminent painter. He studied at Bologna, where his picture of St. Thomas is much admired. He wrote the life of his master Pasinelli.

Zanotti, Francis Maria Garazzoni, a native of Bologna, educated among the Jesuits. After studying the law for some time, he applied himself to mathematics under Beccari, and became mathematical professor at Bologna, and secretary to the senate. He introduced the study of the Newtonian philosophy in the university instead of the system of Des Cartes, and acquired such respectability as a professor, that he was in 1766 made president of the institution, of which he had been for some years librarian. Besides two catalogues of the library of the institute, he published some poetical and philosophical works, and died 1777, aged 85.

Zanzalus, James, an obscure monk of the sixth century, became founder of the sect of the Jacobites, who consider the perfection of the Gospel to be the strict observance of fasts. They circumcise children, and acknowledge one nature and person only, in our Saviour, and reject the union of the divine and human nature in his body.

Zapolski, John de, Vaivode of Transylvania, was in consequence of his valour and services, elected king of Hungary 1526, after the death of Lewis II. He was opposed by Ferdinand of Austria, and supported by Solyman II. and at last he divided the kingdom with his rival 1536, and died four years after.

Zappi, John Baptist Felix, a native of Imola, who cultivated the profession of the law with success at Rome. He became acquainted with Carlo Maratti, whose daughter he married, and from his fondness for literature he became one of those who established the academy degli Arcadi at Rome. He died at Rome 1719, aged 52. Some of his verses have been published.

Zarate, Augustin de, a Spaniard sent to Peru, 1543, as treasurer-general of the Indies. He afterwards was employed in

the Low Countries, and in the Mint. He published History of the Discovery and Conquest of Peru, a work of merit, best edited at Antwerp, 8vo. 1555, and translated into French, 2 vols. 8vo. 1700, Paris, and Amsterdam.

Zarlino, Joseph, of Chioggia, in the Venetian territory, wrote with great skill and judgment on music. His works have appeared in 4 vols. fol. 1589, and 1602, at Venice, where he died, 1599.

Zazius, Hulric, a native of Constance, known for his abilities as professor of law. He died at Friburg, 1539, aged 74. He wrote Epitome in Usus Feudales—Intellectus Legum Singulares, &c.

Zechariah, one of the minor prophets, was son of Barachias, the son of Addo, and prophesied in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. He encouraged his countrymen in the rebuilding of the temple, and he speaks in such plain terms of the Messiah, that his language appears more the language of a historian, than of a prophet.

Zegedin, Stephen, a native of Zegedin, in Lower Hungary, was one of the first disciples of Luther. He was taken prisoner by the Turks, who treated him with great inhumanity, and on his liberation he became minister of Buda. He died at Keven 1572, aged 67. He wrote Speculum Romanorum Pontific. Historicum, 8vo.—Tabulæ Analyticæ in Prophetas, &c. fol.—Assertio de Trinitate, 8vo.

Zeiller, Martin, a native of Styria, who became inspector of the schools in Germany, and died at Ulm, 1661, aged 73. He was author of Itinerary of Germany—Topography of Bavaria—of Suabia — of Alsace, &c,

Zell, Ulric, a native of Hanau, eminent as a printer at Cologne. His treatise of St. Augustin de Vitâ Christ. et de Singularit. Christ. appeared 1477.

Zelotti, John Baptist, a painter of Verona, the pupil of Titian. He distinguished himself by the beauty of his colouring, the accuracy of his figures, and the elegant simplicity of his designs. He died 1592, aged 60.

Zeno, the founder of the stoic philosophy, was a native of Citium, in Cyprus. His school was one of the porticoes of Athens, whence the name of his sect. He defended suicide, and the prineiple of fatal necessity. He died B.C. 264.

Zeno, the Isaurian, emperor of the East, married Ariadne, the daughter of Leo I., and died 491, detested for his cruelty, avarice, and debauchery.

Zeno, Apostolo, a native of Venice, of illustrious birth. He early applied himself to literary pursuits, and in 1696 established the academy of Animosi, in his native country, and in 1710, began to publish that well-known work called the Giornale de Literati, which he continued in thirty vols. to 1719. He afterwards went to reside at Vienna, at the invitation of the emperor Charles VI. to whom he was appointed poet and historiographer. After a residence of 10 years, during which he wrote several plays, for the entertainment of the imperial family, he quitted Vienna to return to Venice, and was succeeded in his appointments by Metastasio. This learned man, who was respected not only by his own countrymen, but by the literati of the age, died at Venice 11th Nov. 1750, aged 81. His works have been printed in 10 vols. 8vo. in Italian, 1744, and contain 63 poems, either tragedies, comedies, or pastoral. He wrote besides some tracts on antiquarian subjects—Dissertations on Vossius, 3 vols. 8vo.—Letters—Dissertation on Italian Historians, 2 vols. 4to. &c. Though a popular poet among the Italians, his pieces exhibit much confusion of plot, and unnecessary episodes, but his invention is striking, his delineations strong, and his dialogues spirited and interesting. He is compared by the French to Corneille, and his successor, Metastasio, to Racine.

Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, wife of Odenatus, was honoured by the Romans with the imperial title of Augusta. She derives not a little glory from her patronage of Longinus the celebrated critic. She was attacked by Aurelian the Roman emperor, who was jealous of her power, and she fell into the hands of her conqueror, and died in privacy near Rome.

Zephaniah, one of the twelve minor prophets in the reign of king Josiah, 624 B.C. He foretold the destruction of Nineveh, and exhorted his countrymen to repentance.

Zerubbabel, son of Salathiel, was permitted by Cyrus, whose good opinion he had obtained, to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. He adorned the new edifice with the vessels which had been plundered from the former temple and carried to Babylon, and the dedication took place 515 B.C.

Zeuxis, a celebrated painter of Heraclea. His best piece was said to be a picture of Helen. His dispute about pre-eminence with Parrhasius is well known. He flourished about 350 B.C.

Ziani, Sebastian, doge of Venice, is celebrated for his munificent labours, in embellishing his native city with the most splendid edifices, and adorning them with the best productions of arts. He flourished at the end of the 12th century.

Ziegler, James, professor of theology and mathematics at Vienna, was born at Lindau in Swabia, and died 1549. He was author of Notes on some Passages of Scripture, fol.—Description of the Holy Land, fol. 1536—de Constructione Solidæ, Sphæræ, 4to. a Commentary on Pliny's second Book.

Ziegler, Gaspar, a native of Leipsic, professor of law at Wittemberg, where he died 1690, aged 69. He wrote de Milite Episcopo—de Diaconis, &c.—de Clero—de Episcopis—Critical Notes on Grotius de Belli et Pacis Jure, &c.

Ziegler, Bernard, a native of Misnia, professor of theology at Leipsic. He was much esteemed by Luther and Melancthon, whose doctrines he ably supported. He died 1556, aged 60. He wrote some theological works now little read.

Zietten, John Joachim Van, a native of Worstrau, in the circle of Rupin, distinguished as an officer in the Prussian service. He lost his first commission for challenging his superior officer, but his merits recommended him to the king, and as captain of Hussars he rendered his company the best disciplined in the army. In the campaign of 1745, his valour was particularly displayed, and though disgraced for a while by the intrigues of general Von Winterfeldt, he rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded the admiration of the king, and of the Prussian army, at the siege of Prague, the battle of Lignitz, and the storming of Torgau. He died in retirement, universally regretted, 1786, aged 87. He was of small stature, but the powers of the mind, and the goodness of the heart, atoned for the deficiencies of nature.

Zimmermann, Matthias, a native of Eperies, who became protestant minister at Meissen, and died 1689, aged 64. He published a Dissertation on a Passage in Tertullian—Florilegium Philologico-Historicum, 4to.—Amœnitates Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ, 4to.

Zimmermann, John George, an eminent physician, born at Brug in the canton of Berne, 8th Dec. 1728. He studied medicine at Gottingen under Haller, in Holland under Gaubius, and at Paris under Senac, and acquired distinction by his profession, and more by his writings. He was noticed by the king of Prussia, and appointed, by the regency of Hanover, physician to the king of England. In the latter part of life he gave way to melancholy, and his infirmities were increased by the insanity of his son, and the death of a beloved daughter who expired in his arms. He died 7th Oct. 1795, aged 66. He wrote a poem on the Destruction of Lisbon by the Earthquake, 1755—and Physiological Dissertation on Irritability—an Essay on Solitude, 1756, translated into French and English—an Essay on National Pride, 1758. His life was written by his friend Tissot.

Zimmermann, Eberhard Augustus William Von, a learned German, was born in 1743 at Uelzen, where his father was superintendent. He received his education first at Gottingen, and next at Leyden; after which he became professor of natural philosophy in the Caroline college at Brunswick. His first work was a treatise on the analysis of Curves, and in 1777 he published "Specimen Zoologiæ," the outline of his "Geographical History of Man and Quadrupeds," 3 vols. He visited England three times, and printed here in 1787 his "Political Survey of the present State of Europe." The French revolution made a strong impression upon the mind of Zimmermann, and he warned his countrymen of the evils which they would suffer from it. For this he was ennobled by the emperor Leopold. After this he published several geographical works, but one of his best was a "General Survey of France and of the United States of America," 2 vols. In 1806 Zimmermann left Brunswick, and went to Hamburgh, but afterwards he returned to the former city, and died there July 4, 1815.—*W. B.*

Zinek, Christian Frederic, a native of Dresden, who studied painting in England under Boil, 1706. He chiefly excelled in enamel painting, and his portraits of the royal family of England possessed great merit. He died 1767, aged 83.

Zingha, queen of Angola, was sister to Gola Bendi the king of the country, who sacrificed all his family to his fears or cruelty. Zingha escaping from the persecution of her brother, ascended the throne at his death, but was soon after dispossessed by the Portuguese. She afterwards retired among a savage nation in the interior of Africa, where she obtained the sovereignty, and in her old age expressed a wish to be converted to Christianity. She died Dec. 1664, aged 82.

Zinzendorf, Nicholas Lewis, count, of an ancient family originally from Austria, was son of the chamberlain of the king of Poland. He is celebrated as the founder of the sect called Hernhuters, or Moravians, which first began at Bartelsdorf in Upper Lusatia, 1722. The place where these visionaries, who called themselves the brethren, met together, was a forest, which soon grew into a large village, and received the name of Hernhuth, and their doctrines were rapidly spread through Bohemia and Moravia. Some of them came to England, and by the patronage of general Oglethorpe and others, they obtained an act of parliament for the protection of their sect. Their government is patriarchal; they consider the purest precepts of the gospel as the best guides of their conduct; their morals are irreproachable; and in their mutual support of each other, display the noblest virtues of the Christian doctrine. The have, however, been accused by some, according to Cevenna, of impure conduct, and they are charged with the gross crime of having a community of wives. Zinzendorf died at

Hernhuth, 1660, aged 60, and was succeeded in the government of the sect by count de Dohna. His life has been written in German by Augustus Spangenberg, 8 vols. 8vo. 1777, and is full of curious and interesting particulars.

Zinzerling, Justus, a learned antiquarian of Holland in the 17th century. He published Criticorum Juvenilium Promulsio —Jodici Sinceri Itinerarium Galliæ cum Appendice de Burdegalâ, a curious and interesting work, &c.

Ziska or Zisca, John de Troeznou, a native of Bohemia. He early embraced the military profession and lost one of his eyes in a battle, in consequence of which he was called Ziska. He placed himself at the head of the Hussites who wished to avenge the death of their leader John Huss; and on the decease of Wenceslaus king of Bohemia in 1414, he opposed the claims of the emperor Sigismund to the throne. Though he lost his other eye by an arrow at the siege of Rabi, he continued the war, and he defeated his enemies at the battle of Aussig on the Elbe, and became master of Bohemia, which he laid waste with fire and sword. Alarmed by the astonishing success of this vigorous leader, Sigismund sent ambassadors to him to offer him the government of Bohemia on the most honourable conditions; but during the negotiations, he fell a victim to the plague, which began to ravage the country. This happened in 1424, and an honourable epitaph, describing his virtues and services, was placed on his tomb, which, however, was disgracefully erased by the soldiers of Ferdinand II. 1619. The report that he ordered his skin to be fanned, and to be used as a drum to animate his soldiers, is false.

Zizim, or Zem, son of Mahomet II. and brother of Bajazet, was made governor of Lycaonia. On the death of his father, he disputed the throne of the Ottomans with his brother Bajazet, but being defeated, he fled to Egypt, and afterwards passed through Cilicia and Rhodes to France, where he claimed the protection of Charles VIII. He was afterwards delivered into the hands of the pope by the French king; but though demanded on the most flattering conditions by Bajazet, who wished to put him to death, he was kept a prisoner at Rome, where he died 1497, as it is said by poison.

Zoe, fourth wife of the emperor Leo VI. was mother of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, during whose minority, 912, she governed with great wisdom and firmness. She crushed the rebellion of Constantine Ducas, and after making peace with the Saracens, she obliged the Bulgarians to return to their country. Though thus entitled to the gratitude of her son, and the admiration of the people, she was overpowered by the intrigues of the courtiers, and retired to a private station, and died in exile.

Zoe, daughter of Constantine XI. was born 978. She married Argyrus, who ascended the throne after her father; but disgusted, from the most licentious motives, with her husband, she caused him to be strangled, and placed on the throne Michael the Paphlagonian, a goldsmith, whom she married. She was afterwards confined in a monastery, and after Michael's death, she took for her third husband, in her 64th year, Constantine Monomachus. This cruel and debauched princess died eight years after, 1050.—Another, daughter of Stylian, married the emperor Leo, surnamed the Philosopher, and died 21 months after, 893.

Zoilus, a rhetorician of Amphipolis in Thrace, who criticised so severely the poems of Homer, that he was called Homeromastix, and his name is reproachfully applied to all illiberal critics. He flourished B.C. 270.

Zollikofer, George Joachim, a native of Switzerland, educated at Bremen and Utrecht. He settled in the Pays de Vaud, and afterwards went to Monstein in the Grisons, and then to Isenberg, and to Leipsic, where he was distinguished as an able divine among the protestants. He died 1758, aged 28, author of a book of devotions—two volumes of sermons, translated into English, &c.

Zonaras, John, a Greek historian. He held offices of distinction at the court of Constantinople; but at last, tired with the world, he assumed the habit of a monk, and died in a monastery in the beginning of the 12th century. He wrote Annals from the Creation of the World to the year 1118, a work of little merit, as the compilation of an ignorant and credulous monk. He closely copies Dio Cassius, though in the affairs of his own times, he mentions facts nowhere else to be found. He wrote also Commentaries on the Apostolic Canons.

Zonca, Victor, an Italian mathematician in the 17th century. His inventions and improvements in mechanics were many and valuable, and of them he published an account called Novo Teatro di Machine ed Edificii, Padua, 1621, folio.

Zoppo, Mark, a native of Bologna, the disciple and imitator of Andrew Mantagne, in historical and portrait painting. He died 1517, aged 66.

Zopyrus, a Persian noble, one of the seven who destroyed the usurper Smerdis. To obtain possession of Babylon for Darius he mangled his body, and thus gained the confidence of the Babylonians, after which he betrayed the town to his countrymen.

Zoroaster, an ancient philosopher, the founder or the reformer of the religion of the Magi. Some call him king of the Bac-

trians, and others place him in the age of Abraham. As the head of a religious sect among the Persians, he taught his followers the practice of benevolence, as he declared that nothing could be more acceptable to heaven than mutual affection and the display of philanthropy. The book which contains his religious tenets, and which is divided into 100 articles, has been made known to Europeans by the researches of M. Anquetil, who has published a translation of it in 2 vols. 4to.

Zosimus, St. a Greek, who became pope after Innocent I. 417, and died the following year. Sixteen of his letters are preserved.

Zosimus, author of a Greek history of the Roman emperors to his own times, flourished in the fifth century. Of his works, only the five first books, and part of the sixth, are extant; best edited at Oxford, 1679, 8vo. and by Cellarius, 1696. His work is written with elegance, but not always with fidelity, and he is very severe against the Christians.

Zouch, Richard, a native of Ansley, Wiltshire, educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. He studied the law, and afterwards became an advocate in Doctors' Commons, chancellor of Oxford diocess, principal of Alban hall, and judge of the admiralty court. He wrote Cases and Questions resolved in the Civil Law, 8vo. 1652—Vindication of the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England against sir Edward Coke, a work of merit, and other tracts on jurisprudence, and died 1660.

Zouch, Thomas, a learned divine, was born in 1737, at Sandal, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow in 1763. In 1770 he was presented to the rectory of Wycliffe, in his native county; in 1793 instituted to that of Scrayingham, and in 1805 collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Durham, on which occasion he took his doctor's degree. In 1808 he was offered the bishopric of Carlisle, which he declined on account of his age. He died in 1816. His works are, 1. The Crucifixion, a Seaton prize poem. 2. An Inquiry into the prophetic character of the Romans, as described by Daniel. 3. The good Schoolmaster, exemplified in the character of the Rev. John Clarke. 4. Memoir of Sir Philip Sidney, 4to. 5. Memoir of John Sudbury, dean of Durham, 4to. 6. An edition of Izaac Walton's "Love and Truth." 7. Another of that writer's Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson. Dr. Zouch also left a manuscript memoir of sir George Wheler, which is now in the press.—*W.B.*

Zoust, Gerard, a German, particularly distinguished as a portrait painter. He lived for some years in London, where Riley was his pupil, and died 1681. He was happy in his male figures, but he was too faithful a copier of nature, says Granger, to be much in vogue among the ladies. His highest price was 3*l.* a head.

Zubly, John Joachim, D.D. was a native of Switzerland. He came to America, and took charge of the presbyterian church in Savannah, Georgia, about the year 1760. He not only preached in that church in the English language, but also in one neighbouring congregation in German, and in another in French. He was a member of the provincial congress of Georgia in 1775, but as he took the side of opposition to American independence, he incurred the frowns of a majority of his fellow-citizens, and became, for the remainder of his life, less happy and less useful. He was a man of strong mind, of great learning, and of eminent piety. His evangelical labours were zealous, disinterested, unwearied, and at one period extensively useful. The few and small publications which he made, do honour to his memory. He died in Savannah in 1781, at an advanced age. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by the college at Princeton, in the year 1774. ☞ L.

Zucchero, Taddeo, a painter, born 1529 at San-Aguolo-Invado, in the dutchy of Urbino. He was noticed by cardinal Farnese, who granted him a pension, but his independence produced dissipated habits, and hastened his end. He died 1566. His pieces are much admired, though his figures exhibit little variety in the features, and deserve censure for the stiffness observable in the hands and feet.

Zucchero, Frederic, brother to the preceding, was born in the dutchy of Urbino, and died at Ancona 1609, aged 63. He studied under his brother, and afterwards settled at Rome, where he was patronised by pope Gregory XIII. In consequence of a dispute with some of the officers of the pope's household, he drew a picture of calumny, in which he represented the features of his enemies with ass's ears, and in such a correct manner that they could not be mistaken, and this so highly offended the sovereign pontiff that he was obliged to fly from Rome. After visiting France, Holland, England, and Spain, he returned to Italy, and was honoured with the title of knight by the Venetian republic, and afterwards invited to Rome, and placed at the head of an academy of painting, with the title of prince. His pieces are much admired, though there appears a stiffness in his figures, and though his draperies are not executed with taste and judgment. He was also eminent as a good architect and sculptor.

Zuinglius, Ulricus, a zealous reformer, born at Wildehausen in Switzerland 1487.

He studied the learned languages at Basil and Berne, and applied himself to philosophy at Vienna, and took his degree of D.D. at Basil 1505. For ten years he acquired popularity as public preacher, at Glaris, and in 1516 he was invited to Zurich to undertake the office of minister. The tenets of Luther, which were now propagated in Germany, encouraged the Swiss preacher to oppose the sale of indulgencies, and to regard them as impositions from the court of Rome upon the superstitious credulity of the people. Undaunted in the publication of his opinions, he continued to increase the number of his adherents, and in 1523 he assembled the senate and the clergy of Zurich, and presented before them in 67 propositions the minute articles of his faith. Though opposed by the bishop of Constance, his doctrines were adopted by the full senate, and he was exhorted to preach the word of God, whilst all pastors were forbidden to teach any thing but what could be proved by the Gospel. Another synod still more powerfully favoured the cause of Zuinglius and of truth, images and reliques were removed from churches, processions were forbidden, and the greater part of the outward worship and ceremonies of the church of Rome was abolished. While, however, successful in the establishment of his doctrines in the canton of Zurich, Zuinglius met with violent opposition in the other members of the Swiss confederacy, and after the fruitless conferences of Baden between Œcolampadius on the part of Zurich, and of Eckius on the part of the catholics, both sides had recourse to arms. In one of the first encounters the great champion of the reformation was slain, 11th Oct. 1531. As a leader Zuinglius displayed great firmness, deep learning, and astonishing presence of mind. Though he opposed the doctrines of the Romish church, he greatly differed from the German reformer, and each unhappily paid little respect to the opinions of the other. His followers continued to increase, and in bearing his name they maintained doctrines on original sin, and on grace, which were rejected by the other seceders from the jurisdiction of Rome. According to Zuinglius, salvation was extended not only to infants, who died before baptism, but to heathens of a virtuous and moral life. Some alterations were afterwards introduced by Calvin, by Beza, and others, but whilst the proselytes to these new opinions acquired the name of Calvinists in France, and in other parts of Europe, the Zuinglians who firmly adhered to the tenets of their founder assumed the appellation of Sacramentarians. The works of Zuinglius, as a controversialist were respectable, chiefly written in German, and were comprehended in 4 vols. fol.

Zumbo, Gaston John, a sculptor, born at Syracuse 1656. He resided for some time at Rome, and then at Florence, where he was much noticed by the grand duke of Tuscany. He afterwards went to Genoa, and then passed to Paris, where he died 1701. The best of his pieces are a nativity, and a descent from the cross.

Zur-Lauben, Beat de, a native of Valais, known as an able negotiator, from the canton of Zug, at the court of Lewis XIII. He was highly honoured for his services by his countrymen, and called the father of his country, and the pillar of religion. He died 1663, aged 66. He wrote an account of his negotiations. His eldest son of the same name, was engaged in the military affairs of his country, and distinguished himself at the battle of Vilmergen, against the Bernese. He died at Zug 1690, aged 74. A nephew of the preceding, of the same name, displayed his knowledge of war at the head of the French armies, and contributed much to the victory of Nerwinde. He died at Ulm, 21st Sept. 1704, aged 48, in consequence of seven wounds, which he had received at the battle of Hochstet.

Zustrus, Lambert, a painter of merit, the pupil of Schwarts, and of Titian. The best of his pieces is the rape of Proserpine preserved at Paris.

Zwicker, Daniel, a Socinian, who attempted to reconcile the discordant sects among the protestants by the publication of his Irenicon Irenicorum, a work which created him many enemies. He defended himself in two subsequent publications, and died about the 17th century.

Zwinger, Theodore, a learned physician, born at Bichoffstzel in the Turgau. He became professor of moral philosophy and medicine, and died 1588, aged 54. He wrote the Theatre of Human Life, a ponderous work published in 8 vols. fol. Lyons 1656, and afterwards improved and enlarged by his son James, who died 1610.

Zwinger, Theodore, son of James, and grandson of Theodore, studied medicine which he afterwards abandoned for divinity. During the plague which raged at Basil in 1629, he displayed great humanity, both as a pastor and as a physician. He was author of several controversial tracts, and died 1651, aged 54. His son John became professor of Greek, and public librarian at Basil, and distinguished himself by his learning. He died 1696.

Zwinger, Theodore, son of John just mentioned, was professor of eloquence and medicine at Basil, where he died 1724. He published Theatrum Botanicum, in German, fol.—Fasciculus Dissertationum, 4to.

—Triga Dissertationum—a Latin and German Dictionary—some medical works, &c. His brother John Rodolphus was professor of divinity at Basil, and died there 1708, aged 48. He wrote sermons—tracts—and the Hope of Israel, in German.

Zylius, Otho, a Jesuit, born at Utrecht. He wrote the Lives of Saints—Cameracum Obsidione Liberatum, a poem, &c. and died at Malines 15th Aug. 1656, aged 88.

Zypæus, or Vanden Zype, Francis, a native of Malines. His great knowledge of jurisprudence was admired, and rewarded by le Mire, bishop of Antwerp, who appointed him his secretary, and gave him the place of a canon, and of an archdeacon of his church. He is author of some works of merit on the law, especially Analytica Enarratio Juris Pontificii Novi—Consultationes Canonicæ—Notitiæ Juris Belgici—De Jurisdictione Ecclesiasticâ, et Civili, &c. collected together in 2 vols. fol. This learned man, equally respectable in private life, died at Antwerp 1650, aged 71. His brother Henry was an ecclesiastic, and became abbot of St. Andrew near Bruges. He died 1659, aged 85. He was author of several works, the best known of which is Sanctus Gregorius Magnus, &c. 1611, 8vo. in which, with more learning than wisdom, he proves that Gregory, who was a Roman pontiff, was of the order of the Benedictines.

ADDENDA.

The following ORIGINAL ARTICLES *were communicated too late for insertion in their proper places in the body of the work.*

BUC BUC

BRADBURY, Theophilus, judge of the superior court of Massachusetts, was graduated at Harvard college in 1757. He devoted himself to the profession of the law, and after enjoying a course of successful practice, was appointed to a seat on the bench of the superior court, and discharged the duties of the station with intelligence and fidelity. His death took place, Sept. 6, 1803, in his 64th year.

BRAXTON, Carter, one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, was from Virginia.

BROWN, John, born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1736, and a wealthy and enterprising merchant of that town; was a leader of the party which, in 1772, destroyed the British sloop of war Gasper, in Narraganset bay. He was the first in Rhode Island who traded with the East Indies and China; a member of congress; a great projector of works of public utility, and a munificent patron of literature. He laid the corner stone of the spacious and oldest edifice, of the institution now called Brown university, in honour of his nephew the Hon. Nicholas Brown. He died in 1803.

BROWN, Joseph, born at Providence, Rhode-Island, December 3d, 1733, and a merchant and manufacturer, was distinguished for his genius for mechanics, and the extent of his mathematical and philosophical acquirements. He was for some time professor of natural philosophy in Brown university, and was a member of the American academy of arts and sciences. He died Dec. 3, 1785, aged 52.

BUCKMINSTER, Joseph Stevens, was born in Portsmouth, N. H. May 26, 1784. His male ancestors, both by his father's and mother's side, for several generations, were clergymen, and several of them of considerable eminence. He entered as a student of Harvard in 1797, nearly a year in advance, and was graduated in August, 1800; and his oration delivered on that occasion, "on the literary character of different nations," produced a deep impression. After leaving college he spent four years in the study of theology. He first preached in the church in Brattle-street, Boston, Oct. 1804, and was ordained over that church in January, 1805. During a great portion of his life he was subject to attacks of epilepsy, which in an instant prostrated his powers. With the view of improving his constitution, he went to Europe in the spring of 1806. He returned in the autumn of 1807, and resumed the exercise of his profession. In 1811 he was appointed the first lecturer on biblical criticism on the Dexter foundation at Cambridge university, and immediately began a course of laborious and extensive preparation for the delivery of lectures, but was soon interrupted by a violent attack of his old disease, which caused an instant and irrecoverable wreck of his intellect. After lingering a few days he died, June 9th, 1812, having just completed his 28th year. No man of his age and sphere of life was ever more ardently beloved, or more highly estimated, both by his friends, and by that portion of the public which came within his scope of action. His high reputation as a preacher was suddenly acquired, but was sustained, extended, and increased, to the close of his life. His love of sacred literature was ardent, and he did much to excite attention to biblical criticism. His sermons were searching and practical: they contained the essence of learning without its ostentation. Their most interesting attribute was the "philosophical imagination" with which he beautifully and powerfully enforced his views and illustrated his arguments. Several of his occasional orations and discourses have been published. He also con-

tributed many articles to the periodical works of the day. He will, however, be best known by the volume of posthumous sermons published by some of his friends shortly after his death, to which an interesting memoir of his life, drawn up by his friend, the late Rev. Samuel Thacher, was prefixed.

Bull, Henry, of Newport, R.I. one of the original purchasers of the island of Aquidneck, now Rhode-Island, was born in South Wales in the year 1609. He came to Massachusetts colony, and resided there a short time; but in consequence of the unhappy differences in ecclesiastical matters, joined himself with seventeen others, who purchased and settled at Newport in 1638. He was governor of the new colony in 1685, and again in the memorable year 1689, when sir Edmund Andros, governor of all New-England for James the second, was imprisoned in Boston. The freemen of the colony then resolving to restore the former system of government, the governor elect, with a number of the inferior magistrates, refused to serve. Mr. Bull died in 1693, at the age of 84.

Burrill, James, an eminent lawyer and statesman, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, April 25, 1772, and educated at Brown university, where he graduated in 1788, with a high reputation for genius and acquirements. He studied law in the offices of T. Foster, and judge Howell, and was admitted to practice in September, 1791, and his superior talents soon placed him in the first rank at the bar. He was, in 1797, appointed attorney-general of the state, and continued to hold the office for fifteen years, discharging its duties with uncommon ability and popularity. The decline of his health led him, in May, 1813, to retire from the bar. He was immediately elected to a seat in the state legislature, and the following year was chosen speaker of the house of representatives. In May, 1816, he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the state, and in February, 1817, elected to a seat in the senate of the United States, for which the dignity of his character, the force of his eloquence, and his superior knowledge of politics and law most happily fitted him. He immediately became conspicuous in that body, and took a distinguished part in the most important of its transactions during the three following years, when he was suddenly called from life, December 25, 1820, while at the seat of government. He was eminent for the extent of his miscellaneous as well as professional knowledge, the strength of his argumentative powers, and the soundness of his judgment, and was characterized in his public and private life by uprightness, urbanity, and benevolence.

Byron, George Gordon, the most eminent poet of the age, was born in 1788. He was the grandson of the Hon. John Byron, well known as a naval commander under lord Anson, and succeeded to the title and estates of William, the fifth lord Byron, in 1798. He was that year sent to Harrow school, and at the age of 16 became a student at Trinity college, Cambridge. About four years after he commenced his travels in Portugal, Spain, and Greece, and on his return, after an absence of nearly three years, published the two first cantos of "Childe Harold," and not long after the "Giaour," "Bride of Abydos," and "Corsair." He left England again in 1816, and travelling through Switzerland to Italy, resided several years at Venice, Rome, and Genoa, and there completed his "Childe Harold," and composed several other poems. In 1823, he proceeded to Greece to take part in the struggles of that country for freedom, and after having rendered the most important services by his wealth and counsels, and acquired a distinguished reputation and influence among the Greeks, died suddenly at Missolonghi, April 19th, 1824. His last and largest work is Don Juan. His works have recently been republished in this country in 8 vols.

Chase, Samuel, one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, was bred a lawyer, and was one of the most eminent at the bar in Maryland for several years previous to the commencement of the revolutionary war. At the beginning of that struggle, he took a bold and active part in the cause of liberty, and was appointed one of the committee of correspondence, and elected to a seat in congress in 1774, and was long a distinguished member of that body. In 1776, he was appointed with Franklin and Carroll to form a plan of union between the colonies and Canada. He was one of the most bold and vigorous advocates for the declaration of independence, and is said to have been the means of inducing the Maryland delegation, contrary to their instructions, to unite in the measure. In 1782, he resigned his seat in congress. In 1788, he was a member of the convention of Maryland which ratified the constitution of the United States. In 1791, he was appointed chief justice of the general court of Maryland, and afterwards associate judge of the supreme court of the United States. Warmly attached to the principles and measures of the administrations of Washington and Adams, he incurred, in the discharge of his official duties, the violent resentment of the opposition; and after the change in the administration, and the displacement of his political friends, was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. The measure was principally instigated by John Randolph, one of the managers on the part of government. The

trial, which was long, and conducted with great ability, and which excited the highest interest in the public mind, terminated in the complete vindication of Mr. Chase. An account of it, in 2 vols. was published in 1806. He died June 17, 1811.

Coke, Thomas, LL.D. a distinguished minister of the Methodist church, was born at Brecon, in South Wales, September 9, 1747, and educated at Oxford. He took orders, and obtained the curacy of Petherton, in Somersetshire; but in 1777, joined Mr. Wesley, and was appointed to labour in London. In 1780, he began to visit the societies in different parts of the kingdom, and spent the remainder of his life in itinerating. In 1784, he was appointed by Mr. Wesley superintendent of the Methodist churches in the United States, to which he immediately repaired. He afterwards repeatedly visited them and the West Indies, and contributed greatly to the progress of the society. He embarked in 1814 for India, for the purpose of establishing a mission at Ceylon, but died on the 3d of May, before the termination of the voyage. He published a Commentary on the Scriptures —a History of the West Indies—and several smaller works. He was distinguished for his zeal and disinterestedness, and the extent and successfulness of his labours.

Cushing, John, D.D. son of the Rev. Job Cushing, was born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, Aug. 22, 1744, and graduated at Harvard university in 1764. He was ordained to the pastoral care of the church in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, Nov. 2, 1768; received a diploma as doctor of divinity from Harvard university in 1822; and died April 27, 1823, in the 79th year of his age, and the 55th year of his ministry. He was remarkable for purity of mind and soundness and discrimination of judgment, and his attainments were extensive, particularly in geography, biography, chronology, and history, both sacred and profane. As a pastor, he was zealous and indefatigable in promoting the welfare of his flock, and the reverence and affection of his people increased with his years. In his religious tenets he was Calvinistic, and was singularly liberal towards all other sects of Christians. Endowed by nature with a retentive memory, and having conversed much with men, as well as with books, he had acquired a vast store of general information, which, combined with great frankness of manners and a communicative disposition, caused his society to be courted and valued by those who knew him. He wrote about sixteen hundred discourses, of which several occasional sermons were published. A Discourse, delivered on the completion of the 50th year of his ministry, soon passed through two editions.

Fitch, Thomas, was chief justice of Connecticut from 1750 to 1754, and governor of the colony from 1754 to 1766. He was a man of distinguished talents, a profound lawyer, and a sagacious statesman; and was eminently useful in his public, and estimable in his private life. He died at Norwalk, July 18th, 1774, aged 75.

Graham, Mrs. Isabella, was the daughter of John Marshall, of the shire of Lanark, Scotland, and born July 29th, 1742. She received an excellent education, and early became pious. In 1765, she married Dr. John Graham, and accompanied him with his regiment, first to Fort Niagara, and afterwards to Antigua, where he died in 1774. She returned to Scotland, but in 1789, came to New-York and established a school for the instruction of young ladies, which she continued for many years with success. She distinguished herself during the last years of her life by her charity to the poor, and her laudable exertions and example contributed greatly to their instruction and the relief of their wants, by encouraging the formation of charitable societies, and the establishment of benevolent institutions. The most important of them was the Widows' Society—the Orphan Asylum Society—and the Society for the Promotion of Industry. Her death took place July 27th, 1814.

Harrison, Benjamin, one of the signers of the declaration of American Independence, was from Virginia.

Hawley, Joseph, a distinguished statesman and patriot, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1724, and graduated at Yale college in 1742. He devoted himself to the practice of law, and soon rose to eminence in the profession. At the commencement of the contest between Great Britain and the colonies, he engaged with great zeal in the cause of liberty, and became by his distinguished talents, superior knowledge of the principles of government, bold and manly eloquence, and eminent excellence of character, one of the ablest and most successful advocates and promoters of the struggle which terminated in independence. He rendered his chief services in the state legislature, of which he was the most distinguished member from his first election, in 1764, till 1776, when the decline of his health induced him to retire from public employments. His death took place, March 10th, 1788, in his 64th year.

Heywood, Thomas, junior, one of the signers of the declaration of American Independence, was from South Carolina.

Howell, David, judge of the United States district court, was a native of New-Jersey, and educated at Princeton. He removed in early life to Rhode-Island, and was appointed professor of mathematics and philosophy, and afterward of law, in Brown university, Providence. He there

established himself in the practice of the law, and rose to eminence in the profession. He was for some time attorney-general of the state and judge of the supreme court. His distinguished talents and patriotism procured his election to a seat in the old continental congress, and after the reorganization of the general government he was appointed a commissioner for settling the eastern boundary of the United States, and subsequently district attorney, and in 1812 district judge for Rhode-Island, in which station he continued till his death, July 29, 1824, in his 78th year. He was a man of great wit, learning, and eloquence.

Jarvis, Abraham, D.D. bishop of the Episcopal church in Connecticut, was born in Norwalk, in that state, May 5th, 1739, and graduated at Yale college in 1761. In 1764 he visited England, and was ordained by the bishop of Carlisle. On his return, he was settled as rector of the church at Middletown, Connecticut, and continued there, greatly respected by his people, till 1799. He was appointed the successor of bishop Seabury in June, 1797, and consecrated on the 18th of October, in that year. He resigned the rectorship of the church at Middletown in 1799, and removed first to Cheshire, and in 1803 to New-Haven, where be continued to reside till his death, May 3, 1813, in his 74th year. He possessed a vigorous mind, and a correct taste, and was distinguished for courteousness, affability, integrity, and devotedness to the interests of the church. He published a Sermon on the Death of Bishop Seabury—a Charge to the Clergy—and a Sermon on the Witness of the Spirit.

Jones, David, judge of the supreme court of New-York, was a native of Oysterbay, Long-Island, and born in September, 1699. He enjoyed an excellent private education, and studied law, though he never devoted himself to the profession. He was chosen a member of the colonial assemby in 1737, and continued to occupy a seat in it until 1758. He was thirteen years of the period speaker of that body, and discharged the duties of his station with distinguished intelligence and fidelity to the liberties of the people. In 1758 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and through the long period during which he held the office, rendered himself the object of universal confidence and respect by his capacity, uprightness, and zealous defence of the rights of the people against the encroachments of the king. He resigned the station in 1773, and died October 11th, 1775.

Jones, William, governor of Rhode-Island, was born in Newport in that state in 1754. He was during the revolutionary war a captain of marines, and was taken a prisoner at the siege of Charleston, South Carolina. He was several years speaker of the house of representatives of Rhode-Island, and was in 1810 elected governor, and held the office till 1817. His death took place at Providence in 1822.

Lewis, Francis, one of the signers of the declaration of American Independence, was from New-York.

Livingston, John, D.D. professor of theology in the reformed Dutch church, was born at Poughkeepsie, New-York, in 1746, and educated at Yale college, where he was graduated in 1762. He studied theology at the university of Utrecht, Holland, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Theology in 1770, and soon after returned, and became pastor of the reformed Dutch church in the city of New-York. In the following year, at his suggestion, the colonial church separated from the parent church in Holland, became independent, and laid the foundation for a theological professorship, which he was, in 1784, appointed to fill. He continued to discharge the duties of those offices with success and reputation, till 1810, when on the removal of the theological school to Queen's college, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, he was appointed to take charge of that institution, and remained there until his death, which took place January 29th, 1825, in the 80th year of his age. He was eminent for piety, learning, and usefulness, and enjoyed in a distinguished degree the affection of his people, the confidence and respect of his associates in the ministry, and the veneration of his pupils.

Lynch, Thomas, jun. one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, was born in Prince-George's parish, South Carolina, August 5th, 1749, and was educated at Cambridge, England. He afterwards entered at the Temple, but before completing his course, returned in 1772 to America. On the raising of the first troops in South Carolina, in 1775, he received the commission of a captain, but in consequence of the illness of his father, toward the close of that year, was elected to fill his seat in congress, for which he was eminently qualified, by his superior intellect, extensive knowledge, and persuasive eloquence. The decline of his health obliged him in the autumn of 1776 to retire from public employment. After lingering till near the close of 1779, he embarked for St. Eustatia, with the intention of visiting Europe; and by some unknown accident, perished with all the ship's company at sea.

Nelson, Thomas, jun. one of the signers of the declaration of American Independence, was from Virginia.

Parsons, Moses, congregational minister of Byfield, Massachusetts, was born June 20, 1716, and educated at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1736. He was ordained in 1744, and after a use-

ful ministry of 40 years, died, December 14, 1784. He was distinguished for talents, learning, and piety, as a preacher, and for dignity of manners, affability, wit, benevolence, and every social virtue in private life. He was the father of Theophilus Parsons, chief justice of Massachusetts. His only publication was an Election Sermon, in 1772.

Penn, John, one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, was from North Carolina.

Rodney, Cæsar, one of the signers of the declaration of American Independence, was from Pennsylvania.

Rogers, William, D.D. professor of English and oratory in the university of Pennsylvania, was born at Newport, Rhode-Island, July 22, 1751, and was graduated at Brown university in 1769. He received his license to preach in 1771, and in May of the following year was ordained pastor of the first Baptist church in Philadelphia, where he continued till the commencement of the revolutionary war in 1775, when he was appointed chaplain of the Pennsylvania forces, and not long afterwards of a brigade of the continental army, and remained in the service till 1781. In 1789 he was elected professor of English and oratory in the college of Philadelphia, and afterwards was appointed to the same office in the university of Pennsylvania, and held it till 1812, when he resigned. His death took place, April 7, 1824, in his 74th year. He held a highly respectable rank in talents and learning, and was greatly esteemed for his ability and faithfulness as a preacher, and his excellence as a man.

Romeyn, Rev. John B. D.D. was the only son of the Rev. Thedoricus Romeyn, D.D. of Schenectady. He was born in the year 1778, graduated at Columbia college in New-York, at the age of 18, studied theology under the guidance of his father, and afterwards of the late Dr. Livingston; and was licensed to preach the gospel by the classis of Albany, in 1798. The next year he was ordained and installed pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Rhinebeck, where he remained until the year 1803, when he was transferred to the Presbyterian church in the city of Schenectady, as successor to the Rev. Dr. Clarkson. The next year he removed to the first Presbyterian church in Albany, and succeeded the Rev. Dr. Nott; where he continued about four years, and in 1808 was removed to the Presbyterian church in Cedar-street, New-York, of which he was the first pastor, and remained in that station till his death, which took place the 22d Feb. 1825. A collection of his sermons in 2 vols. 8vo. was published in 1816.

Schaick, Gonzen Van, a brigadier general in the American army, who in 1779 distinguished himself by destroying the Onondaga Indian settlements. He died at Albany in 1789, aged 53.

Scott, Thomas, D.D. was born at Braytoft, Lincolnshire, Feb. 4, 1746. He was sent, at the age of 10, to the school at Scorton, where he learned the languages. In 1772 he obtained ordination, and entered on a curacy at Stoke and Weston Underwood. In 1781 he succeeded Mr. Newton at Olney, but in 1785 became chaplain to the Lock Hospital, London, and continued there till his appointment, in 1803, to the rectory of Aston Sandford, Bucks. His death took place April 22d, 1821, in his 76th year. He was distinguished for piety and usefulness. He is chiefly known by his Commentary on the Bible, which has had a most extensive circulation. His other works are 6 vols. on theological subjects.

Sewall, Joseph, D.D. a congregational minister, was the son of Samuel Sewall, chief justice of Massachusetts, and born August 26, 1688. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1707, and in 1713, was ordained colleague pastor of the old South church, Boston, where he laboured with great acceptance and success till his death, June 21st, 1769, in his 81st year. He held a respectable rank in talents and learning, and was eminent for piety and faithfulness in the discharge of his official duties. He was in 1724 elected president of Harvard college, but declined the appointment. He published a large number of Sermons.

Thacher, Peter, D.D. congregational minister in Boston, was born at Milton, Massachusetts, March 21, 1752, and graduated at Harvard college, in 1769. He was settled at Malden in 1770, and early became distinguished for his intelligence, piety, and eloquence. He was in 1780 a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Massachusetts. He was in 1785 installed pastor of the Brattle-street church in Boston, and continued in that station till his death, December 16, 1802. He published a great number of Sermons.

Van Ness, William W. for many years a judge of the supreme court of the state of New-York, was born of Dutch parents at Claverack, in that state, in the year 1775. He married early, and came to the bar at the age of 21, and settled in his native town. He continued to practise the law there and in the adjoining city of Hudson, with continually increasing reputation and success, until he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the supreme court in 1807, and at the age of 32. He was distinguished for his great sagacity and quick perception of sound legal principles. He had a persuasive and argumentative style of eloquence, and no judge ever surpassed, and

rarely equalled him, in his talents for the despatch of business at Nisi Prius, and in his ascendency over the understanding and control of the feelings of the jury, by the simplicity and urbanity of his manners, the clearness of his perception, and the justness and integrity of his conduct. The period in which he presided on the bench was remarkable for great political excitement, and being warm and zealous in what he deemed the true interest and policy of his country, he rendered himself peculiarly obnoxious to the jealousy and hatred of his political opponents, who felt the force of his character and weight of his counsels. In 1820, the house of assembly of New-York, in consequence of incessant and virulent newspaper attacks on his character, instituted a laborious and piercing investigation into his official conduct, which terminated in his complete vindication. He continued on the bench until his resignation on the 1st May, 1822, when he resumed the practice of his profession in the city of New-York. He, however, soon after lost his health, and in January, 1823, made a hopeless experiment of a sea voyage, and died at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 28th February following, deeply regretted by his numerous friends, and the profession, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments.

Whelpley, Samuel, minister and author, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1766. A considerable portion of his life after he had completed his education, was passed in New-Jersey, chiefly at Morristown, where he had charge of an academy, and employed himself in teaching. About the year 1812 he returned to the city of New-York where he continued till his death, July 15, 1817. He possessed an original and highly gifted mind, and displayed uncommon powers as a writer. He was author of the essays entitled the Triangle, published in New-York in 1816, in defence of the doctrines of the New-England churches. Also of "Letters on Capital Punishment, and War," addressed to governor Strong, and published in New-York in 1816. Of his other works, the principal were, a "Compend of Ancient and Modern History," and "Lectures on Ancient History."

Worthington, John, LL.D. an eminent lawyer, who received his education at Yale college, where he was graduated in 1740. He was afterwards a tutor in that institution. He was a member of the legislature of Massachusetts in 1774, and opposed himself to the measures which were adopted by the friends of liberty. He was the same year appointed one of the mandamus counsellors, but declined the office. His death took place at Springfield, in April, 1800.

Yates, Robert, chief justice of New-York, was born at Schenectady, January, 1738. He received a classical education, studied law, and established himself in practice in Albany. He early rose to eminence in the profession, as well by incorruptible integrity as superior talents and legal knowledge. During the revolution, he was one of the most prompt, judicious, and influential friends of the popular cause in the state, and rendered important services in a variety of responsible stations. He was chairman of the committee of military operations in 1776 and 1777; was a member of the convention in the latter year which formed the constitution of New-York; and on the organization of the government under it, was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and distinguished himself by the moderation and impartiality with which he discharged the duties of the station, particularly in the prosecutions against loyalists. He was a member of the convention which formed the federal constitution, and of that also by which it was ratified in his native state, and opposed its adoption. He became chief justice in 1790, and held the office till 1798. He died Sept. 9, 1801. He possessed a fine genius, was an accomplished scholar, and thoroughly versed in law. He was intimately acquainted with the history of the state, conversed in Dutch and several Indian languages, and was greatly distinguished and beloved for his amiable temper, benevolence, public spirit, uprightness, and wisdom.

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